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MEN OF MARK IN AMERICA

Men of Mark in America

Ideals of American Life told in Biographies of Eminent Living Americans

MERRILL E. GATES, LL.D., L.H.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Volume II

With an opening chapter on

IDEALS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

By Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D., L.H.D.

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MEN OF MARK IN AMERICA

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IDEALS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

Any attempt to pass judgment on the permanent value, the ultimate rank, of the literature now being produced in this country would be premature and futile; from any such judgment appeal would be taken to posterity and, if the fallibility of contemporary opinion in the past affords any ground for prediction of future happenings reversals might confidently be looked for in many cases. In such matters we know in part and we prophesy in part; and prophecy is much the larger part. We are quite clear in our minds with regard to the merits of certain poets and prose writers and conclude, therefore, that our children's children will be of a similar mind; while, as a matter of history, the minds of grandchildren are very different from the minds of grandparents. We have good reason to believe that this poet or that novelist will be read with delight fifty years hence; but we cannot be sure; it may be that the poet or the novelist whom we regard very lightly will be held in higher esteem. The highway along which the race has journeyed is not only marked by heaps of ashes where friendly camp fires once burned, but by books which were eagerly read in one stage of the journey and quietly dropped by the way in another.

For the purposes of this work, however, no attempt at the final valuation of the writing of today is necessary; it is the aim of that writing, its artistic impulse, its ethical direction, its meaning as an expression of national character and life, that are important. These various aspects of literary work, these different qualities of literary men, are, at bottom, the manifestations of that collective mind which we call American; not because it differs in quality or fiber or structure from the mind of other races, but because peculiar historical, physical and psychological influences have shaped it to definite ends

and given it a distinctive view of life. It cannot be said too often that behind all diversities of occupation and taste there is one race or national mind; and that religion, politics, art and trade are different forms of expression of a life which is essentially unified. We are as definitely American in our art as in our business, in our religion, as in our recreation. As a man puts himself at one moment with all the force of his nature into some unselfish devotion and at another into some project for bettering his fortunes and at another into some form of amusement or exercise, so a nation applies itself at one time to its public affairs, at another to its love of art and at another to its trade and commerce; these activities, in their entirety, constituting an expression, not of isolated groups of workers but of a collective people organized into a nation.

The literature of a period is significant, therefore, not only of the talent or genius of individual men and women, but of the mind of a whole people. Character, temperament, racial or national quality of thought, artistic tastes and standards, are clearly revealed in it; but, above all, its ideals are disclosed with an unconscious fullness and clearness of revelation possible in no other form of expression.

For in its books a race, a nation, a generation utters its deepest thought, expresses its hidden feeling, confesses its highest ideals. In its books a generation lays bare its heart and holds back nothing which is essential to a complete confession of the things for which it cares most deeply. Men of genius always build better than they know because they conform, unconsciously, to certain great laws written in their natures. Goethe said that his books constituted one great confession. In his happiest hours of creative work the unconscious part of his nature worked with and through his consciousness and betrayed the manner of man he was. In such moments, when thought, experience, divination and character are fused and blended by the imagination in the most sincere and exalted expression, a man can keep nothing back. All disguises are laid aside, all hypocrisies forgotten, all conventions and restraints put away, and

the soul speaks with the authority of perfect truth. So we turn to the great passages of the Bible for the clearest glimpses of the Hebrew spirit; to Homer and the tragedies for the fullest unveiling of the genius of the Greek; to Spenser and Shakespeare for the secret of the tremendous vitality of the English spirit in the age of Elizabeth.

It is to the literature of the American people, therefore, and not to their manifold and consuming activities, that we turn when we try to discover what they care for most; those ultimate aims which we call ideals. There is more of New England in Hawthorne's books than in the formal histories; more of the secret hopes of America in Emerson's essays than in all political documents and orations; more of the spirit and quality of the old social order in the South in the stories of Mr. Page, Mr. Allen, Mr. Harris than in contemporary records. It is genius alone which divines what is in the heart of a people, and genius alone has the skill to lay that heart bare to the world. The older America has left its record in the pages of Emerson, Irving, Hawthorne, Bryant, Lowell, Poe, Whittier, Holmes, Thoreau; the America of the period which followed the Civil war wrote much of its inner history in the prose and verse of Whitman, Lanier, Taylor, Sill, Warner, Higginson, Hale; the spirit and life of the America of today is reflected in the work of Aldrich, Stedman, Howells, Cable, Page, Allen, Miss Jewett, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Deland and their contemporaries.

In our earlier books there was a certain unity which revealed a common stock of ideas, sentiments, literary tradition. Poe stands by himself, but neither in mood nor in feeling for his art is he wholly separated from Hawthorne, with whom he shares the highest honors of distinctly artistic achievement. In a general way Irving, Hawthorne and Poe express American life at the period when that life first came to consciousness in literature. The introspection of New England and the subtlety of self-analysis which was bred in the Puritan; the cosmopolitan urbanity, humor and regard for diversities of taste and charm of New York; the refinement of feeling for women,

the susceptibility to grace and beauty, of the Old South, have left their record in those writers whose contributions to our literature are of permanent value; for while Irving does not rank with Hawthorne or Poe his place beside them as a sensitive and winning reporter of the taste and manner of his time and locality is secure. The range of this early writing is not wide nor are its elements many. It is true, Poe and Hawthorne are subtle in perception and method, and Emerson's thought is often elusive and his paragraphs perplexing in face of the perfect clearness of his sentences; nevertheless, a certain quality which is distinctly American runs through their work, and while its elevation is great its area is relatively small. The earlier literature represented only a narrow strip of the continent and a comparatively limited experience. Its delicacy, refinement and purity gave it the distinction of rare spirituality; it was a record of the soul of a people made with singular insight and with the deep fidelity of sympathy; but it did not and could not report the depth and breadth of American life. The time was not ripe; that life had not yet broadened to cover the continent.

That life has not yet come to clear knowledge of itself and has not yet definitely formulated itself, and a full report of it is still to be made. It may be many decades before an adequate account of the spirit, that is, the ideals, of the American people can be written; but the striking fact about contemporary literature in this country is its approximation to the completeness and complexity of an adequate report of national life. This is the first thing that strikes us as we turn from the old books to the new. That the old books were better, in some ways, than the new, does not diminish the significance of the fact that the books of today are far more inclusive of national types and experience than were the books written during the period which ended with the Civil war. At the close of that war American literature was practically the literature of the Atlantic seaboard; today it is the literature of a continent. It is not evenly distributed; but every geographical section has found

a reporter and every distinct group of people a secretary. This notable extension of literary interest and activity is most strikingly shown in the field of fiction, and especially in the production of the short story, in the writing of which Americans have put themselves quite on a level with the makers of this kind of literature in those older countries which have fostered the arts for many centuries. There are short stories from American hands which may be placed beside the best work of the French writers, whose mastery of form has given them high authority in almost all the arts. In the short story is to be found, therefore, not only the most complete picture of what Americans care for and seek after, but the fullest disclosure of their aims and standards as writers.

Art is a very subtle and elusive thing when one tries to analyze and describe it, to lay bare its psychology and to master its secrets of skill; but, for this purpose, it is enough to define it as the best way of reporting a phase of Nature, recording an experience or portraying a character. Sometimes its methods are very subtle, sometimes they are very simple; at all times it is the best way of doing or saying a thing. In reporting a fact or drawing a figure there is room, however, for the widest variation of method; and, especially, for great differences of emphasis. Some artists are so possessed by their subject that their whole effort is to render that subject in the most direct and sincere manner, in the simplest possible terms. Other artists are so absorbed in the process of transcription from life to art, so keenly sensitive to the resources that lie in their hands, so enamored of the joys of skill, that they are concerned chiefly with the subtle, sensitive report which grows to perfection under their touch, and the weight of emphasis rests not on the fact or truth communicated but on the method of communication. Those who hold in an extreme form the view that art exists for itself, attach immense importance to the way in which a thing is said and slight importance to the thing that is said; those who hold, on the other hand, that art is language and that the chief use of language is to convey impressions, truths,

facts, temperament, place the weight of emphasis on the content of the language rather than on the language. As a rule American writers have cared supremely for the life, character, Nature they interpreted, portrayed, described. They have not been indifferent to form, as the work of Hawthorne, Poe and Mr. Aldrich abundantly shows; but their chief concern has been with the matter of their art rather than with the art itself. They have been enamored of beauty, after the manner of all their predecessors; but they have not been wholly absorbed by it; they have used the art of writing not as a form of esoteric skill, practiced by a privileged class for their own pleasure, but as a delicate and capacious medium for the disclosure of individual and national ideals.

From one point of view this fundamental regard for ethical standards rather than for aesthetic effects brings out the limitation of American literature; from another it is a prime source of its vitality and influence. However one may interpret it, the fact remains that American writers, from Bryant to Dr. Henry van Dyke and Mr. William Vaughan Moody, have been enamored of moral ideals, and American writing has been saturated with ethical feeling. Hawthorne, the most sensitive artistic temperament among the New England writers, was concerned all his life with the moral aspects of experience. After a long escape from the New England environment and a long absorption of old world influences, when he wrote "The Marble Faun," with its exquisite Italian background, his mind was still fastened on the changes wrought by what we call sin in the nature of man. Donatello has nothing in common with Dimmesdale and Judge Pyncheon and the long line of solitary figures in Hawthorne's tales save his experience of the transforming power of sin. In Italy, where standards of life were so different from those which shaped the conscience of the great romancer, Hawthorne did not escape the domination of the moral ideal.

It may be suspected that there is a hidden connection between the conviction that conduct is a prime factor in the problem of life

and that other conviction of the dignity and authority of man as man, without regard to station or possessions or opportunity, which lies at the foundation of our political system. For many generations this belief has been the first article in the creed of Americans. Like all other creedal statements it has been often "more honored in the breach than in the observance;" it is, nevertheless, wrought not only into the structure of our government but into the fiber of our thought. That a man is to be honored for what he is rather than for what he possesses; that in the open field of American society a man goes where he belongs and gets what is his own; that he succeeds because he has force, industry and skill, and fails because he lacks these qualities, are beliefs which are very closely related to the conviction that what a man sows he reaps, and that what a man does is determined, shaped and limited by what a man is. Respect for men as men, and provision for their rights and duties on a basis of common humanity, inevitably tends to intensify the sense of moral obligation and to give life in any field, ethical definiteness and authority.

We take it for granted that there is something divine in men or we should not trust them as we do. This is the substance of Emerson's teaching, and it is implicit in the work of every American writer. The form in which the faith is held varies from the spiritual idealism of Emerson to the broad, human idealism of Whitman; from Hawthorne's subtle conception of the return of every man's deed upon his character to the passionate reproach and warning of the nation by Mr. Moody for what he regards as unfaithfulness to the moral ideals of the Republic. Under many forms the faith is universal.

Reverence for man as man and a deep sense of the moral responsibility rooted in his freedom and a certain exaltation of spirit in defining his possible development reveal themselves in the tender and beautiful reverence for the sanctity of the home which is shared and expressed by American poets with winning simplicity and sweetness. If the individual man is to be held to such rigid accounting there

must be a sacred care for children and a respect for women which has in it a true spiritual romanticism. Whittier's "Snowbound" is as much a classic of American home life as Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night" is a classic of Scotch home life. In that simple, tender record of a New England home the play of the highest motives, the definition of the purest character, are thrown into striking relief by the very bareness of the background. It is a record of that deep-going idealism which lacks the joy of art but has the reality of high thoughts and deep affections translated into obscure hourly service.

The refinement of habit, the purity of feeling, the whiteness of soul of the best New England women have found a record as delicate, as pure, as gentle in Miss Jewett's stories. The high-mindedness, the spirited loyalty, the passion for self-surrender of the best Southern women have been vitally portrayed by Mr. Allen, Mr. Page, Mr. Cable, Col. Johnston, Mr. Harris and other writers of fiction in the South. American literature in every section bears witness to the idealistic feeling for women in this country, to the romantic regard in which they are held by men immersed in affairs and absorbed in what is called "business;" a vast mass of activities of many kinds but with one end in view, the attainment of personal independence by the possession of adequate means. This idealism in all relations with women does not pass away with marriage, when the serious work of living together begins; on the contrary, it expresses itself in many cases in slavish devotion to affairs in order that the wife may miss nothing of the opportunities and gifts of life. If the United States has gained an unhappy prominence in the matter of easy divorce it is able to offset against this shameful cheapening of marriage in many States a respect for women, a watchfulness over them and a devoted care for their ease and growth which reveal the latent idealism of the American temper.

The universal interest in original characters, in men of vigorous personality, of adventurous life, of native audacity and force, which has fostered, stimulated and given wide popularity to novels of a

purely American type, from Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales" to Mr. Wister's "Virginian," Mr. Garland's "Main Traveled Roads" and Mr. Norris' "The Pit," is explained by this deep respect for man as the maker of his own fortunes and the shaper of his own destiny. In such stories as "The Octopus" and "The Pit," which deal with the hard and brutal sides of American business life, it is not the stake but the game that attracts the writer and holds the reader; not the money which is won by the great combination, the bold, unscrupulous scheme, but the audacity of the plan, the intrepidity of its execution, the tireless energy of will, the relentless enforcement of purpose. The later novelists who are drawn more and more to deal with dramatic situations in struggles between employers and employees, with the plotting and counter-plotting of men who handle great enterprises, are recognizing more and more the human significance of these contemporary phases of business life and are discerning their epic qualities as new acts in the ancient drama of life. In these vast and often unscrupulous transactions there is the play of those elemental forces of character which, in the earlier times, made men adventurers, discoverers, leaders of armies, devastating or beneficent conquerors; and it is the recognition of this fact that makes purely commercial operations of increasing interest to dramatists and novelists. Materialistic as these operations must be, brutal as they often are, they are, nevertheless, tools and instruments and forces organized by men of great parts and are saturated with character.

In many of these tales of action Nature plays a part so great as to constitute a distinct element in the drama. The vastness of the great mountain ranges of the far West; the stretch of prairies, blossoming to the horizon under the soft skies of late spring in the central West; the cloistered depths of forests; the majestic flow of rivers of continental magnitude; the delicate beauty of the wild flowers in New England; the note of the mocking bird and the bursting of the cotton boll in the South; these aspects and phases of Nature in the new world were noted by the colonial recorders and have touched the

imaginations of poets from the days of Freneau to those of Bliss Carmen. Under the tremendous pressure of the work of subduing a continent men have never ceased to lift their eyes to the hills and to the stars and to feed their souls with the vision of the beauty of the world. A large group of recording naturalists, faithful secretaries of Nature, minute reporters of the seasons, has contributed to our literature a varied and deeply interesting account of natural life in America and of man's relation to it. These records have not been colorless; on the contrary, they have been saturated with individuality; and there are no books of American writing more racy and pungent, more deeply rooted in the soil, than the books of Thoreau and Mr. Burroughs. For one of the ideals of the American is free and intimate life with Nature.

Faith in God and in man because there is something divine in him; respect for force, independence, energy, audacity; reverence for women; love of home; the free life, the range and vitality of Nature on a great scale—these are the fundamental ideas at the bottom of American literature because they are the ideals in the hearts of Americans.

Hamilton W. Mabie.

FRANK WARREN HACKETT

HACKETT, FRANK WARREN, lawyer, assistant secretary of the navy, and author, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 11, 1841. His father, William H. Y. Hackett, representative and senator in the New Hampshire legislature, and president of the senate, was a lawyer, whose life was marked by "frugality, industry, intellectual tastes, and interest in public affairs." His mother, Olive Pickering Hackett, "was gifted with a sense of the humorous," and "took a cheerful view of life," imparting an optimistic strain of hopefulness to her son. He was of slight build as a boy, but fond of out-of-door sports. He showed literary taste, at an early age conducting a boys' newspaper and taking part in debates. He was educated at private and public schools in Portsmouth, until he went to Phillips Exeter academy "where the discipline in regard to study was rigid, and most fruitful of good results." He entered Harvard college as a sophomore in 1858 and was graduated in 1861. During the winter of 1861–62, he taught at Barnard academy, South Hampton, New Hampshire. From 1862–64 he was an acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy. He served on board the United States Steamship Miami, of the North Atlantic squadron, and took part in the engagements with the Confederate ram, Albemarle, at Plymouth, North Carolina, and later in Albemarle Sound.

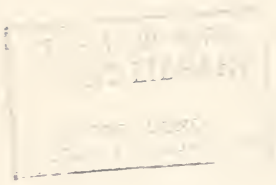
After the war, Mr. Hackett studied law, first with his father and later, with Benjamin Harris Brewster, who was afterward attorney-general of the United States. He then attended the Harvard law school. Admitted to the bar of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, in 1866, he began practice in Boston. For a time he was threatened with lung trouble. Leaving his practice, he spent two years in Minnesota and recovered. In 1872 he became private secretary to Caleb Cushing, senior counsel for the United States before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. For a time (1882), he was assistant counsel in the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and he has been for many years counsel for the Smithsonian Institu-

tion. He was appointed assistant secretary of the navy in April, 1900, but in December, 1901, he resigned the position. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; of the New Hampshire and Maine Historical societies; of the Cosmos and University clubs, Washington, District of Columbia; of the Sons of the Revolution; and of the Harvard club of New York; and is one of the vice-presidents of the Navy League. He is one of the council of the Harvard law school alumni association. He is a member of the Republican party and has been accustomed to speak for it, in political campaigns, chiefly in New Hampshire. In 1877 he was a representative from Portsmouth, in the New Hampshire legislature.

He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Fond of biography, he finds pleasure in all writers who hold the reader's attention closely; notably, in Hume, Locke, and Stuart Mill. He names particularly Mill's "Liberty" as a favorite book. He "means to let no day go by without a walk of two or three miles." He is a believer in out-of-door exercise. His was a family of lawyers, and he "took to the law quite as a matter of course." He says, "I have not striven for prizes, but have simply gone ahead and kept at work, and the usual results have followed. The chief advantage of college is the opportunity it gives to mingle with bright, able men. Make friends with men of brains and force." "Men rather than books." "Conversation and intellectual strife help a young man in life. Worship the truth, scorn the least deception. Acquire habits of order and system." To this latter acquisition he attaches much weight. "Find your happiness in making others happy. These are trite remarks. But go ahead and put these principles into practice (and don't talk about them), and you will be a happy man, for you will succeed in the best sense of the word."

Among his writings are: "Memoir of William Henry Young Hackett," 1878; "The Geneva Award Acts," 1882; "The Gavel and the Mace," 1900; "The Attitude of the Scholar Towards Men in Public Life"; Phi Beta Kappa Address, Hobart college, June, 1902; etc. He has resided in Washington, District of Columbia, since 1873, and has practised law.

On April 21, 1880, he married Ida, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Craven, United States navy. They had two sons living in 1905.



Faithfully yours

A. B. Hagner

ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER

HAGNER, ALEXANDER BURTON, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was appointed in 1879 and held the position until June 1, 1903. The bench of this court has been occupied by jurists some of whose decisions were the only authority on important questions which no other court except the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction to decide. Born in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, July 13, 1826, he was the youngest but one of eleven children. His father was a trusted public officer for fifty-eight years, having been appointed a clerk during the administration of President Washington. He was a man of "unswerving integrity, marked industry and intelligence and devotion to duty." His mother, Frances Randall Hagner, was a woman of strong intellectual character and exerted an ennobling influence on her son. Both the paternal and the maternal grandfather of Justice Hagner served in the Revolutionary war.

Youthful games, sports and study, filled the years of his boyhood; and he early developed a taste for gardening and for mechanical work. This last mentioned bent was so strong that he writes: "On the bench I took pleasure in deciding patent office cases, involving nice questions about inventions."

He was sent to the best schools in Washington and Georgetown, and was graduated from Princeton college in 1845. He read law with his uncle, Alexander Randall, in Annapolis, Maryland, and formed a partnership with him in 1854, which continued until 1876, and after that date the firm name was continued though the partnership was with his cousin, J. Wirt Randall. Mr. Hagner was actively engaged in the duties of his profession in the Court of Appeals, circuit courts of Anne Arundel, Calvert, and other counties, in the courts of Baltimore, and before committees of the state legislature, from April, 1848, until January, 1879. During this time he was employed in numerous important cases involving novel and interesting questions, acting at times as judge advocate of courts-

martial. He was attorney for the Farmer's National Bank of Annapolis, Maryland, of which he was a director. In politics a Whig, as such he was elected to the Maryland legislature in 1854, and during that session served as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means. In 1857 he was an independent union candidate for congress, but was unsuccessful. In 1860, he was one of the Bell and Everett electors in Maryland. He was commissioned, January 29, 1879, as one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Judge Olin; and he served nearly twenty-five years, the first native of the District who ever occupied a judicial position within its borders.

He is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. Of his reading, he says, "good historical and biographical works chiefly interest me, with good novels which I enjoy very much. Still I am fond of driving and riding on horseback; walking and hunting; but am not much of a proficient in any games of modern times." "The wishes of my parents accorded with my own as to my choice of a profession, after I recovered from the predilections of my youth; but accident, as is generally the case, had a great deal to do with my impulses. Home, school, early companionship, and contact with men in active life—each of these in almost equal proportion was operative with me, in attaining such measure of success as I can claim to have attained, and whatever failure there has been in my ideals, has been from lack of ambition, and distaste for the methods usually considered essential to political success." He adds, "I should urge young Americans to study and abide by the advice of George Washington in his farewell address; to love their country and reverence such of its men as have followed the precepts of Washington. Absolute truthfulness and sobriety of life will certainly insure success to those who have the ability to perform the duties devolving upon them."

He married in 1854, Louisa, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Goochland county, Virginia. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Justice Hagner by St. John's college, Annapolis, Maryland. He is a member of the Cosmos club, of the American Historical Association, of the National Geographic Society, and of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Virginia Historical Society; an ex-president and now vice-president of the Washington Alumni Society of Princeton; and for many years president of the South River club

of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, organized in 1742. He is the senior warden of St. John's Episcopal church, of which his father was one of the founders in 1816. On the thirty-first of March, 1903, he resigned his official position as Justice, to take effect on June 1, following. On the last day of his appearance in court in general term, the members of the bar presented to him, as a testimonial of their regard, an elegant silver vase. A. S. Worthington, Esq., in the presentation address, said: "The men who have been practising before you here for so many years, asking for and abiding by the judgments which you have rendered, have for you the highest possible regard. They recognize the fact that the ambition with which you entered upon the practice of that profession which you followed so many years at the bar, and have ornamented here so long upon the bench, has been gratified; that in the practice of that profession your life has been a success."

ARNOLD HAGUE

HAGUE, ARNOLD, geologist and author, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 3, 1840. His father, a leading clergyman of the Baptist denomination, was a "man remarkable for his firm devotion to principles, and for a power of conversation, which he delighted to use in defense of his convictions." For fifty years he was a trustee of Brown university, and he was one of the founders of Vassar college. To his mother Arnold Hague feels himself indebted for moral training which was of great value. From his childhood and youth of good natural physique, he was an ardent lover of nature. As a child he had an especial taste for collecting the autographs of distinguished people. He pursued a course of study at the famous "Albany boys' academy," and was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school, Yale, in 1863. He took courses of professional study in Göttingen, Heidelberg, and the Freiberg Mining academy, in Germany, specializing in chemistry, mineralogy and geology. He received from Columbia university, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

He began his practical work as a geologist with the United States exploration of the 40th parallel, to examine the resources of a belt of country 100 miles wide, along the first transcontinental railway, and acted as a geologist and explorer in the Cordilleras of North America in the service of the United States from 1867–77; was government geologist of mines in China, in the service of Li Hung Chang, 1878–79; was geologist to the United States Geological Survey, 1880–1904; and was a member of the forestry commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences to recommend a policy for the preservation of the forests of the Rocky Mountains which resulted in the setting aside of forest reservations by President Cleveland. He is a member and also the secretary of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; of the Geological Society of London; of the Geological Society of America; of the Century club, New York; the Cosmos club, Washington; the University club of New York and the Metropolitan club

of Washington, District of Columbia. He has never identified himself with any political party. "During my college days at Yale," he says, "I was more influenced by Dana's 'Manual of Geology,' than by any other text-book. Later by Darwin's 'Voyage of the Beagle,' and by Humboldt's 'Cosmos.'" Mountain climbing is his favorite mode of relaxation. His own predilection led him into his profession. He regards the influences upon his life as strong in the following order: "Home, contact with men in active life, private study, early companionship, schools." He says, "I have always regarded as a misfortune my not having received, in early school days, instruction from well-equipped teachers, who might have been able to stimulate in me an interest in studies and arouse ambition for success in life."

He is the author of "The Volcanoes of California, Oregon and Washington Territories," 1883; "The Volcanic Rocks of the Great Basin," 1884; "The Volcanic Rocks of Salvador," 1886; "Descriptive Geology, Vol. 2, U. S. Geological Explorations of the 40th Parallel"; and numerous papers and reports of most useful character in connection with geology, among them the "Geology of Eureka District, Nevada"; "The Geology of the Yellowstone Park."

He was married in November, 1893, to Mary Bruce Robins (Howe).

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

HALE, EDWARD EVERETT. Among modern classics we may justly include that striking book, "The Man Without a Country." Had its author no other written work, the originality of this, alike in conception and execution, would have brought him fame. His full message to the world has been a sane, wholesome and uplifting one. The world has been better, has been cheered and elevated by the life and the writings of Edward Everett Hale. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the third of April, 1822, the son of Nathan and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale, he is descended from a family of distinction in American history. Its colonial line began with Robert Hale, one of the Puritans who came over with Winthrop in 1630. One of his descendants, Reverend John Hale, took part in Phipps' famous expedition against Quebec. But the most notable of the family was Mr. Hale's grand uncle, Nathan Hale, the patriot and martyr, hung by the British as a spy, but adjudged by posterity a victim to noble devotion to his country. Mr. Hale's own character is doubtless partly due to hereditary influence, partly to the example and precepts of his parents, both of whom exerted an influence for good upon his life. His father—lawyer, editor and civil engineer by profession, may be characterized as a man of untiring industry, utter unselfishness and absolute honor, qualities which his fellow-citizens availed themselves of in electing him successively as representative and senator in the General Court, the legislative body of Massachusetts. His mother's influence was no less beneficial, acting alike on his intellectual, his moral, and his spiritual nature. From his infancy she seems to have aspired to fit him for service in the Christian ministry, though in the end the choice was his own, his parents controlling him only by silent influence.

A healthy boy, except for a critical attack of scarlet fever in his childhood, Mr. Hale was not an ardent student, having a dislike to the constraint of school life and deeming his home occupations more important. No doubt he found them more pleasant. He was devoted to books from childhood, could utterly forget himself in one

of Scott's novels or in some other work of classical fiction, yet was quite as fond of outdoor recreation, much of which he found in garden work. From early childhood he had a taste for botany, and while still young acquired some knowledge of this useful science. Work of a different kind was laid upon him while hardly more than a child. He was "trained to the case," in his father's printing office, and when only twelve years of age printed a little book, all the work on which was done with his own hands. He also aided in the editorial rooms, and acted as secretary to his father in railroad engineering work. All this was education of a useful and practical kind; but the equally important school training was not neglected, and he was sent in succession to a private school, to the Boston Latin school, and to Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1839. In later life, as a fruit of his ministerial and literary labors, college honors came to Mr. Hale. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1879 and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1901.

After leaving college, his first occupation in active life was as a reporter in the Massachusetts General Court. This was followed by two years (1839–41) work as usher in the Boston Latin school. But his mother's wish that he should enter the ministry was soon to be realized, his own inclination leading him to the reading of theology and church history and to attendance on lectures at the Harvard divinity school. While a student of divinity he preached at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1844–45. He was ordained to the ministry in 1846, his first charge being that of the Church of the Unity at Worcester, Massachusetts. He had always been Unitarian in faith, and while young was received into membership in the Brattle street church, one of the oldest Unitarian churches of Boston.

The story of Mr. Hale's ministerial career may be briefly summed up. His connection with the Church of the Unity continued for ten years; and in October, 1856, he became pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) church of Boston, where he remained till his retirement as pastor emeritus, October 1, 1899. During this period he served for several years as "Preacher to the University," as the Harvard chaplain is called. In 1903 he was appointed chaplain of the United States senate.

He was married while stationed at Worcester (October 13, 1852) to Miss Emily Baldwin Perkins; and of his nine children, four are now living. Asked to recount the more important pieces of public service

he has rendered, Mr. Hale is modest enough to think that "the chief of them is the bringing up of his children to the glory of God and the good of man."

As a preacher, Mr. Hale won the reputation of being a man of eloquence and of high aspirations for human welfare. But his pulpit ministrations were far from exhausting his moral energy. He has diligently wrought for the glory of God and the good of man in a variety of ways, especially as an able and versatile author, and as a promoter of several highly useful associations. Among these are the Chautauqua literary and scientific circles, of which he was early elected counsellor; and the "Lend-a-Hand" clubs, which are devoted to charity, and owe their establishment to an incident narrated in his "Ten Times One is Ten." They have extended throughout civilized lands until they number over 50,000 members. He was also instrumental in founding the "Look Up Legion," which also had a rapid growth and has its final outcome in the "Epworth League." These labors in the cause of charity and moral reform have been varied by others less exceptional in character but not less useful. Doctor Hale served for a short time on the school committee of Worcester; for two years he was a member of the Overseers of the Poor of Boston, and for two terms (1866–75, 1876–87) served as an overseer of Harvard college. He helped to found the Worcester public library; he has been secretary of the Antiquarian Society, president of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, and is now president of the Lend-a-Hand Society. Other society connections are with the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa, college fraternities; with the American Philosophical the Massachusetts Historical and the American Antiquarian Society. He cast his first vote as a member of the old Whig party; and since the formation of the Republican party he has been an active member of that party organization.

We have so far said little of that side of Mr. Hale's manifold activities by virtue of which he is most widely known. To the great mass of American citizens he is chiefly and most favorably known as an author, his industry in this direction being indicated by a long list of books and periodical articles, and by varied editorial labors. To many he has long been a delight and an inspiration, his attractive and telling style, his originality in ideas, and the moral lessons taught in his works having brought him a host of readers. With a strong

native inclination to a literary life, his pen was early employed; and in his old age it has not ceased its labors. In his early married life he "wrote in competition for any prize offered by any publisher," "not from any special desire to shine, but as a business enterprise to aid in the support of a young family." In his later career he has been editorially connected with numerous literary journals, and he is now editor of the "Lend-a-Hand Record."

Mr. Hale's books are largely works of fiction: "The Man Without a Country"; "Ten Times One is Ten"; "Margaret Percival in America"; "In His Name"; "Mr. Tangier's Vacations"; "Mrs. Merriam's Scholars"; "His Level Best"; "The Ingham Papers"; "Ups and Downs"; "Philip Nolan's Friends"; "Fortunes of Rachel"; "Four and Five"; "Crusoe in New York"; "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day"; "Christmas in Narragansett"; and "Our Christmas in a Palace." His other works embrace "Sketches in Christian History"; "Kansas and Nebraska"; "What Career?" "Boys' Heroes"; "The Story of Massachusetts"; "Sybaris and Other Homes"; "For Fifty Years" (poems); "A New England Boyhood"; "Chautauqua History of the United States"; "If Jesus Comes to Boston"; "Memories of a Hundred Years" and "Ralph Waldo Emerson."

Taken in connection with his many duties in other directions this list is indicative of great industry. It may be said of him that he has written little or nothing that is not pleasing reading, while much of his writing is distinctly inspiring. Throughout life he has been a teacher and inspirer of others, with voice and pen; and in his ripe age he has not lost his activity in the higher service of mankind. Notable have been his utterances in favor of a permanent tribunal for international arbitration between England and the United States. In one of his most recent articles he says: "I consider it the first duty of an American citizen at this time to join in all practical endeavors for a tribunal to administer international justice. This means peace among the nations of the world. I shall give what is left me of life to this endeavor."

Many useful lessons for the inspiration of the young might be drawn from Mr. Hale's long and active life; this last, not the least, for there is no more pertinent duty now presenting itself to mankind than that of earnest labor for the abolition of war and the bringing in of the reign of peace.

EUGENE HALE

HALE, EUGENE, lawyer, legislator, member of the United States senate from Maine, is of English ancestry, tracing his descent, for a number of generations, through New England forebears to Thomas Hale, who, with his wife, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. His father was James Sullivan Hale of Turner, Maine, one of the pioneer settlers of that town, but a native of Massachusetts. His mother was Betsey Staples, daughter of one of the early families of Turner.

Eugene was one of five children, and was born in Turner, June 9, 1836. He attended the village district and grammar schools, and Hebron academy, until eighteen years of age; entered the law office of Howard & Strout of Portland, shortly thereafter, for the study of law; and was admitted to the bar in January, 1857. He commenced practice at Orland, but soon removed to Ellsworth, Maine, where he became a member of the firm of Robinson & Hale. The death of his partner, soon after the partnership had been formed, placed the practice of the firm in his hands, and during the succeeding ten years, he devoted himself rigidly to his profession, and acquired an extensive practice. Both as counsellor and jury lawyer he stood among the leaders of the bar, and for nine years, he was district attorney for Hancock county. For a number of years, during the active period of his professional career, he was senior member of the firm of Hale & Emery, and after Mr. Emery's elevation to the supreme bench of Maine, Mr. Hale practised in partnership with Hannibal E. Hamlin.

Mr. Hale entered political life in 1867, as a Republican member of the Maine legislature. He was returned in 1868, and again served as a member of that body in 1880. His early legislative experience showed him a ready debater, an indefatigable student of political questions and conditions, and a careful guardian of the public's interests. During his last term in the legislature he was chairman of the committee to investigate what is known in the political annals of Maine as the "State steal," and it was largely due to him that this scheme was exposed and thwarted. Between his last term in the

state legislature, however, and his second term, he had served five terms in the lower house of the United States congress, and with signal credit to himself and his state. He was elected to the forty-first Congress in 1868, and reëlected to the forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses. During these terms of service, he rapidly passed from a man of local prominence to one of national reputation. President Grant appointed him postmaster-general in 1874, but he declined the honor. He declined also the tender of a cabinet appointment by President Hayes—that of secretary of the navy. In 1876 and 1880 he was a prominent delegate to the Republican national conventions, at Cincinnati and Chicago, respectively, and was the leader of the Blaine forces in both conventions. His successful efforts on behalf of Blaine brought him into renewed prominence in his state, and in the election that followed, he was promoted to the United States senate, taking his seat March 4, 1881. He was reëlected to that body in 1887, 1893, 1899 and 1905.

Senator Hale's career has been unobtrusively conspicuous in both houses of congress. He was a member of important committees in the house of representatives, and in the senate, while occupying similar committee appointments, he has taken a prominent part in legislation and debates. Several of the more important appropriation bills were prepared under his management. Representing both the Appropriation and the Naval committees, he has reported and managed all bills passed by the senate for the building and expansion of our new navy. He introduced the first amendment favoring reciprocity with the countries of Central and South America, in support of which some of his best speechs have been made. He has always been a warm supporter of the meritorious measures relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia; has favored unstinted, though not extravagant, appropriations for adequate and artistic buildings for the public business; and has persistently opposed the introduction of overhead wires by the street railways of the capital city.

A partisan in politics, though still a man of independent thought and action, as evidenced by his position on the Cuban and Philippine question, he is recognized as a wise counsellor in party politics. His political speeches in the senate, when party is thrust forward, are often pointed, direct and even stinging, but never ill-natured or

acrimonious. In general speech and debate he is easy and forcible; his thought is well ordered, his words carefully selected, and his extemporaneous speeches require little revision. His speech, too, has versatility; and is tempered with gravity, wit, and repartee as the occasion affords, or the mood suggests. He is fond of reading, and delights especially in poetry, while keeping alive his love for good books and literature in general.

Personally, a man of broad and genial social nature, he has little difficulty in binding to himself close and cordial friends. He is painstaking, industrious, honest and steadfast in his convictions, and does not permit himself to compromise with ignoble motives or ends. Though not a graduate of any college, he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college, in 1869, and has since received that of LL.D. from Bates college in 1882, and from Colby university in 1886. He has published a volume of "Memorial Addresses," delivered on various occasions in both houses of congress.

Senator Hale was married, December, 1871, at Washington, District of Columbia, to Miss Mary Douglas Chandler, the only daughter of Honorable Zachariah Chandler, for a long time United States senator from Michigan and afterward secretary of the interior. Their children are three sons, Chandler, Frederick and Eugene, Jr.

ROBERT HENRY HALL

HALL, ROBERT HENRY, soldier, brigadier-general of the United States army, was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 15, 1837. His parents removed to Aurora, Illinois, in 1846, where he received his elementary education. On July 1, 1855, he was appointed to the United States military academy, at West Point, and was graduated July 1, 1860. He at once entered the army, and was brevetted second lieutenant of the 5th United States infantry, on garrison duty at Fort Columbus, New York, being promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to frontier duty in New Mexico in 1861. Subsequently he served actively throughout the Civil war, with distinguished credit, having taken part in twenty-eight battles and lesser engagements. These included the Rappahannock campaign, battles of Fredericksburg, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Weldon Railroad, Peachtree Creek and Lookout Mountain. He was severely wounded at Weldon Railroad, Virginia, August 19, 1864, while in command of the 10th infantry, and was obliged to leave the field for three months. From September 25, 1863, to July 25, 1864, he was aide-de-camp to Major-General Hooker, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services; at the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863; and at the battle of Weldon Railroad.

After the war, Colonel Hall was placed in command of a regiment at Fort Columbus, New York, and was later transferred to various posts in New York, Virginia and Minnesota, until May, 1866, when he was again detailed for frontier service in the Dakotas and Texas. From July 13, 1871, to July 1, 1878, he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics in the military academy at West Point, and during a part of this time he was aide-de-camp to Major-General Schofield, commandant of the department of West Point. At intervals between 1878 and 1888, he saw much additional garrison and frontier service, and was given a number of assignments as inspector of state guards. In May, 1883, he was promoted major of the 22d United States infantry; in August, 1888, was promoted lieutenant-

colonel of the 6th United States infantry; and May 18, 1893, he was promoted colonel of the 4th United States infantry. In 1894, he took the field to restore order during the Coxey labor excitement, and also during the strike on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, Colonel Hall proceeded to Tampa, Florida, and was placed in command of the Florida and Alabama divisions, with the rank of brigadier-general of United States volunteers. In March, 1899, he was sent to the Philippines and placed in command of a brigade of the 8th army corps. Here he engaged the insurgents at Baulac, and at Masiquina; captured Antipolo, and Calamba; and conducted an expedition to Binangonan, of which he took possession, October 9, 1900, capturing an insurgent gunboat. Three days later, he occupied the Island of Polillo. Returning to Washington, he was placed on the retired list, November 15, 1901, with the rank of brigadier-general in the United States army.

General Hall is a prominent Mason; a member of the Loyal Legion, and of other army organizations; and a corresponding member of the Wisconsin state historical society. He is the author of the "Register of the United States Army, 1789–98," "History of the Flag of the United States," "History of United States Infantry Tactics," "History of Fort Dearborn," and "Review of Works of United States History."

In February, 1866, he was married to Georgianna K. Foote, of Batavia, New York.

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TEUNIS SLINGERLAND HAMLIN

HAMLIN, TEUNIS SLINGERLAND, D.D., is the type of pastor and preacher who, while working specifically and untiringly in a particular church, still builds himself into the community in which he lives, and becomes a corporate part of its civic and religious life, while he takes a wide interest in the progress of Christ's church everywhere and in the building up of the kingdom of righteousness by social and political reforms. Doctor Hamlin's strength and solidity of character is felt in every good cause, and during his long pastorate in one church, he has done much both in official circles and in humbler mission work to sustain and deepen religious life in Washington.

He was born in Glenville, New York, May 31, 1847. He is of full French (Huguenot) blood on his father's side, and of full Holland Dutch blood on his mother's. His father, Solomon Curtis Hamlin, who held various town and county offices, was a farmer, noted for intelligence, industry, public spirit and piety. His mother influenced her son in all ways for good. As a boy, he was of vigorous physique, doing all sorts of farm labor, which gave him the best of health. He was fond of study, reading and sports, and of companionship. His preparatory studies were pursued at district schools and at Charlton, New York, and he was graduated with honors at Union college in 1867. He took a theological course at New Brunswick (Dutch Reformed) seminary for a year, and at Union seminary, New York, for two years, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. From 1871–84 he had charge of the Woodside Presbyterian church, Troy, New York. From 1884–86 he was pastor of the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Since 1886 he has been pastor of the Presbyterian church of the Covenant, Washington, District of Columbia.

He has been for nearly twenty years a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. He was president of the Open Air Workers' Association of America until its dissolution in May, 1904; is vice-president of the Memorial Association of District of Columbia;

visitor to the Government Hospital for the Insane. He is president of the Board of Trustees of Howard university, and for six months in 1903 he was its acting president. He is president of the Union college alumni association of Washington, and of the Southern Association of Alumni of the Union theological seminary of New York city. He has been university preacher at Princeton, Cornell, Amherst, Vassar, Yale and other institutions. He is a constant writer for the press and is on the staff of the "Sunday School Times." He belongs to the University clubs of New York and Washington, and to the Chevy Chase club of Washington, District of Columbia. He finds his relaxation in wheeling and in golf. He has published "Denominationalism vs. Christian Union," and "Responsive Readings from the American Standard Bible," 1904. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

Several motives combined to lead him to the choice of his life work—the wishes of friends, his early environment, and his own preference.

He was married to Miss Frances E. Bacon, February 4, 1873. They had two children living in 1905.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA

HANNA, MARCUS ALONZO, capitalist, legislator, politician, late United States senator from Ohio, was a distinctly American type. In his life are epitomized the biographies of many other successful Americans. In a single sentence, his career may be called the dramatization of energy—the romance of industrial achievement. Possibly a few generations hence, such romances will seem as remote from the conditions which may then obtain as stories of our Western border, sanguinary with Indian wars and episodes, appear today. Opportunity may not always stand knocking at the gate for American youth. But Senator Hanna's rise and achievements, telling of a wonderful courage and energy, must have a conspicuous place in biographical annals.

Marcus A. Hanna was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, September 24, 1837, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, February 15, 1904. He was a son of Doctor Leonard Hanna, a physician and merchant. He was a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of Philadelphia, and a direct descendant from Thomas Hanna, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1764, and settled in southern Pennsylvania. His grandfather was bound out to a Quaker, and for a hundred years past the Hannas have been adherents of that faith. In 1852, the Senator's father moved from Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born, to Cleveland and brought his seven children with him. He started a grocery store, trading, more or less, in a wholesale way on the lakes, particularly in the Lake Superior country. Young Mark, meanwhile, attended the public schools, and prepared himself for admission to Western Reserve university, then at Hudson, Ohio. But, in 1857, after a year in college he returned to Cleveland to enter a grocery business, which had grown considerably, and had become exclusively a wholesale concern, with customers throughout the lake region. A year or two later, his father was taken ill, and the management of the store fell to Mark. It was a heavy load for a young man barely out of his teens to carry, but the responsibility put iron into the boy's blood, and gave him the "luckstone of his life"—*the habit*

of industry. It schooled him even better than does a college course to know the uses of grit, self-reliance and courage. It made a man of him at the time of life when many other youths have not grasped the significance of the word responsibility.

In 1862, Mark's father died, and the young man took charge of the business for the estate. When he closed up the store successfully, five years later, he knew all about the grocery business, and his energy was proverbial in the city of Cleveland. At the age of twenty-seven he married, and went into business with his father-in-law, Daniel P. Rhodes. The firm Rhodes & Company traded in coal, iron ore, and pig iron. That was a generation ago. Young Hanna threw himself into that business with passionate enthusiasm. He learned the iron trade from the bottom, omitting none of the details. He was insatiably curious. He learned about coal mines and bought coal lands, learned about ore and bought mines, learned about boats and bought boats. He built the first steel boats that plied the lakes; established foundries and forges and smelters. Men were working in his employ, from western Pennsylvania to the base of the Rocky Mountains. He knew his men and he knew the work they did. He knew the value of a day's work, and he got it and paid for it. Where there was labor trouble the contest was short and decisive. The employer met the men himself. Either things were right or they were wrong. If he thought they were wrong, he adjusted them on the spot. If he believed they were right, the work went on. The regularity with which he won his labor contests gave him business prestige, and later in life placed him at the head of the American Civic Federation, in which he took an emphatic and a most helpful interest.

After he had reduced mining to an intelligent system—for he had a genius for organization and administration—he added shipping the products; and he reduced that, too, to a system and turned to shipbuilding. Reducing that to its lowest terms, where all worked harmoniously, he built a street railway, and when he came to operate it, he had reduced the labor problems involved in its operation to such exactitude that all strikes were avoided on that system, though of frequent occurrence on other Cleveland lines. In the early eighties he bought the Cleveland opera house, and a little afterward entered the banking business, to the management of each of which he applied the same methods of industry, thoroughness and attention to mi-

nutiae that have characterized all his undertakings. His business ventures brought him large returns in wealth, prestige, and knowledge of men and affairs, and developed those perceptive qualities which were so prominently his in political and public life.

The first appearance of Senator Hanna in national politics was in 1880, during the Garfield campaign. With becoming modesty he played an important part in bringing Roscoe Conkling and Garfield into a personal conference, and did much to ameliorate the factional bitterness of that campaign. Being a practical business man, inheriting something of the clannish instincts of the Scotch and Irish, yet brought up in the pacific and sometimes insinuating methods of the "Friends"—he carried something of all these forces into politics, and began his work on business principles with a league of business men. He organized the Business Men's League, first in Cleveland, and helped in its extension until its silent force of organized work and influential opinion became potent throughout the country. For some time the public paid little heed to the powerful organization, beyond applauding the great "parades" of business men which became a feature of all subsequent campaigns.

In 1884, he went to the Republican national convention as a delegate pledged to support John Sherman. Four years later he went to the next convention as one of the managers of Sherman's campaign. After each of these conventions he spent a couple of months in campaign work. It was in 1894 that he began the important task of preparing the country for McKinley's election in 1896. He had known William McKinley since the early seventies, and they came to be bound together by two very strong ties—personal friendship, and a common enthusiasm for the policy of protection to American industrial interests. He took up McKinley as a business man's candidate, confidently appealing to the business men in and out of the league which he had created. But in no sense was Mr. McKinley an arbitrary selection. As Senator Hanna himself put it, he "had seen the demand for that candidate growing through three conventions; had seen the great protectionist's popularity grow and grow, and now saw the people turning toward him more and more. I had large interests myself, and I was alarmed at what I saw of the growth of socialism, the tendency toward free trade, and the threatened adoption of fiat money." He twice secured Mr. McKinley's election, but it was only the first campaign that required all his

skill. The secret of his success was that he was practical, thorough, and yet diplomatic—a man who understood his fellow men.

In March, 1897, Mr. Hanna was appointed United States senator to succeed Honorable John Sherman, who, upon the inauguration of President McKinley became the latter's secretary of state. At the assembling of the Ohio legislature he was elected his own successor and took his seat March 4, 1899. His career in the senate was marked by dignity, ability, and loyalty, and he retained his influence and popularity to the last, dying in the harness, where he had often expressed the hope that he might be when death should find him.

He took an active part in the senate debates, and, both here and on the stump, he developed oratorical powers of an unusual order. His talent in this direction came as a surprise to many persons who had known him only as a clear-headed, keen business man, terse of speech, quick of decision, vigorous and aggressive in all his dealings. His eloquence was not of the schools. It lacked the artificial graces of a studied style and practised gesture. But it had the force and vigor of a manly character behind it; a directness that was persuasive by its very honesty; and it compelled assent by that force which we call personal magnetism. It had wit and a homely wisdom in it—the wisdom of a large experience in the matters of which he spoke.

It is said that one of the principal elements in the success of Napoleon was his ability to estimate the character of his associates. In the business and political world, this faculty is quite as important as in the military; and Senator Hanna possessed it to a remarkable degree. He was not an aristocrat, in the ordinary sense of that word; but he had no time for mere words. He could read character by its natural signs and he recognized no other passport to his favor. His head was hard, but his heart was tender. He could strike with mailed hand, and strong men hesitated to invite his blow; but he could also be as tender as a parent caressing a child. To his friends and companions, he was just a hearty, kindly, good man; very simple in his tastes, unpretentious in his manners, earnest and strong in his beliefs and principles, and remarkable among men in general for his loyalty to his friends.

In later life he devoted much thought and large efforts to the solution of the problems growing out of the relations of labor and capital. He called this the great aim of his life, and shortly before his death he said that he regarded what he had done in this direction

as his greatest achievement. To his influence must be accredited in no slight degree the broader ideas which govern the contentions on both sides of this contest, and especially does his life-work stand for humane and just treatment of employés. He realized better than many of his contemporaries that in the complex affairs of the modern industrial world are problems quite as worthy of intellectual power as are the more classic problems of purely professional life.

Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. shortly after his election to the senate.

On September 27, 1864, Senator Hanna was married to C. Augusta Rhodes, daughter of Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, who survives him. Three children were living in 1905.

WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS

HARRIS, WILLIAM TORREY, educator, philosopher, author and journalist, has been United States Commissioner of Education since September 13, 1889. He was born at North Killingly, Connecticut, September 10, 1835. He is a son of William and Zilpah (Torrey) Harris. His grandfather, Thomas Harris, lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, and he is a descendant of Roger Williams, Lawrence Wilkinson, William Torrey, John Greene and others well known in Connecticut and Rhode Island history. In an article, entitled "How I Was Educated," Commissioner Harris tells the story of the early years of his struggles and triumphs in acquiring knowledge.

"About sixteen years of my early life were spent on a farm in the northeastern part of Connecticut, practically shut in by the woods, and a mile distant from the nearest neighbors. The farm was large and my grandfather employed many laborers, so that we formed a small colony by ourselves. At the age of four I began attending the district school in the traditional 'red school-house,' a mile and a half distant. I suppose I learned to read a little, but remember only my interest in the older boys and girls there. It was a great event to find playmates. The following summer I had learned to read, and I read and reread the pieces (in our school reader) of my own accord at home, until I quite mastered them. After I had learned to read, finding an old Latin grammar about the house, I committed to memory a long list of Latin phrases and sentences with their translations, and gained commendation by repeating them to my uncles and aunts. When I was eight years old I attended also the winter session of the school. The chief text-book was Noah Webster's elementary 'Spelling Book,' which is still sold at the rate of twelve hundred thousand copies per annum. In my days this book was learned from cover to cover. Its influence was great and salutary.

"When I was twelve years old we had a schoolmaster who knew some Latin, and with him I began to study that language. I place before all studies in value in the district school, the reading

book. It was a very great advantage that the whole school read every year the finest gems of thought and expression in the language. The genius of a great author will more than compensate for his difficulties. From my eighth to my tenth year I spent several terms in the city schools of Providence, Rhode Island. There I found the 'martinet' system prevailing. I wanted to come at the substance of the study, and I grudged the time wasted over the mechanism of it. There was no discussion whatever of the real subject. The mechanical memory was almost the only faculty required or much cultivated. After my thirteenth year, I attended various New England academies, say one term each at given different academies. In these schools I became interested in natural philosophy and in Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' and at fifteen I began the Greek grammar and became fond of astronomy. At seventeen I entered Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts, of which Doctor Samuel H. Taylor was principal. I had never before met a disciplinary force that swept me off my feet and overcame my capricious will. My intellectual work had been a matter of mere inclination. In my short stay at Andover, I gained more than at any other school. I had taught school for two winter sessions, and I used my winter evenings in study. At the age of sixteen I mastered geometry and trigonometry. The next winter I devoted entirely to Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' having heard that Franklin read it at my age. At first it was incomparably dull; but I soon became interested in Locke's refutation of innate ideas. When, three years later, I read 'Cousin's Criticism of Locke,' I took fire in every part of my soul, from the intense interest aroused in me at seeing Locke's positions overthrown by brilliant and overwhelming arguments based on keen psychological distinctions. I had reviewed all my work while at home working on the farm, and in the fall of 1854 I entered Yale college. Here, because I had already been thoroughly over the ground, I fell into lax habits of study in mathematics; but I became deeply interested in natural science. I wished to know nature. This thought overmastered me finally, and about the middle of my junior year I withdrew from the college, full of dissatisfaction with its course of study, and impatient for three then 'moderns'—modern science, modern literature, and modern history. I had disparaged the study of Latin and Greek as dead languages; but later I discovered that Latin and Greek was my chief instrument in the acquiring of new ideas."

It is a matter of peculiar interest to follow the early education of a man who is at the present time one of the leading authorities on education, and is at the head of the Bureau of Education of the United States Government. But as he closes the record of his school and college days, he says, "it seems to me that my real education began later in life."

In 1857 he removed to St. Louis, where he was first a teacher, then principal, and then assistant superintendent of public schools until 1868, when he became superintendent; and he continued to hold this office until 1880. His published reports on education during the time of his incumbency as city superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis, formed a part of the educational exhibit at the Paris exposition of 1878, and the honorary title of Officier de l'Académie was bestowed upon him in recognition of the value to education of these records. The reports were placed in the library of the minister of public instruction in Paris. In 1880 he represented the United States Bureau of Education at the International Congress of Educators at Brussels, Belgium. On his return to America, he settled at Concord, Massachusetts, and became an active member of the "Concord School of Philosophy," and one of its most scholarly lecturers.

In 1889 he visited France again, representing the United States Bureau of Education at the Paris exposition, and the title of Officier de l'Instruction Publique was conferred upon him by the French Government. This same year he was appointed United States Commissioner of Education; and he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, which since that time has been his home.

Commissioner Harris's knowledge of all educational matters in the United States is thorough and comprehensive. His especial personal study has been devoted to philosophy, and his acquaintance with the writings of the German philosophers is evidenced in his own original work. Fichte, Hegel, and Dante are among his favorite authors. He searches for and believes that he finds the psychological bases on which a right system of education should be founded. Few of our American scholars have been more enthusiastically devoted to the study of philosophy than has Commissioner Harris; and few are better fitted by temperament and training for abstract speculation. But Doctor Harris is not content to rest in speculation and theory. He wishes to convert the reasoning of the mind into beneficent methods of action, and to use the insight of the logical theorist

to purify the morality and ennoble the energy of all true thinkers and workers. Both his work and his writings prove this.

He founded the "Philosophic Society" of St. Louis, in 1866. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and a fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He was president of the National Educational Association in 1875, and for fifteen years he has been an officer of the American Social Science Association. He received the degree of LL.D. from the State University of Missouri in 1870; from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894; from Yale in 1895; from Princeton in 1896; that of Ph.D. from Brown in 1893, and from the University of Iowa in 1899. He founded, 1867, and still conducts, the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy." He was on the editorial staff of Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia; is the editor of Appleton's International Education Series; and he also edited Kroeger's translation of Fichte's "Science of Ethics" (London, 1897). He is the author of "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy," 1890; "Hegel's Logic," 1890; "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Comedia," 1891; "Psychological Foundations of Education," 1898, besides numerous contributions to periodicals.

He was married at Providence, Rhode Island, December 27, 1857, to Miss Sarah Bugbee. His address is Washington, District of Columbia.

HAMILTON SMITH HAWKINS

HAWKINS, HAMILTON SMITH, soldier in the United States army from cadet at West Point to brigadier-general, retired; was born in Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, November 13, 1834. His father, Major Hamilton Smith Hawkins, was surgeon in the United States army, a man of sterling integrity and great firmness; devoted to duty and passionately fond of music. He lost his life, a victim of yellow fever, while on duty in Mexico with the United States army of occupation, 1847. His mother, Ann Alicia Chiffelle, was the daughter of Thomas Philotheus and Henrietta Ladson Chiffelle of Charleston, South Carolina, and followed closely the fortunes of her husband, spending most of her time in garrison up to the outbreak of the war with Mexico. His paternal grandparents were William and Mary Hamilton (Smith) Hawkins of Baltimore, Maryland. His first American ancestor, John Hawkins, came from Exeter, Devonshire, England, to Baltimore, Maryland, October 14, 1773; and he was descended from Colonel Charles Hawkins of Exeter, who was killed in 1704, at the head of his regiment at the taking of Gibraltar.

Hamilton S. Hawkins was brought up in the army until ten years old; attended McNally's school in Baltimore, of great local celebrity, and for two and a half years was in Paris at the school of M. Gachotte. He entered the United States military academy, July 1, 1852, and in his third year was found deficient and was dismissed January 31, 1855. He thereupon entered the wholesale dry goods importing house of Slocum, Stowell and Company, New York city, as a clerk and continued in that establishment until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. He was appointed from civil life second lieutenant in the 6th United States infantry, April 26, 1861; was promoted first lieutenant, May 14, 1861; captain September 20, 1863. He was promoted major of the 10th United States infantry October 31, 1883; was commandant of cadets at the United States military academy, 1888–92; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 23d United States infantry, February 17, 1889; colonel of the 16th United States infan-

try, August 13, 1894, and was transferred to the 20th United States infantry September 15, 1894. He was commandant of the infantry and cavalry school of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1894–98, and on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, and he commanded the brigade which led the assault on Fort San Juan, July 1, 1898. He was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898, and on September 8 of the same year he was promoted in the regular army to brigadier-general, and he was placed upon the retired list in the regular army, October 8, 1898, after forty years' service. He declined brevets during the Civil war; as captain, July 2, 1863, for Gettysburg; major, October 11, 1865, for services during the war. He was elected a companion of the first class in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; the Society of the Army of Santiago; the Society of American Wars; the Infantry Association and the National Geographic Society. He was married December 3, 1868, to Annie, daughter of Andrew C. and Elizabeth (Scofield) Gray of New Castle, Delaware, and of the five children born to them three were living in 1905. He took no part in politics. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He found military history, military biography and works upon strategy and tactics his most helpful reading. He holds that true success must have the approval of one's conscience; feels that his father's death prevented his having any one to start him right; and that his original capacity was good enough, but that the idea of correct analysis was not awakened in him for some years, and during these years and in consequence of his lethargy, he formed a poor opinion of his own ability and "found plenty of people ready to agree with this estimate." In later years he proved to himself that he could master mathematics or any other analytic study.

General Hawkins' career in the army, notwithstanding its unpromising beginning as a cadet, shows that when once determination to succeed takes possession of boy or man, inherent capacity will come to his aid and he will gain the goal, in spite of previous indifference or the doleful prophecy of pessimistic friends.

JOSEPH ROSWELL HAWLEY

HAWLEY, JOSEPH ROSWELL, son of a Baptist clergyman, graduate of Hamilton college; school teacher; lawyer in Hartford from 1850; organizer of the Republican party in Connecticut; editor of an abolition journal, 1852–56, and of a daily newspaper from 1857; soldier in the Civil war, 1861–65, from first lieutenant to brevet major-general; governor of Connecticut, president of the Republican national convention of 1866; representative in congress, 1872–75, and 1879–81; president of the United States Centennial commission, 1873–77; United States senator from March 4, 1881; was born in Stewartsville, North Carolina, October 31, 1826. His father, the Reverend Francis Hawley, was a native of Farmington, Connecticut, but went South, where he engaged in business, became a Baptist minister, and married Mary McLeod, a native of North Carolina of Scotch ancestry; and in 1837 when Joseph Roswell was eleven years old came back to Connecticut, in 1842 removing with his family to Cazenovia, New York. Notwithstanding his residence in a slave state, he was an active abolitionist. The first ancestor in America, Captain Joseph Hawley, came from Porwick, Derbyshire, England, landed in Boston in 1629, and became a planter at Stratford, Connecticut, about 1640. His son Samuel, grandson Captain Joseph, great grandson Ebenezer, great$^{(2)}$ grandson Ebenezer, great$^{(3)}$ grandson Asa, great$^{(4)}$ grandson the Reverend Francis, and great$^{(5)}$ grandson General Joseph Roswell, is the direct line of descendant of the Hawley family.

The future United States senator was educated in the Hartford grammar school and at Cazenovia seminary, and was graduated at Hamilton college, New York, A.B., 1847; A.M., 1850. He taught school winters, studied law in Cazenovia, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut, and was admitted to practice in Hartford in 1850. He entered politics as a member of the Free Soil party, was made chairman of the Free Soil state committee, wrote for the press and spoke in the interest of the party on every occasion, especially opposing the then popular Know Nothing or Native American party. He called

the first meeting for the organization of the Republican party in the state, and the meeting was held in his law office in 1856. Gideon Welles and John M. Niles were among the noted men who attended. In the Fremont and Dayton campaign of 1856 Mr. Hawley gave three months to stumping the North for "Free Soil, Fremont and Free Men." In 1857 he abandoned the practice of the law to become editor of the "Hartford Evening Press," uniting with it the "Charter Oak," which he had conducted as an abolition journal, 1852–56. He made the new paper distinctively Republican. His partner in the enterprise was William Faxon, subsequently assistant secretary of the navy. When the news of the outbreak of the Civil war by the first shot fired upon the United States garrison in Fort Sumter reached Connecticut, Editor Hawley called for recruits for rifle Company A, 1st Connecticut volunteers, and over one hundred men responded within twenty-four hours, for three months' service; and Mr. Hawley, who had personally engaged rifles at Sharp's factory, was elected first lieutenant. The regiment reached Washington early in July, and when it started out for the battlefield of Bull Run, July 21, Lieutenant Hawley had been advanced to captain of the rifles. General Erastus D. Keyes, in command of the brigade, gave to Captain Hawley special praise for good conduct in battle. On returning to Connecticut with the regiment in September, 1861, to be mustered out, he assisted Colonel Alfred H. Terry in recruiting the 7th Connecticut volunteers for three years' service; and he was made lieutenant-colonel September 17, 1861, when the new regiment was mustered in. The regiment was attached to the Port Royal expedition and on reaching Port Royal, South Carolina, was the first sent ashore after the bombardment, to garrison the place. After the four months seige and the surrender of Fort Pulaski, the 7th Connecticut garrisoned that Confederate stronghold. On January 20, 1862, he succeeded Colonel Terry in command of the regiment and led it in the battles of James Island and Pocotaligo and also in the expedition to Florida under General John M. Brannan. He commanded the post of Fernandina from January, 1863, and led an unsuccessful expedition by land against Charleston, South Carolina, in April, 1863. He commanded a brigade on Morris Island, South Carolina, during the siege of Charleston and the capture of Fort Wagner. In February, 1864, in conformity with directions of the president, General Gillmore planned another expedition to gain possession of Florida and it

was led by General Truman Seymour with Colonel Hawley in command of a brigade. This led to the disastrous battle of Olustee, February 20, 1864, where the Federal troops lost 1861 out of 5560 men and fell back to Jacksonville. The Confederate loss was 940. The Federal troops in Florida and South Carolina were ordered to Virginia and Colonel Hawley commanded the 2d brigade in Terry's 1st division, Gillmore's 10th army corps, Army of the James, at Drury's Bluff, Deep Run and in engagements near Bermuda Hundred. At Newmarket Road he commanded a division and in the siege of Petersburg he commanded the 2d brigade, Foster's division, Terry's 24th army corps. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, United States volunteers, September, 1864. In January, 1865, when General Terry was ordered to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, General Hawley was given command of the division; and on General Terry's return to the Army of the James he made General Hawley his chief of staff of the 10th corps. He commanded southeastern North Carolina as military governor, February 22 to June, 1865, and was chief of staff to General A. H. Terry in command of the department of Virginia with headquarters in Richmond, June to October, 1865. He returned to Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, January 15, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service.

General Hawley was elected governor of Connecticut in April, 1866, but was defeated for reëlection in 1867, and resumed his editorial duties, having united the "Press" and "Courant," and he vigorously defended the principles and policy of the Republican party in reconstructing the Southern states. He was president of the Republican national convention of 1868 which nominated General Grant for the presidency. He represented the Hartford district in the United States congress in the forty-second and forty-third Congresses, 1872–75; was defeated in the elections of 1874 and 1876, but elected in 1878 to the forty-sixth Congress. In the house he served on the committees on Claims, Banking and Currency, Military Affairs and Appropriations.

He was elected United States senator from Connecticut as successor to William W. Eaton, Democrat, in 1881, was reëlected in 1887, 1893 and 1899, his last term to expire March 3, 1905, at which time his health precluded further service. In the senate he served continuously on the committee on Military Affairs and for several con-

gresses as its chairman. He was chairman of the committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 1883–87, when he vigorously promoted the enactment of Civil Service reform legislation. As chairman of the select committee on Ordnance and Warships in the forty-ninth Congress he submitted a valuable report, the result of careful investigations into steel production and heavy gun making in England and the United States, undertaken during his chairmanship of the select committee on the capacity of steel producing works in the forty-eighth Congress. He was also a member of the committee on Coast Defense, Railroads, Interoceanic Canals and International Expositions. He was president of the United States Centennial commission, 1872–77, and was a chief promoter of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, giving two years to this work. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1875, from Yale in 1886 and from Trinity in 1894. He was a trustee of Hamilton, 1876. Connecticut honored him by making him the candidate of the state delegation for the nomination for president of the United States in 1884, and at each successive ballot before the National convention gave him the unanimous vote of the delegation. He was elected to membership in the American Historical and other learned societies. He was married December 25, 1855, to Harriet Ward Foote, of Guilford, who died March 3, 1886. By the soldiers who served in the army with which her husband was connected, her name is cherished for her services in camp and field during the Civil war. He was married a second time, in 1887, to Edith Anne Hornor, of England, and had two children (daughters) born of this union. He is the author of "The Battle of Olustee" (Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, vol. iv, pages 79–80). General Hawley in his long and active life devoted unselfishly to his country, has proved what it means to be a patriotic soldier, a wise legislator, a clean and helpful journalist, an ardent champion of the political faith which he espoused, a firm believer in human rights, in the American people, and in the American way of meeting and deciding questions of vital import.

General Hawley died at his home in Washington, District of Columbia, March 18, 1905.

AUGUSTUS GEORGE HEATON

HEATON, AUGUSTUS GEORGE, painter and writer, is descended from the Eatons and Heatons in the New Haven colony, their earliest ancestor having come to America in the second voyage of the Mayflower. He was born April 28, 1844. His father, Augustus Heaton, a hardware commission merchant, was "a man of integrity and geniality." He was a director of Girard college, of the Philadelphia Bank and of the Philadelphia Trust Company. The death of his mother, while young Heaton was but six years old, deprived him of a love and care which he has sadly missed throughout his life. He was carefully nurtured as an only son under the care of a cautious father and grandmother. His life as a boy of active brain and special tastes for art, poetry, natural science and philosophy he feels was somewhat too sedentary. He passed his winters in Philadelphia and his summers in New Haven. Carpentering and construction were enjoyable pastimes while a boy.

He had every opportunity for prolonged study and began to prepare for college, but the classics and mathematics were not to his taste, and art had preoccupied him from childhood. His disposition was reserved but independent, his thoughtful mind was charmed by ideals and his self culture was more notable than his school progress. Selecting art as a profession at nineteen he went from the Academy of William A. Reynolds in Philadelphia, to Paris, and studied at the School of Fine Arts from 1863–65 under Cabanel, taking a further course later under Bonnat, from 1878–82, and exhibiting several times at the Paris Salon, during these years. Between these two periods of study, he was professor of the Fine Arts, in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, taking the position in 1866, and lecturing also till 1868. His renewed artistic energy during his years of study in Paris gave him a much higher standing in his profession. On returning to America he opened a studio in New York, in 1874. He painted "Washington at Fort Duquesne," in 1881, for the Union League club, Philadelphia, and his famous picture "The Recall of Columbus," was finished in 1883. It was bought by congress for the Capitol at Washington, and was engraved on the fifty-cent World's

Fair stamp in 1893. He painted a portrait of Bishop Bowman for Cornell college, Iowa, 1885; of Paul Tulane, for Tulane university, 1892, and "The Promoters of the New Congressional Library Building," eighteen prominent statesmen, 1888. His picture "Hardships of Emigration," is on the ten-cent Omaha stamp. He has painted many portraits. In 1884 he selected Washington, District of Columbia as his place of residence. He painted pictures from frontier and Indian life in the West, 1896–99.

Mr. Heaton is an associate of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a member of the National Academy of Science, of the National Geographic Society, of the Columbia Historical Society, of the Numismatic and Archeological Society of New York, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and of the Metropolitan and Cosmos clubs of Washington, District of Columbia. He was president of the American Numismatic Association, 1894–96.

He is a member of the Republican party. His reading has been varied. It includes standard English and French poetry, biography and history and very many authorities on Art, especially Da Vinci's Treatise on Art, and Montabert on Art. He is an excellent French scholar and has a fair knowledge of Spanish. His preference for his vocation he attributes to the fact that Rembrandt Peale was a maternal ancestor, and to his reading art biographies and poetry in his boyhood. He was restrained from boyish sports in childhood, but played cricket, and later had some gymnasium practice and a saddle horse. He enjoys the best of health through very temperate living.

He says of his own career, that "great reserve, a dignified disposition, disinclination to rivalry, the lack of necessity for hard struggle financially, and the dislike of urging patronage, have been strong influences." He emphasizes to young Americans, the need of "working in the line of one's best capacity, with perseverance, cheerfulness, system, honesty, intelligence and sociability." He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church (Low church) but is broad and sympathetic in his views. In 1900 he published a religious epic, "The Heart of David," which has been very highly commended, and "Fancies and Thoughts in Verse," 1904. In 1893 he produced "Mint Marks," a numismatic work. As a numismatist he has made a fine collection of coins. He has traveled widely.

He was married to Adelaide Whiting Griswold in 1874. They had three sons living in 1905.

JAMES ALEXANDER HEMENWAY

HEMENWAY, JAMES ALEXANDER, lawyer, legislator, United States senator from Indiana, was born at Booneville, Indiana, March 8, 1860, son of William J. L., and Sarah (Clelland) Hemenway. His father was a merchant of good business qualifications who died when his son James was but thirteen years old, and the latter was thus compelled to begin the battle of life at an unusually early age. He took his place among the wage-earners, tried his hand at various vocations, and despite the fact that he was obliged to leave school with but the rudiments of an education, he devoted every spare moment of his time to study, and made a reputation for trustworthiness which was rewarded with the deputy auditorship of his county. He performed his duties well, won the approval of his superiors in office, and was by them encouraged to study law. This he did during the interims of clerical work. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in 1885. In 1886, and again in 1888, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district of Indiana. Declining a third nomination, he turned aside from the public service and for six years devoted himself unremittingly to the practice of law. In 1894, he was nominated by the Republicans of his district for congress and was elected. He was reëlected to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth Congresses. Before taking his seat in the house of representatives in the fifty-ninth Congress, he was elected to the United States senate, January 18, 1905, to succeed Honorable Charles W. Fairbanks, who had been elected vice-president. From 1888 to 1892 Mr. Hemenway was a member of the Republican state committee from the first district.

Shortly after entering congress he received a place on the committee on Appropriations, and through successive stages made his way to the chairmanship of the committee. He was safe, trusted and responsible, and brought to the work of that important committee unusual ability and sterling patriotism. In his entire public career

he has been a consistent friend of the toiler, and of organized labor; and he has never been too busy to listen to any appeal for righteous legislation.

On July 1, 1884, he married Anna Eliza Alexander. They have three children.

DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON

HENDERSON, DAVID BREMNER, soldier, lawyer, legislator, parliamentarian, former speaker of the United States house of representatives, is a native of Scotland, and a citizen of the state of Iowa. He was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840, and came to America with his parents who settled in 1846 in Illinois. In 1849 the family removed to Iowa, establishing themselves in Fayette county, on a farm. Here he grew up, assisting his father on the farm in the summer season and attending school in the winter.

His life inspiration was his mother, a farmer's wife, who had faith in her boy, and who lived to see him a member of congress. Through her, his education was directed for a specific and practical purpose. He utilized every leisure hour in study, with a definite plan in view. In the noon-hour, in the harvest fields, he mastered the elements of mathematics. He took part in the debating societies in various country school houses, and there laid the foundation for the career of the statesman whose voice became a power in the halls of congress. He found himself a leader in these contests, as he continued to be in the wider work of life because he had fitted himself for such a career. The conscientious purpose inspired by his mother was by her developed in her son. She was his closest companion, and his most sympathetic counsellor, in the evening readings and talks upon books and the affairs of men and states, and in conversations upon the subtle mysteries of life and upon problems of conduct.

He managed by strenuous effort, to secure means to enter Upper Iowa university, where he was engaged with his studies at the outbreak of the Civil war. The martial spirit and the patriotism of the students were greatly aroused by this event, and many of them hastened to enlist. Henderson had not yet reached his majority; but he was among the most enthusiastic of the volunteers, and in August, 1861, he was chosen first lieutenant of Company C, 12th Iowa volunteer infantry. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, and again severely at Corinth. This latter wound resulted in the amputation of his left

foot, and he was consequently obliged to leave the service in February, 1863. When the 46th Iowa regiment was organized, in June, 1864, he was so far recovered that he was appointed colonel and assumed command for the "hundred days service." After his return from the field he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865.

In November, 1865, Colonel Henderson was appointed collector of internal revenue for the third Iowa district. He held that appointment until June, 1869, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzer and Henderson. Soon after, he was made assistant district attorney for the northern district of Iowa, serving two years. He was elected, on the Republican ticket, in the fall of 1882, a representative in the lower house of congress, from the third Iowa district; and he was continuously reëlected until 1903, when he declined further service. His career in congress was conspicuous for fidelity to public interests, and he was rewarded with many preferments. For ten years he was a member of the committee on Appropriations; he was chairman of the committee on Judiciary; a member of the committee on Rules during the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth Congresses; and he was speaker of the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses.

The Spanish-American war, and the resultant territorial expansion of the United States made the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses epochal in the history of the country; and during this period Speaker Henderson took a prominent part in shaping the many measures which were made necessary by changed conditions and added responsibilities. Following upon the monetary conference, at Atlantic City, presided over by Speaker Henderson, the fifty-sixth Congress gave to the gold standard the "vitality and validity" of law, and then followed many new and important measures, culminating in the anti-trust legislation enacted shortly before the close of the fifty-seventh Congress.

Although in many respects Mr. Henderson was the very antithesis of Speaker Reed, whom he succeeded and whose principal lieutenant he had been on the famous committee on Rules, yet he followed pretty closely in the wake of Reed's rulings. Perhaps he had the tact to make these rules easier and to make the task of following his leadership pleasanter, and the way smoother. When he first assumed the gavel, he said to some of his friends, with whom he was discussing certain matters pertaining to the organization of

the house: "I want to be entirely fair with everyone, no matter on which side of the chamber he may sit. I think you will all agree that I am a tolerably sound partisan Republican, but I want to say here and now that no partisan advantage will ever accrue to my party through any unfair ruling of mine." No one has ever charged Speaker Henderson with unfairness.

Colonel Henderson is a man of patriotic impulses, a vigorous speaker, of conservative tendencies, and his public record on the great questions of legislation furnishes ample ground for confidence in his wisdom and firmness. His stand on the currency question has been unequivocally for sound money, and no abler champion of the development of American industries is to be found among his contemporaries. In his personal as well as in his public relations, he is earnest, generous, and loyal. With the undoubted integrity characteristic of his Scotch ancestry, he inherited a strength of will which has enabled him to endure petty annoyances with no manifestation of resentment, and to pursue steadfastly and unflinchingly the course of conduct marked out for him by conscience and good judgment.

He was married on March 4, 1866, to Miss Augusta A. Fox. He died at Dubuque, Iowa, February 25, 1906.

JOHN BROOKS HENDERSON

HENDERSON, JOHN BROOKS, district school teacher, lawyer, Democratic presidential elector-at-large, 1856 and 1860, brigadier-general of state militia, 1861, United States senator, 1862-69, author of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, chairman of the Republican national convention of 1882, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, November 16, 1826. His father, James Henderson, married Jane Dawson and in 1832 removed to Lincoln county, Missouri. Both his parents died before he was ten years of age. He attended the district school and gained a fair knowledge of the branches taught in the higher schools with the aid of a tutor, working on a farm to pay for his education. He taught a district school and began the study of law which he prosecuted with great diligence. He was admitted to the bar in 1848 on passing a thorough examination before the judges of the Pike county circuit court. He removed to Louisiana, Missouri, in 1849 and began the practice of the law, and entered actively the political field as a Democrat. He was elected by his party a representative in the state legislature in 1849 and again in 1857 when he organized and advocated before the legislature the state railroad and banking laws which were adopted and became operative. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large from Missouri on the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket in 1856. In 1860 he was a delegate from Missouri to the Democratic national convention that met at Charleston, South Carolina, and adjourned to Baltimore, Maryland. Before both conventions he advocated the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for president, and the Missouri State committee placed him at the head of the Douglas and Johnson electoral ticket which ticket was elected and, with New Jersey cast the twelve electoral votes received by Douglas and Johnson. The Democrats of his congressional district made him their candidate for representative to the thirty-seventh Congress but he was defeated at the polls by James Sidney Rollins nominated as a Conservative Democrat. He was sent as a delegate to the state convention of 1861, and there

gave the weight of his influence to prevent the secession of the state from the Union; and when Trusten Polk was expelled from the United States senate January 10, 1862, for disloyalty, having already served as an officer in the Confederate government, Mr. Henderson was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Willard P. Hall to fill the vacancy and on the assembling of the legislature was elected to complete the term of Senator Polk which expired March 3, 1863, and was reëlected in 1863 for a full term expiring March 3, 1869. He served in the senate as a member of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; on the committee on the District of Columbia; on the committee on Finance; on the committee on Expenditures of the Senate; on the committee on Claims; on the committee on Foreign Relations and as chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs. He subsequently originated and organized the Indian Peace Commission in 1867. He was the author of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States ratified December 18, 1865, providing that slavery should not exist within the United States, and that congress should make legislative appropriation for the enforcement of the article. He was one of the original agitators for that provision for universal suffrage which led to the Fifteenth amendment ratified March 30, 1870, affirming that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." He was one of the seven Republican senators who voted for the acquittal of President Johnson on the occasion of his impeachment by the house of representatives, November 25, 1867, and his trial before the senate. In 1869 on retiring from the senate he resumed the practice of law in St. Louis and in 1872 he was the Republican nominee for governor of the state, but at the election he was defeated by Silas Woodson. He was the Republican candidate before the state legislature for United States senator in 1873, but the Democrats being in the majority elected Louis V. Bogy. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant to assist the United States district attorney in the prosecution of the violators of the revenue laws, known as the "Whiskey Ring," but in December of the same year the president removed him from the office. He presided over the Republican national convention of 1882 and soon after made his home in Washington, District of Columbia. He was elected a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1892 and again

in 1898 and served as a member of the Pan-American conference assembled, on the invitation of the United States, in Washington, October 2, 1898, to adopt some plan for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, and for the improvement of business intercourse and means of communication between the countries. This convention suggested the Bureau of American Republics which was established for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information concerning the American Republics.

He was married in 1868, to Mary, daughter of Judge Elisha and Eunice (Newton) Foote of New York. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1882. He was a member of the Geological and National Geographic Societies and of the American Social Science Association. He wrote valuable papers on economic subjects especially as affecting finance, and contributed to leading magazines.

WILLIAM PETERS HEPBURN

HEPBURN, WILLIAM PETERS, soldier, lawyer, member of the United States house of representatives from Iowa, was born at Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, on November 4, 1833. His father was James Schmidt Hepburn; his mother, Ann Fairfax Catlett. Thomas Chittenden, first governor of Vermont, was a forefather, in direct line of descent, and Matthew Lyon, his great grandfather, represented a district in Vermont, and later in Kentucky, in the congress of the United States. His stepfather removed from Ohio to Iowa, in 1841, while Iowa was still a territory, and took up his residence in Johnson county. Here the son attended the schools and furthered his education along practical lines in a printing office. He afterward read law and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Two years later, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Marshall county, and, in 1858, he was chosen chief clerk of the lower house of the Iowa state legislature, for the seventh session in the history of the new state.

When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Hepburn raised a company for the 2d Iowa cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain. In September, 1861, he was promoted major of the regiment; and, in November, 1862 he became lieutenant-colonel, serving until his term expired in 1864. In addition to regimental duty, he served much of the time on the staffs of General Rosecrans and General Sheridan, and other generals. In 1864, he commanded a cavalry brigade. His regiment participated in the battles of Farmington, Corinth, Booneville, Iuka, and Nashville, and in many minor engagements.

After the close of the war, Colonel Hepburn removed to Page county, Iowa, where he continued his legal career. In 1880, he was elected to the lower house of congress by the Republicans of the eighth Iowa district. He was reëlected in 1882 and again in 1884. In 1886, he was defeated by Major A. R. Anderson. In 1888 he was chosen presidential elector-at-large from Iowa, in which capacity he had previously served in 1876. In 1892 he was again elected to congress, and was reëlected in 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902 and 1904.

His long term of service in the house has given him unusual influence in that body, and for many years he has been one of its earnest workers. He is chairman of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a member of the committee on Insular Affairs, and on Pacific railroads, and was one of the leading advocates, on the floor of congress, of the Nicaraguan interoceanic ship canal. He is a public speaker of unusual power and eloquence as well as an able debater. Among his best published speeches are those on the isthmian canal, and on civil service reform. Incidental to his congressional career, he was a delegate from Iowa to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1888, and 1896; while, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, he served as solicitor of the treasury.

On October 7, 1855, Colonel Hepburn was married, at Iowa City, Iowa, to Melvina Annette Morseman, daughter of Doctor Moses Jenerz Morseman. They have five children, three daughters and two sons.

HILARY ABNER HERBERT

HERBERT, HILARY ABNER. The navy of the United States, in the position which it holds today among the navies of the world, is largely indebted to the advanced ideas and active labors of Hilary Abner Herbert, notable among our recent secretaries of the navy. Born at Laurensville, South Carolina, March 12, 1834, the son of Thomas E. and Dorothy Herbert, his life has been passed in the South. The family removed to Greenville, Alabama, in 1846, where the father became engaged as a teacher and planter, and the son received his early education. Sent to the University of Alabama in 1853, and to the University of Virginia in 1854, after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of Alabama, and engaged in practice in Greenville.

A few years later the Civil war broke out, and the young Southern lawyer hastened to join the army of the Confederacy, obtaining the command of a company in the 8th Alabama regiment. This command was attached to General Lee's army, in which Captain Herbert fought in the battles of the Peninsula from Yorktown to Fair Oaks, being wounded and captured in the latter engagement. Two months later he was exchanged, and joined his regiment as soon as fully recovered, taking part subsequently in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and being promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment in 1863 and colonel in 1864. A serious wound at the Wilderness put an end to his active service. He was carried by his men from the field, and was retired as colonel at the end of the war, resuming his practice at Greenville.

In 1872 Colonel Herbert removed his office to Montgomery, Alabama, where he continued in active practice until 1877, at the same time taking a vital interest in politics. His activity in the Democratic party and his evident ability led to his election to congress in 1876, and to subsequent elections for seven later terms. He remained a member of the house from 1877 to 1893. During his legislative life he served on the committees on the Judiciary, and on

Yours faithfully

Hilary A. Herbert

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Ways and Means, and was especially active and prominent in the development of the new navy, working with the greatest energy in this direction as chairman of the Naval committee during the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second Congresses, and as a prominent member of that committee in the fifty-first Congress. His vital interest in naval progress and his thorough acquaintance with the naval needs of the country, led to his selection as secretary of the navy by President Cleveland in 1893. He served in this position until the end of the Cleveland administration. Under his control of the department, the navy made marked progress, and a large number of war vessels were built, including the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Oregon, Maine and Texas; the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, and a considerable number of smaller cruisers, gunboats, etc. Having done more than any other man toward providing the United States with an effective navy, Colonel Herbert retired from official life in 1897 and has since been engaged in the practice of the law, residing at Washington, District of Columbia. He is a member of the National Geographic Society of that city. In 1888 he published in the Democratic campaign book a paper entitled, "History of the Efforts to Increase the United States Navy." He was also the editor of, and the largest contributor to, "Why the Solid South—or Reconstruction and its Results" (1890).

While secretary of the navy, he was authorized by congress to investigate and ascertain the actual cost of manufacturing ship's armor and what would be a fair price for the United States to pay for it. First getting all the information he could from the two firms which then had contracts with the government for the construction of armor, the Bethlehem Company and the Carnegie Company, he then went to Europe and investigated the manufacture of armor in England and France. He got a bid in England for the construction of an armor plant, conferred with the minister of marine of France, and obtained from him an estimate made under his direction for the cost of a plant; and after thorough investigation made an elaborate report which recommended a reduction of about $300 per ton in the price of steel armor for naval vessels. The companies which had contracts, at first scouted the idea that they could make armor at the price indicated in the report; while congress for a time insisted that according to the facts and figures given by Secretary Herbert the price he had indicated as right was too high. Disagreement

between congress and the domestic manufacturers put a stop to the manufacture of ship's armor in the United States for more than a year. After some eighteen months spent in discussion, contracts were made with the armor-makers by the then secretary of the navy, Secretary Long, upon substantially the figures which had been recommended in Secretary Herbert's report.

Secretary Herbert received the degree of LL.D. from Tulane university in 1901.

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Very truly Yours,

Charles Heywood,

Major General Commandant,

U.S. Marine Corps, Retired

CHARLES HEYWOOD

HEYWOOD, CHARLES, major-general and commandant United States marine corps, retired, at the time of his withdrawal from active service, received a tribute from the secretary of the navy, which shows the esteem in which he was held by those best qualified to judge of his character and his career: I wish "to say a word to you of my appreciation of your long and honorable service to the country, which by law ended today. Your splendid record in war and faithful service in peace must always remain an inspiration to the corps of which you have been the head. I need not recount the history of your career, or refer to the many brilliant incidents which it contains. I can not, however, refrain from the thought of your service in the last battle of the Cumberland. Whoever took part in that struggle is by that fact alone entitled to lasting remembrance." General Heywood has held every grade in the marine corps, from second lieutenant to major-general commandant; and when retired, his was the oldest commission on the active list of the army or the navy, his service having extended through forty-five years and six months.

He was born in Waterville, Maine, October 3, 1839. His father, Charles Heywood, was an officer in the United States navy. His mother's maiden name was Antonia Delgardo. Studying in Waterville and Boston until he was eighteen, he entered the United States marine corps as second lieutenant, April 5, 1858. He was assigned to the marine barracks at Washington for instruction. With a detachment of marines he assisted in quelling riots at quarantine, on Staten Island, New York, in September, 1858. He was then sent on special service to convey captured Africans back again to their country. From 1858–60, he was attached to the home squadron, stationed at Greytown, Nicaragua, looking after the filibuster Walker. In September, 1860, he was ordered to the United States steamer Cumberland, flagship, squadron of observation, and landed with a detachment of marines and took part in the destruction of the

navy yard at Norfolk to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, April, 1861. He was promoted first lieutenant May 30, 1861. After his heroic conduct in the battle of Hatteras Inlet and in the capture of forts Clark and Hatteras, he was promoted captain, November 23, 1861. He was on board the Cumberland, in command of the after gun deck division in the fight between the Merrimac and the Cumberland, March 8, 1862. The first shot from the Merrimac killed nine marines under his command. The wooden warship, the Cumberland, rammed by the iron-clad Merrimac, went down with her flag flying and her men at the guns. Captain Heywood fired the last gun in the fight and jumping overboard as the ship sank, he was saved by one of the messenger boys. For gallant and meritorious services on board the Cumberland, he received the brevet of major, United States marine corps. He was attached successively to the marine barracks, Brooklyn, New York; to the frigate Sabine; to the United States steamer Ticonderoga, flagship of the flying squadron in pursuit of the Alabama. In October, 1863, he volunteered for duty with Admiral Farragut, and served with him to the end of the Civil war. He was on the Hartford at the battle of Mobile Bay, and at the capture of forts Gaines, Morgan and Powell, as well as at the capture of the rams Tennessee and Selma, and the sinking of the Gaines. On account of "gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Mobile Bay" and "for distinguished gallantry in presence of the enemy," he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In an official report of the battle Captain Drayton writes to Admiral Farragut: "The two after guns were manned by marines who, under the command of Captain Charles Heywood, performed most efficient service."

During labor riots in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Reading, he commanded a battalion of marines.

In the spring of 1885 he commanded a Marine brigade during the rather critical period while traffic was interrupted upon the Isthmus of Panama. Admiral Jouett, commander-in-chief of the United States forces at the Isthmus at that time, in general orders (May 7 and May 22, 1885) commends in high terms the corps and General Heywood, as its commander, for prompt, efficient and most valuable service in opening and reëstablishing traffic and in guarding the interests of the United States. He was appointed colonel commandant of the corps in January, 1891. He was promoted major-general commandant, July 1, 1902, and retired in conformity with

law, October 3, 1903. He passed through all grades from second lieutenant to major-general commandant.

He is a member of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Naval Order of the United States Farragut Veterans; and the Army and Navy clubs of Washington and New York. He has never voted. Military writings have been his favorite reading. All out-of-door sports attract him. "I do not think I have failed in what I had hoped for," he writes. "When I was appointed commandant of the marine corps my ambition was to make the marine corps one of the best branches of the service; and I think the country will bear me out in saying I succeeded." He brought about the increase of the marine corps from 2000 when he took command of it, to 7500 at his retirement.

He was married to Miss Carrie Bacon, of Washington, District of Columbia.

FRANCIS JOHN HIGGINSON

HIGGINSON, FRANCIS JOHN, naval officer, rear-admiral of the United States navy, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 19, 1843. He is a direct descendant of the Reverend Francis Higginson, one of the pioneer ministers of Massachusetts colony, and a son of Stephen and Agnes Cochrane Higginson. He was appointed acting midshipman in the United States naval academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, September 21, 1857, and was graduated in 1861.

Immediately after graduation he entered active naval service in the Civil war. While attached to the steam frigate Colorado, of the West Gulf blockading squadron, he was wounded at the capture and destruction of the Confederate privateer, Judith, at Pensacola, Florida. In 1862, he was signal officer and aide to Captain Theodore Bailey, of the Cayuga, at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi river, by the fleet under Admiral Farragut; and he participated in the action at the Chalmette batteries and in the capture of New Orleans. Afterward he was commissioned successively executive officer of the steamer Vixen, of the South Atlantic squadron; watch officer of the steam sloop Powhatan; commanded a division of boats in the naval attack on Fort Sumter; and was executive officer of the steamer Housatonic, on which he was serving when she was blown up and sunk by a Confederate torpedo boat off Charleston, South Carolina, February 17, 1865. He also took part, as executive officer of the monitor, Passaic, at the bombardment of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, in 1865, and received the warm commendation of General Gillmore, of the United States army, for efficient service in command of the picket launches operating at night inside Morris Island, between Forts Gregg and Sumter.

After the close of the war his principal commissions were the following: November, 1873, executive officer of the Franklin, taking part in the squadron evolutions at Key West, during the Virginius excitement; December, 1877, ordered to Constantinople, Turkey, to command the Despatch; in 1883, ordered to command the Monocacy,

at the Asiatic station, and to protect American interests in Foo Chow, during the bombardment of the Chinese arsenal by the French fleet under Admiral Courbet. During the Spanish-American war, he served in Commodore Sampson's fleet, in command of the Massachusetts, to which he had been assigned on July 22, 1897. He took part in the blockade of Santiago, and was placed in command of the naval detachment which acted as a convoy for the United States troops under General Nelson A. Miles at the time of their transportation to Cuba.

After the battle of Santiago, he was promoted commodore, and, on March 3, 1899, was made rear-admiral. In August, 1898, he was appointed chairman of the Lighthouse Board. His previous promotions and their dates, were: August 1, 1862, commissioned as lieutenant; July 25, 1866, commissioned lieutenant-commander; June 10, 1876, commissioned commander; September 27, 1891, commissioned captain. On May 1, 1901, he succeeded to the command of the North Atlantic station, and July 1, 1903, became commandant of the navy yard at Washington, District of Columbia.

Rear-Admiral Higginson is the author of "Naval Battles in the Century," published in 1903, a book of graphic description as well as of historic merit.

ROBERT ROBERTS HITT

HITT, ROBERT ROBERTS, of Mount Morris, Illinois, son of a Methodist minister, reporter of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, secretary of Paris Legation 1874 to 1881, assistant secretary of state, 1881, and representative in congress since 1882, was born in Urbana, Ohio, January 16, 1834; son of the Reverend Thomas Smith and Emily (John) Hitt, and a descendant of Peter Hitt, who came from Nassau-Siegen, Germany, to Germanna, Virginia, in 1714, and on the maternal side, of John Philip John, who came from Pembrokeshire, Wales, to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1709. Removed to Mount Morris, Illinois, in 1837; he was a student at Rock River seminary, at Asbury university and at Indiana university, from which he was graduated A.B., 1855; A.M., 1858. He reported the memorable series of seven debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Arnold Douglas in 1858; and his excellent stenographic reports of Mr. Lincoln's speeches first made known to the people of America the striking originality, strength and admirable literary form of the public addresses of the future president. In fact, Mr. Hitt was charged with "touching them up"—which he positively denied. He was official reporter of the general assembly of Illinois, 1858, 1859 and 1860; secretary of the Holt-Davis commission to investigate the troubles in the Department of Missouri under General Fremont, 1861; confidential clerk to Secretary Stanton and in the department of military justice, 1862–63; secretary of the senate committee to investigate the naval expeditions of Generals Burnside and Banks in 1863; to the board of treaty commissioners and accompanied the commission to the Northwest Indian country, in 1865; recorder of military courts at Washington, District of Columbia, and Raleigh, North Carolina, 1866; visited Scotland, Switzerland, Greece, Egypt and Palestine, 1867–68; secretary to the Santo Domingo annexation commission of 1871. He reported for the Kuklux joint committee of both houses and prepared a large portion of their voluminous reports in thirteen volumes in 1871; was private secretary to Senator Oliver P. Morton, 1872–73; secretary of

legation and chargé d'affaires at Paris, France, 1874–81; assistant secretary of state under Secretary Blaine, 1881, and resigned with his chief in December, 1881, after the death of President Garfield.

He was elected November 7, 1882, representative from the fifth district of Illinois to the forty-seventh Congress as successor to Representative R. M. A. Hawk, deceased, and he has been continuously reëlected from the same district, afterward numbered the ninth and thirteenth following the census of 1890 and that of 1900. In congress he was a member of the Republican minority in the committee on Foreign Affairs, 1883–90, and was chairman of the committee or leader of the Republican majority from 1890; and he also served on the committee on Insular Affairs and other minor committees. He is a positive and systematic protectionist. He was one of the first to urge the observance of the treaty stipulations with the Chinese in exclusion legislation; made an earnest and compact speech in the house on "Commercial Union with Canada"; and prevented a rupture with Mexico in 1888 by carefully investigating and explaining the Cutting matter in a way that caused the house to refuse its endorsement of the proposed threatening demand upon Mexico. He secured the adoption by the house in March, 1889, of a resolution contemplating complete commercial union with Canada, which he claimed, if once in operation, would ultimately result in permanent harmony if not ultimate union of the two countries. He exposed what he designated as the fallacy of President Cleveland's Canadian retaliation message, September 4, 1888, in a speech to which Representative Bourke Cockran replied. He supported the interstate commerce law, taking an exception to the bill, viz., to the "long and short haul clause." In 1890 he and Representative Springer were made the two Illinois members of the special committee on the World's Fair, upon the fourth centennial of the discovery of America, and they supported the claims of Chicago before the house, February 20, 1890, as the best site for the exposition and on the seventh vote Chicago received 156 votes, exactly a majority. He pleaded the cause of the Cuban revolutionists December 14, 1895, and submitted a resolution to accord them the rights of belligerents and to offer friendly offices to Spain to secure their recognition as an independent state, which passed the house 246 to 27. He supported various bills to promote reciprocity and increase trade with the other American republics; obtained the passage of a resolution recognizing the

Republic of Brazil; in 1893 called the attention of the country to the encroachment of England upon the feeble republic of Venezuela in violation of the Monroe doctrine; and December 18, 1895, he introduced and urged a bill creating a commission to investigate and determine the true divisional line, as President Cleveland had just recommended, which was unanimously passed. In 1894 he arraigned before the house the policy of President Cleveland in Hawaii and in 1898 presented the measure for Hawaiian annexation which passed June 5, 1898; and soon after he was appointed with Senators Cullom and Morgan a commissioner to visit the islands, examine the government and recommend necessary legislation to congress, which resulted in the establishment of the territory of Hawaii. He declined appointment as United States Minister to Spain in 1897. The same year he was a candidate before the Illinois legislature for the United States senate. In 1903, December 11, he defended President Roosevelt's action on the Panama Canal in the first speech discussing it.

He was married October 28, 1874, to Miss Sallie Reynolds, daughter of William F. Reynolds of Lafayette, Indiana. While they were at Paris, France, where he was secretary of legation, their two sons were born, Robert Reynolds Hitt and William Floyd Hitt. Representative Hitt was elected to membership in the National Geographic Society, was a director of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1884, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from De Pauw university in 1894, and from Mount Morris college, in 1902. He is a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

HOAR, GEORGE FRISBIE, Harvard, A.B., 1846; LL.B., 1849; practising lawyer in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1849–68; representative in the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1852; state senator, 1857; representative in the United States congress from the Worcester congressional district, 1869–77; United States senator from March 5, 1877; overseer of Harvard university; regent of the Smithsonian Institution; trustee of the Peabody Education Fund; statesman, author, and lecturer; was born in Concord, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826. His father, Samuel Hoar (1778–1856) married Sarah, youngest daughter of Roger (the Signer) and Rebecca (Prescott) Sherman. He was one of the leading lawyers of Massachusetts contemporary with Mason, Webster and Choate. His grandfather, Samuel Hoar, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, a prisoner for three months among the Indians and a lieutenant for the Lincoln Company at the battle of Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775. His great grandfather, John Hoar, and another great grandfather, Colonel Abijah Pierce of Lincoln, were privates in the same company. His earliest paternal ancestor, John Hoar, came to America in 1640 with two brothers and their widowed mother, Joanna Hoare, whose husband, Charles Hoare, sheriff of Gloucestershire, England, died previous to their emigration. They settled on the Conihassett Grant at Scituate, Plymouth colony and about 1660 removed to Concord, Massachusetts Bay colony. His first maternal ancestor in America, Captain John Sherman, came from Dedham, England, to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, settled in Watertown about 1634, and married Martha Palmer. They were the great grandparents of Roger Sherman, the Signer.

George Frisbie Hoar was sent to school when very young, could read Latin when six years old and began the study of Greek when nine years old, having at that time read several books of Virgil. He attended the schools of Concord having at one time Henry D. Thoreau as a schoolmate and subsequently as teacher. One year of

his boyhood he spent as a farm hand for Deacon James Farrar, the farm being in the town of Lincoln, and he, the Deacon, the fifth in descent from George Farrar, one of the founders of the town. He was prepared for college in six months, at the celebrated school of Mrs. Sarah Alden Ripley of Waltham. He entered Harvard when sixteen years old and was graduated A.B., 1846. While at Harvard most of the boys boarded on the college commons, paying $2.25 per week. On the other side known as "Starvation commons," the board was only $1.75 per week, the boys there having meat only every other day. A few of the sons of the wealthiest families boarded in private families paying $3.00 to $3.50 per week. This was 1843–46. He studied in the office of his brother, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, in Concord for one year and at the Harvard law school for two years, graduating LL.B., 1849. He entered the law office of Judge Benjamin Franklin Thomas at Worcester, Massachusetts, which place he selected as his future home because it was the stronghold of the Free Soil party in Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar there December 1, 1849. He became a law partner of Emory Washburn, subsequently governor of Massachusetts, the partnership beginning in June, 1852. He afterward formed a law partnership with Charles Devens who subsequently served in the Civil war, was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and was attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Hayes.

Mr. Hoar made his entrance in the field of politics as chairman of the Free Soil county committee of Worcester county in 1849; and this committee is reported to have been more efficiently organized than any other county committee of the Free Soil party in the United States. He was elected representative from Worcester in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1852; but when offered the nomination he refused the use of his name unless he could first obtain the consent of his father who lived at Concord, and the convention adjourned to allow him to visit his home for that purpose. When sworn in, he was the youngest member of the house; but in spite of his age he became chairman of the committee of Probate and Chancery of the house and leader of the Free Soil party. He prepared the Practice Act of 1852 which abolished the common law system of pleading. He was the first legislator in the United States to favor a ten-hour system in factories. To him was assigned the task of drawing up the resolution adopted by the Coalitionists protesting

against the compromise measures of 1850, the question being then before the United States congress. He was sent with Eli Thayer in 1856 to the convention at Buffalo to aid in the settling of Kansas by Northern Free Soilers. He declined reëlection, and devoted himself to the law until he was elected to the state senate in 1857, his nomination having again been made without his solicitation. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee and became the author of the celebrated report which settled and defined the limitations of the executive and the legislative authority in the government of the commonwealth. He worked hard as a legislator, being in his seat every day of the session of 1852 and absent only one day from the session in 1857 (to attend an important law suit). He declined a renomination as state senator. He was city solicitor, 1860, and president of the board of trustees of the Worcester City library for many years. His first appearance in national council was as a representative from the Worcester district of Massachusetts in the forty-first Congress, March 4, 1869, having been elected in 1868 as successor to John Denison Baldwin, who had been a representative from the district in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses. Mr. Hoar was placed on the committee on Education and Labor, and on the committee on Revision of the Laws in the forty-first Congress where he prepared the National Education bill. He advocated before that congress the adoption of this measure and also framed a bill to appropriate $60,000 to rebuild the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia, and in the same congress he saved the existence of the Bureau of Education as it was then organized, after it had been reported by the House Committee on Appropriations as an unnecessary burden on the treasury and after that committee had advised its abolishment. He also had the important duty of investigating the conduct of the Freedmen's Bureau and other charges against General Oliver O. Howard preferred by Representative Fernando Wood of New York; and Mr. Hoar's presentation of the arguments of the committee and the summing up of the evidence and the report of the majority of the committee, was accepted by the house and vindicated the acts of General Howard. When the scheme of President Grant to purchase and annex the island of Santo Domingo to the United States was before this congress, he vigorously opposed the proposition in debate, and he was recognized by the members of the house as a formidable antagonist to the radical legislation pro-

posed and supported by his party. He was reëlected to the forty-second Congress in 1870 and in that congress was made a member of the committee on Railroads and Canals that matured the act for opening to commerce the mouth of the Mississippi by a system of jetties as proposed by James B. Eads. He also served on the committee on Elections. By his judicious handling of the cases before that committee he was acknowledged by both parties as an eminently impartial judge of the real merits of the contestants as disclosed by the election returns. He was reëlected to the forty-third Congress in 1874 and to the forty-fourth Congress in 1876, in both of which congresses he led the movements for the betterment of educational advantages, for the right of labor, and for internal improvements. In the forty-third Congress he was made, by Speaker Kerr, a Democrat, a member of the committee on the Judiciary. He was a manager of the impeachment measures taken against William W. Belknap, secretary of war in the cabinet of President Grant, for receiving a bribe for the appointment of a post-trader; and the resolutions of impeachment passed the house; but Mr. Belknap had resigned as secretary of war and his resignation had been accepted by the president, and the resolutions were defeated in the senate on the ground that the proceedings were commenced after the person had left office. The majority of the senate voted "not guilty," upon that ground; but every Democrat and twelve Republican senators voted for conviction. However, Mr. Hoar's honest and earnest advocacy of political reform within the party in power awoke the conscience of the people and started a popular movement against official corruption in high places that has not yet spent its force. He also distinguished himself before the forty-third Congress by his important work as chairman of the special committee to investigate the claims of the rival state governments of Louisiana. The report as made by him was signed by Mr. Wheeler afterward vice-president, and Mr. Frye (*q. v.*) afterward president pro tempore of the United States senate. He was made a member of the electoral commission appointed by act of congress January 29, 1877, to determine the result of the elections in Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina during the presidential election of 1876. Speaker Blaine placed him third on the committee to investigate the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier, and he prepared the report of the committee. He subsequently served on the committee on the Judiciary in investigating

the conduct of Mr. Speaker Blaine, charged with having received stock in a railroad at a price less than its value; but this charge was referred to a sub-committee on which Mr. Hoar was not placed. He declined the nomination to the forty-fifth Congress in 1876, and in 1877 he was elected United States senator from Massachusetts as successor to Senator George S. Boutwell, whose term would expire March 4, 1877. He was continuously reëlected to the United States senate without party dissent, being chosen again in 1901 for a six-year term to March 4, 1907. In state politics Mr. Hoar presided over the Republican state conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882 and 1885 and in national politics he was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888, from the Worcester district in 1876, and from the state-at-large heading the delegations of 1880, 1884 and 1888, and presiding over the convention of 1880.

In the United States senate his ability as a statesman was at once recognized, and his service in committee has been fully as important as his discussions and debates before the assembled senate. He served as chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections in seven congresses and was a member of the committee in fourteen congresses. He also served on the committee on the Judiciary, as a member during fourteen congresses and as chairman during five congresses. Of the committee on Claims he was a member during four congresses. He served on the committee on Patents in two congresses; on the joint committee on the Library in five congresses, chairman of the select committee on Relations with Canada in eight congresses, and as a member in nine congresses. Of the select committee on Woman Suffrage he was a member in five congresses, serving as chairman in the fifty-fourth Congress. He also served on the committees on Civil Service, and on Engrossed Bills and Rules, in four congresses; on the select committees on the Centennial of the Constitution of the United States and the Discovery of America in two congresses; and on the select committee on Nicaragua Claims in three congresses. His course in the senate was eminently conservative, a trait inherited from Puritan ancestors; and when he supported a radical measure it was only when led by the voice of his own conscience. His aim in legislation appears to have been to maintain a free and enlightened government and to help to provide such a government for all men who desire it and are able to conduct it. In the matter of the acquisition of territory by the

government of the United States and the treatment of the inhabitants thereof, he became an ardent opponent to the administrative policy of expansion and of waging war against the Filipinos, interpreting the power of the government to be that of a police to prevent internal contention and the interference of foreign nations, and claiming that the Filipinos were capable of self-government and should be allowed the opportunity to exercise that right. He continued to maintain these views in debate before the senate and in addresses before various assemblies of the people; but when the question came to vote, he respected the wishes and judgment of the majority of his own party, and voted with them. In 1898 President McKinley offered him the ambassadorship to Great Britain as successor to John Hay; but he declined it. In aid of measures to the advantage of persons connected with the Slaveholders' Rebellion he obtained the approval of President Harrison to the bill for the relief of the widow of Jefferson Davis; secured the passage of the bill for the restoration of the College of William and Mary burned by the Union troops during the Civil war, and the appointment of Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee, a Confederate general, as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator Hoar was married March 30, 1853, to Mary Louisa, daughter of Samuel D. Spurr of Worcester. She died a few years after, leaving a son, Rockwood, and a daughter, Mary. He was married again, October 13, 1862, to Ruth Anne, daughter of Henry W. Miller of Worcester, who died in Washington, District of Columbia, December 24, 1903. He served as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; as president of the American Historical Association; as vice-president and president of the American Antiquarian Society; as president of the Board of Trustees of Clark university, 1900; as a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archeology; he was founder and first president of the Board of Trustees of the Worcester Free Library; trustee of Leicester academy; a founder of the Worcester Polytechnic institute, and in 1904 he was the only surviving member of the first board. He was one of the one hundred members of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a member of the famous Saturday Club of Boston; of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; of the Worcester Fire Society Club and of the American Historical Society. He was a trustee of the Peabody Education fund; an overseer of Harvard university; a member of the Virginia Histori-

cal Society; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He served as an overseer of Harvard university, 1874-80, 1896 and 1900-04. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of William and Mary in 1873; from Amherst college in 1879, from Yale university in 1885, from Harvard university in 1886, also from Dartmouth, and he was president of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard 1900-04. His tribute to his father's worth is: "In everything that related to his own conduct he was controlled by a more than Puritan austerity. He seemed to live for nothing but duty. Yet he was a man of strong affections, unlike what is generally deemed to be the character of the Puritan. He was gentle, tolerant, kindly and affectionate. He had all his life a large professional income, but he never seemed to care for money. In that respect he was like one who dwelt by the side of a pond, ready to dip up and give its waters to any man who might thirst. He never wasted money or spent it for any self indulgence, but he was ready to share it with any deserving object. Starr King said of him that 'he lived all the beatitudes daily.'" His faith in the perpetuity of free government was voiced on the occasion of an address on the assassination of President McKinley as follows: "If every Republican were to-day to fall in his place as William McKinley has fallen, I believe our countrymen of the other party, in spite of what we deem their errors, would take the Republic and bear on the flag to liberty and glory. I believe if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke, that our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry on the Republic in the spirit of a true and liberal freedom. I believe if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day, the men of foreign birth who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of the Republic, would carry it on in God's appointed way. I believe if every man of the North were to die, the new and chastened South would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny."

Senator Hoar's public life illustrates the possibility of a statesman differing from his party on questions affecting human rights and constitutional limitations, and advancing arguments in support of his belief while engaged in debate, and yet maintaining his party fealty by voting apparently contrary to his expressed convictions, when a policy the contrary of his own is thought to be desirable by his con-

stituents and by the administration he helped to put into power. Such distinction as between the academic conviction of the speaker, and the political aspect as seen by the legislator on the final issue of a measure, is not usual in the history of American politics; and Senator Hoar's course of argument in the debate on the Philippine question when before the senate, may well have created alarm and much adverse criticism in his own party; but his vote caused a greater degree of surprise in the ranks of the opposition, when their hopes for still further help from so powerful an ally were destroyed, as his name was called and his vote recorded in the final judgment of the senate. He says in his autobiography: "I have been able by adhering to the Republican party, to accomplish, in my humble judgment, ten-fold the good that has been accomplished by men who have ten times more ability and capacity for such service, who have left the party." In another place he says: "The lesson which I have learned in life and which is impressed on me daily, and more deeply as I grow old, is the lesson of Good Will and Good Hope. I believe that today is better than yesterday and that tomorrow will be better than today. I believe that in spite of so many errors and wrongs and even crimes, my countrymen of all classes desire what is good and not what is evil."

Senator Hoar died at his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, September 30, 1904.

ALBERT J. HOPKINS

HOPKINS, ALBERT J., lawyer, United States senator from Illinois, was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, August 15, 1846. He was reared on a farm, and after receiving a good common school and academic preparation, entered Hillsdale college, Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1870. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and began practice at Aurora, that state, where he has since resided. From 1872 to 1876 he was state's attorney of Kane county; from 1878 to 1880, he served as a member of the Republican state central committee of Illinois; and in 1884 as presidential elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket. The following year he was elected to the lower house of the forty-ninth Congress; and he was successively reëlected to the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses.

During the fifty-sixth Congress he was supported by the Republican congressional delegation from Illinois for speaker of the United States house of representatives. While a member of the house he served as chairman of the select committee on Census, and also on the Merchant Marine, Fisheries, and Ways and Means committees. His best known speeches were on the following themes: National honesty as the best policy; Our policy in Porto Rico and the Philippines; on the bill to regulate trade with Porto Rico; and on the necessity of a permanent census bureau. He has been an occasional contributor to the magazines, notably to the "Forum" in which appeared his article on the "Porto Rican Relief Bill" and "The Tariff a Live Issue."

In 1902, Mr. Hopkins was elected to the United States senate from Illinois, to succeed Honorable William E. Mason. He took the oath of office March 4, 1903. He is a member of the following important Senate committees: Fisheries, chairman; Cuban Relations; Interoceanic Canals; Privileges and Elections.

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD

HOWARD, OLIVER OTIS, with the exception of General Schofield, the last, and always one of the most distinguished of the surviving Union generals who successfully commanded large armies during the Civil war, was at eleven years of age striving for an education; at nineteen a college graduate; at twenty-four a graduate of West Point military academy and a lieutenant in the United States army. Later he was leader in twenty-two battles, losing his right arm at Fair Oaks. He was in command of the Union forces on the first day at Gettysburg. In Sherman's brilliant campaigns in the West and to Atlanta, Howard commanded the 4th army corps, and in the march to the Sea he was commander of the right wing—the Army of the Tennessee. His military record throughout shows such intrepid valor, and his work after the war, in adjusting the distressingly difficult relation of ex-master and ex-slave, shows such ardent devotion and goodness of heart, that he is preëminently entitled to the names of patriot, hero and Christian.

He was born in Leeds, Maine, November 8, 1830. When he was nine years old his father, Rowland Baily Howard, died—"a man of executive talent, fond of literature, manly and upright." His widowed mother did all she could to educate him and his two younger brothers. Oliver Otis worked on the farm, obtaining in this way, as he says, "toughness of fiber." He attended the neighboring academies at Hallowell, Monmouth and Yarmouth, spending his vacations at home on the farm. He entered Bowdoin college, Maine, in 1846 and was graduated from that institution in 1850. To help to pay his expenses at college he taught district schools. Of his studies he said "Greek seemed hard at first, but did me more good than even mathematics, which I always enjoyed." In the fall of 1850 he entered West Point military academy, graduating in 1854, fourth in a class of forty-six and first in mathematics. He was assigned to duty at Watervliet arsenal 1854-55; and at Kennebec arsenal, Maine, 1855-56. As first lieutenant he was chief of ordnance on the staff of General Harney in the Seminole war in Florida, 1857;

and he was assistant professor of mathematics, West Point, from 1857 to 1861.

He entered the volunteer service June 4, 1861, as colonel of the 3d Maine volunteers, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers September 3, 1861. During the winter of 1861-62 he commanded a brigade (composed of the 81st Pennsylvania, 45th, 61st and 64th New York, 5th New Hampshire and 4th Rhode Island) in camp, preparing his brigade on the front line in Virginia. An independent expedition to the Rappahannock and a reconnaissance for General Sumner brought him much recognition. With the same brigade he was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He was twice wounded in the right arm in the latter battle; receiving for leading a charge in this engagement the congressional medal of honor. After the amputation of his arm, he employed the time of his convalescence in raising volunteers, filling the quota of his state—Maine. In the second battle of Bull Run, he successfully commanded the rear guard in the retreat. At Antietam, when Sedgwick, his division commander was wounded, Howard was placed in command of the division and commanded it in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862. President Lincoln assigned him to the command of the 11th army corps in April 1863. In the battle of Chancellorsville this corps met with a repulse from Stonewall Jackson. At Gettysburg, with the same corps, he was highly commended by General Meade and by congress, particularly for his ability in selecting the famous field of battle—Cemetery Hill. He maintained himself there with his reserve troops of the right wing checking a superior force all day, from the time of General Reynold's death till night-fall, and afterward commanding his corps until the triumphant close of the battle. After he was transferred with his corps to reënforce Chattanooga, Tennessee, General Thomas commended him for his action in the battle of Wauhatchie, October 28, 1863. He was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, December 24-25, 1863. Sherman first showed appreciation of him by asking to have Howard's corps move with his own to the relief of Knoxville.

In the fall of 1864, taking command of the 4th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, he participated in the following battles: Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston and Cassville, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Muddy Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp

Ground, Peachtree Creek, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station. By order of President Lincoln he was placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee, after the battle of Atlanta where McPherson was killed. For his brave action at Ezra Church, which he fought independently, he was brevetted major-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865.

In Sherman's march to the Sea, Howard commanded the right wing. He moved successfully on the southern route toward Savannah, fought the battle of Griswoldville and sent his scouts down the Ogeechee river, who were the first to communicate with the navy. He chose and sent the division of Hazen which captured Fort McAllister. After the surrender of Savannah, Georgia, he moved his army by water to Beaufort Island, South Carolina, and then on the mainland crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers to Columbia. On the surrender of Columbia and Charleston, and the forts along the coast, Howard's wing crossed the Carolinas and joined Slocum (commanding the left wing) sharing the battle of Bentonville, March 19, 20, and 21, 1865. Shortly after Johnston's surrender, Howard's command marched from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, from Raleigh to Washington via Richmond. As a result of these brilliant campaigns, he was made a brigadier-general in the regular army to date from December 21, 1864.

In accordance with a request left by President Lincoln, General Howard was assigned to duty in the war department, May 12, 1865, as commissioner of the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." In this work he showed himself a friend of humanity, and in no respect less devoted than during the nation's four years' struggle in war. Political sagacity, scrupulous oversight of subordinates, breadth of view, tact and patience were all needed for a work which had no precedent in history, and for the direction of which he could receive no instructions. The work of this bureau, setting a recently freed race upon the road to self-support and citizenship has been recognized as one of the greatest achievements of our government. He won confidence by his adjustment of questions arising between land-owners and freedmen. He arranged a system of contracts by which a new basis of industry enabled the old masters to deal with former slaves and free laborers. He was among the first to provide for the education of the freedmen. Here the Christian benefactor rose superior to the soldier. Eventually the work of this

bureau, joined with that of benevolent societies in the North, became almost exclusively a work of education. Schools established temporarily for freedmen, were placed on a permanent basis. They have developed into such leading institutions as Atlanta university, Hampton Institute, Lincoln, Fiske, Straight and Howard universities. He did more than any other man to enable the white and the black people of the South to meet the new and unprecedented conditions following the sudden emancipation of millions of slaves. Senor Castellar in the Spanish Cortes, pointed to this work of the Freedmen's bureau, as a triumphant refutation of the assertion of the superiority of a monarchy to a republic; and M. Hoppin, in his report to the French government on public instruction in the United States, said that "nothing reflected more honor upon our country than this work of providing for the education of the negro before the war was fairly ended." In so vast an enterprise, occasions of complaint were certain to arise; and there were two investigations of General Howard's administration of the Freedmen's bureau; the first by a committee of congress, in 1870, which resulted in a vote of thanks to him by the house of representatives; the other, a court of inquiry, consisting of seven general officers of the army, which resulted in his complete acquital of all charges brought against him, and in unrestricted commendation.

Howard university at Washington, District of Columbia, one of the leading institutions for giving to the brightest and most aspiring of the freedmen that higher training which fits them to be leaders of their race, was established by him and aided by the government, and was named in his honor. From 1869-73, he acted as president of the institution; and he has been a trustee from its organization.

President Grant chose General Howard in 1872 to make peace with the Chiricahua Apaches, then at war with the United States; and he settled many troubles with other tribes of Arizona without resort to arms. The work of the bureau was hardly terminated, when he was placed in command of the Department of the Columbia and was obliged to take command in the Nez Percés war against Chief Joseph, in 1877; and in a contest with the Piutes and Bannocks in 1878. These campaigns were tedious, but successful. The tribe of Indians called Sheepeaters making trouble, he deported them to Vancouver, Northwest Territories, put them to work and placed their children in school.

From 1880 to 1882 he was superintendent of the United States military academy, West Point. In July 1882, he was assigned to the Department of the Platte, remaining there till his promotion to the rank of major-general, March 19, 1886. He commanded the division of the Pacific till 1888, and that of the Atlantic, afterward the department of the East, from 1888-94, when he was retired by operation of law, November 8, 1894.

Since his retirement he has written his memoirs; has organized the Lincoln Memorial university at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, for the education of the mountaineer white children, and as president of its board of directors has been most useful in securing for it friends and funds. During the Spanish war, 1898, he delivered many addresses in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association at all the camps from Chickamaugua to Cuba. For his service in the battle of Gettysburg, he received the thanks of congress, January 28, 1864. When attending the French maneuvers in 1884, he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor of France. He has had the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin. and from Waterville college, Maine, in 1865; from Shurtleff college, Indiana, 1865, and from Gettysburg theological seminary, Pennsylvania, 1866. He has been elected president of the Home Missionary Society (Congregational) for nine consecutive years; president of the American Tract society for nine years; and a vice-president of the American Bible society.

He is author of "Donald's School Days" (1878); "Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés, in Peace and War" (1878); "Henry in the War" (1899); and the "Life of Count Agenor de Gasparin," translation (1885); "Life of General Zachary Taylor" (1892); "Isabella of Castile" (1894); "Fighting for Humanity" (1898). A publisher had in hand (1906) a large volume of his "Indian Experiences." His lectures on the great generals and other topics related to the war meet with popular acceptance and are in demand. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the societies of the Army of the Tennessee, of the Potomac, and of the Cumberland. He belongs to the Union League clubs of New York city and of Philadelphia, and he has been commander of the Medal of Honor Legion. He has always voted with the Republican party since it was organized in 1860. He is a member of the Congregational church.

His reading has been various. "After the Bible," he says, "probably professional reading has been most influential." His re-

laxation has been his "work, horseback riding; the society of young people; anything to make one *laugh heartily*." "Deep breathing" he finds effective in preventing colds. Circumstances led to his choice of the army. "I chose deliberately. Duty kept me in my profession after the outbreak of the war." One secret of General Howard's success has been adherence to his motto "to accomplish what I undertook." "I have always done my best when I leaned strongly upon the help of our Lord," he says. He places first among characteristics to be attained by young men, "principle, that is, a wholesome, Christian faith; second, method, that is, that they guide themselves by the head and the heart; third, habits, that is, system, diligence, healthful untiring efforts."

General Howard was married to Miss Elizabeth Anne Waite, February 14, 1855. They have had seven children, six of whom were living in 1905. Their oldest son, Lieutenant Colonel Guy Howard, United States army, was killed in action in the Philippines, October 22, 1899.

ROBERT P. HUGHES

HUGHES, ROBERT P., soldier, major-general in the United States army, retired, was born in Pennsylvania, April 11, 1839. At the beginning of the Civil war, he was a student at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and when hostilities opened he left college, enlisted with the Union forces and served through the war. During that struggle he received the following promotions: October 11, 1861, first lieutenant; May 20, 1862, captain; December 7, 1864, lieutenant colonel; April 2, 1865, brevetted colonel for gallant and distinguished service during the assault on Fort Gregg, Virginia.

After the close of the war he entered the United States army and on July 28, 1866, received appointment as captain in the 18th United States infantry. On February 19, 1885, he was made inspector-general, with the rank of major. While holding that appointment, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 11, 1885 and colonel, August 31, 1888.

During the Spanish-American war, he was sent to the Philippine Islands, with the expeditionary corps, on the staff of Major-General Otis and remained in the military service in connection with those islands until 1901. On June 3, 1898, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers; was appointed chief of staff of the 8th corps, June 23, 1898, and provost marshal-general of the city of Manila and its suburbs, September 3, 1898. During his occupancy of the post, General Otis gave him official praise for the able manner in which he fought the great fire in Manila, his tact and vigilance alone saving the capital from complete destruction. On May 25, 1900, he was appointed a member of the commission to treat with the insurrectionary forces in the Philippine Islands; and on May 25, 1900, was made military commander of the Visayan Islands, receiving the rank of brigadier-general in the United States army, February 25, 1901.

After his return from duty in the Philippines, he succeeded to the command of the Department of California, was promoted major-general of the United States army April 1, 1902, and reached the age of retirement April 11, 1903.

JOHN ALBERT TIFFIN HULL

HULL, JOHN ALBERT TIFFIN, student at Asbury university, Indiana, and Wesleyan college, Iowa, 1858-61; Cincinnati law school, LL.B., 1862; officer in the Civil war, 1862-63; lawyer and editor, Iowa, 1864-72; secretary of Iowa state senate, 1872-78; secretary of the state of Iowa, 1878-82; lieutenant-governor of Iowa, 1886-90; representative in the United States congress since 1891; was born in Sabine, Clinton county, Ohio, May 1, 1841. His father, Andrew Young Hull, was a physician, held the position of state senator and was noted for the faculty he possessed of grasping and elucidating political questions; and for this reason he was consulted by his neighbors on the questions of the day. His mother, who was Margaret Tiffin before her marriage to Doctor Hull, was a woman of remarkable moral and spiritual insight and largely molded the life of her son. His first American ancestor, John Hull, came from England to America about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in New England. John A. T. Hull removed with his parents to Iowa in 1849, and after attending the public schools he matriculated at Asbury university, Indiana, changed to Wesleyan college, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, but did not graduate, leaving college to give his whole time to the study of law; and he was graduated at the Cincinnati law school, Cincinnati, Ohio, LL.B., 1862. In July 1862, he enlisted in the 23d Iowa regiment of infantry and was elected first lieutenant and promoted to captain. He served in the Army of the Tennessee under General U. S. Grant, his regiment being commanded by Colonel Robert P. Kinsman, who was killed, and subsequently by Colonel Samuel L. Glasgow; and he was assigned to the 2d brigade, 14th division, 13th army corps, General John A. McClernand in the Vicksburg campaign. He was wounded in a charge made by his regiment on the Confederate entrenchment at Big Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 17, 1863, his brigade losing twenty-seven killed and one hundred and ninety-four wounded. He resigned on account of his wound in October, 1863, and returned to Des Moines, where he engaged in the practice

of law, and in 1872 was elected secretary of the Iowa state senate, was reëlected in 1874, 1876 and 1878, serving four terms. He was elected secretary of the state of Iowa in 1878 and reëlected in 1880 and in 1882, serving three terms. In 1885 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Iowa and was reëlected in 1887, serving two terms. In 1890 he was elected representative from the seventh district of Iowa to the fifty-second Congress, defeating H. C. Harges, Democrat, by two thousand five hundred and forty-five plurality. He served on the committee on Military Affairs, and on Railroads and Canals. He was reëlected to the fifty-third Congress in 1892 by a plurality of six thousand and eighty votes over his Democratic opponent, and was continued on the same committees. On his election to the fifty-fourth Congress in 1894 he defeated the Democratic Fusionist candidate by a majority of seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five; on his election to the fifty-fifth Congress in 1896 he was chosen over F. W. Evans, Fusionist, by a majority of six thousand two hundred and twenty-six. In 1898 he was elected to the fifty-sixth Congress over C. O. Holly, Democrat, T. G. Orwig, Prohibitionist and C. M. James, Populist, by seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two plurality and served as chairman of the committee on Militia. He was reëlected in 1900 to the fifty-seventh Congress and in 1902 to the fifty-eighth Congress by increased pluralities and continued at the head of the committee on Military Affairs, and in 1904 he was elected to the fifty-ninth Congress. He is connected with the Masonic Order, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias, and with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

He was married July 17, 1863, to Emma G. Gregory, and of their four children three were living in 1905.

He found his favorite recreation in riding and his most helpful books for reading and study were the Bible and Shakespeare. He has no church affiliations. He recommends to American youth the practice of industry, sobriety and perseverance as the chief means for strengthening the ideals of American life, and of attaining true success in that life.

GAILLARD HUNT

HUNT, GAILLARD, government official, historian, and an authority on questions relating to citizenship, naturalization and protection of Americans abroad, was born September 8, 1862, in New Orleans, Louisiana. His father, William Henry Hunt, a lawyer, was attorney-general of Louisiana, judge of the United States Court of Claims, secretary of the navy, and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia. His son describes him as a man of "courage, patriotism and ardent devotion to the Union." The place of his mother, who died when he was one year old, was taken by his father's sister, Emma Lydia Hunt. A descendant on his mother's side from the Livingston family, he counts among his distinguished ancestors, Robert R. Livingston of New York, Edward Livingston, Commodore Charles G. Ridgely, United States Navy; and John Gaillard, senator from South Carolina for many years.

In youth he was fond of the country, passing half his time in New Orleans and the other half at a country-seat on the Hudson river, opposite the Catskill Mountains. He says, "I was pampered and permitted to neglect my education, and did exceedingly ill at school, being indolent and fond of social life and unsteady in application." He attended the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, the New Orleans high school and Emerson institute at Washington, District of Columbia. He was prepared for Yale university, but for family reasons was unable finally to take a college course.

He began the practical labor of his life at the age of eighteen as a department clerk, and has been continuously in the civil service since. At present he is chief of the passport bureau, Department of State, United States army. He has written much on civil service questions, has coöperated in the movement for consular reform, and is the author of the "Bill to organize the Consular service" introduced by Senator Lodge, and substantially the same as the bill now pending (1906). He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution,

and for three years was general historian of the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution; is a member of the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia, and of several historical societies. He belongs to the Republican party. He formerly enjoyed horseback riding, more recently pedestrianism. He was "born in the Episcopal church," but affiliating with no church for some years, in 1901 he was received into the Roman Catholic communion.

He says, "My own ambition made me a writer; my taste impelled me to historical writing, and the impulse toward this form of writing has been with me from youth; the industry and application came when I was about eighteen. Since then I have worked hard. Private studies chosen by myself and prosecuted by myself were the strongest influence in my career. I was always a thoughtful reader, although not a steady one till I reached manhood; my education began then. My work has been impersonal. My publications have been of the character which does not arouse interest in the personality of the writer." Among his books are: "The Seal of the United States" (1892); "The Department of State of the United States: Its History and Functions" (1892); "The American Passport" (1898); "Life of James Madison" (1902), which is "the standard life of the great father of the Constitution, and has been generally so accepted by scholars." "The Writings of James Madison," the sixth volume of which is about to be issued 1904, contains the first absolutely correct print of the Madison journal of the debates in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Hunt is preparing the "Life of John C. Calhoun," to be issued in 1906 in the American Crisis Series, and other historical volumes. Mr. Hunt makes official heraldry a fad and has attained a unique and unsought for distinction by designing the arms of Porto Rico, of The Department of Commerce and Labor, and of the Philippine Islands.

He was married October 24, 1901, to Mary Goodfellow. They had one child living in 1904.

THOMAS HYDE

HYDE, THOMAS, banker, was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, January 27, 1839. His father, Anthony Hyde, was at one time a clerk in the department of the United States treasury; afterward becoming secretary to W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, District of Columbia. Colonel Ninian Beall, commander-in-chief of Provincial forces in Maryland in 1678, and later a member of the House of Burgesses, was his earliest known ancestor in America, and Thomas Hyde of Severn, his great-grandfather, born in 1725, was prominent in the Revolutionary war. Except for occasional travel, Mr. Hyde has spent his life in Georgetown, District of Columbia. Leaving school at fifteen he became a clerk in the banking house of Riggs & Company, Washington, District of Columbia. After serving for years as a clerk with this house, he became a member of the firm; and at this date, 1906, is vice-president of the Riggs National Bank, perhaps the most important banking house of the Capital city.

Mr. Hyde is a member of the Metropolitan club, of the Chevy Chase club, of which he is president, and of the Dumbarton club, all of Washington, District of Columbia. He is governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and junior vice-commander of the Society of American Wars. He is affiliated "with the Protestant Episcopal church, with which his family has been connected, as shown in local records, since 1725, and doubtless from long before that period."

Every community of any size is dependent upon leading men in its business life for the establishment and maintenance of such standards of integrity, promptness and public spirit, in its business transactions, as will give tone and character to the commercial transactions of the city and exalted public spirit to the promotion of plans for the general welfare. In such an inner circle of leading business men at Washington, Mr. Hyde has won a place for himself. He is a prominent banker and financier, whose name lends weight to, and inspires confidence in, any transaction in which he engages.

He married Fannie, daughter of Charles E. Rittenhouse, October 27, 1864.

JOSEPH TABER JOHNSON

JOHNSON, JOSEPH TABER, clergyman's son, Georgetown university, District of Columbia, M.D., 1865; Bellevue Hospital college, New York city, 1867-68; University of Vienna, Austria, 1871; physician and surgeon in Washington, District of Columbia, since 1868; was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 30, 1845. His father, Lorenzo Dow Johnson, was a clergyman of the Methodist denomination, a man of piety, patriotism and love of family, who in 1853 removed from Rochester, Massachusetts, to Washington, District of Columbia. His mother, Mary Burges, was a daughter of Abraham Burges whose brother, Tristam Burges was a United States senator from Rhode Island and a celebrated orator. His first ancestor in America was John Alden of the Mayflower. The Burges' ancestors came to this country in 1630.

Joseph Taber Johnson attended the academy at Rochester, Massachusetts and the preparatory school of Columbian college, Washington, District of Columbia, and was graduated from the medical department of Georgetown university, M.D., 1865. He studied in Bellevue Hospital medical school, New York city, and under Doctor Austin Flint, 1867-68; and at the University of Vienna, 1871. He practised medicine and surgery in Washington, District of Columbia, from 1868 and was made president of the faculty of the medical department of the Georgetown university. He also served as contract surgeon in the United States army for several years. In 1898-99 he was president of the American Gynecological Society and of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He became a member of the Cosmos, Metropolitan and University clubs of Washington, District of Columbia; the Society of the Mayflower descendants; Sons of the American Revolution; Sons of the Colonial Wars; Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and a Director of Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Congregational church. He teaches and practises exercise in the open air. To American youth he says: "Love your home, your

family, your country, your work, and you will not have much time for foolishness or worse."

Doctor Johnson was married May 1, 1873, to Edith Maud, daughter of Professor William Franklin and Ann (Strong) Bascom of Washington, District of Columbia, and of their six children five were living in 1906. One of their sons, Lorenzo Bascom Tabor Johnson, was educated at Yale and Georgetown universities, served a year as United States army contract surgeon in the Philippines, receiving a commission as captain from President McKinley, and has since practised medicine in Washington, District of Columbia.

Doctor Johnson wrote the section on Surgical Diseases of the Ovaries and Tubes in "Dennis's American System of Surgery" and on Ovariotomy in "Reed's System of Gynecology"; also many articles for medical journals and addresses upon important subjects. He received in 1869 the honorary degree of A.M. from Columbian college of which he was a student when it was closed in 1861; and the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Georgetown, District of Columbia, in 1890.

JAMES KIMBROUGH JONES

JONES, JAMES KIMBROUGH, for eighteen years United States senator from Arkansas, had been senator in his own state from 1873-1879 (for the last two years president of the Arkansas senate), and a representative in congress from 1881 to 1885. In the state senate he was a most valuable member of the committee of Ways and Means; and in the senate of the United States his influence and capacity have had full scope. He is acknowledged to be one of the foremost leaders of his party, lending strength and dignity to any causes to which he gives his support. He represented the Democratic party for nearly twenty years in the United States senate. He was chairman of the Democratic national committee from 1896 until 1904. He conducted the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900; and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1896 and 1900. His sterling personal worth and his unusual ability are fully recognized by the public, as well as by his constituents.

He was born September 29, 1839, in Marshall county, Mississippi. His father, Nathaniel Kimbrough Jones, is described as possessing "strong good sense and upright character." His earliest known ancestor in America was his great, great grandfather, Nathaniel Jones. His physical condition in childhood was very frail and delicate and while he had a special fondness for books, his health was such that it was with difficulty that he could pursue constant and regular courses of study. He removed with his parents to Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there attended country schools and was aided in his classical education by tutors. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private, and remained with it until the close of the war, when he returned to his father's plantation where he remained until 1873. He began the practice of law at Washington, Hempstead county, Arkansas in that year, and in that same year he was elected to the state senate.

In the United States senate he has served on several important committees, among them, Finance, Printing, Relations with Canada,

Indian Affairs, To Establish the University of the United States, To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, etc.

Senator Jones is a Methodist in faith, though not a member of the church. Of books and special lines of reading he says, "it would be difficult to tell what has been most helpful to me, though I doubt if any have influenced me more than McGuffey's readers at school." He uses no especial method of exercise; to no kind of amusement does he give decided preference. He says: "I take little relaxation, but walk wherever I go, in town." Circumstances rather decided his choice of the law, though his "fancy ran that way." That which first awakened his ambition and enthusiasm to succeed was "reading the History of the United States and the biographies of leading men." Comparing the effects of home, school, companionships, and contact with men in active life, he says, "the home influence surpassed all others, very far, in every respect." "I have tried to do my best, without any especial failure." And to young people who seek to make their lives all they ought to be, and to become truly successful in life, he emphasizes the thought of what his own home-life has meant to him, when he assures them that "a sound, healthy home-life is the foundation of character, and character is necessary for high conduct."

These words give us the key to the character of Senator Jones, and help to explain his public record. It is such sentiments as these, ingrained in his beliefs and worked out in his practice, that have brought him the recognition he deserves. They show the source of his strength, and indicate the moral standards which have guided him to success in life. He is by nature retiring, scholarly in his inclinations, studious by force of habit, and domestic in his tastes. His fine stature, striking presence and marked personality made him a notable figure in the senate. He is a strong, enthusiastic and forcible speaker, and represents his party with dignity and ability. His last term in the senate expired March 3, 1903.

He has been twice married. In 1863, to Miss Sue Rust Eaton; and after her death, to Miss Sue E. Somervell, in June 1866. He has had five children, three of whom are living in 1906.

JOHN ADAM KASSON

KASSON, JOHN ADAM, congressman, diplomatist, author, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the courts of Austria, and Germany; envoy to the International Congo congress of 1884–85; special envoy to the Trinational Samoan conference in Berlin; codifier of the postal laws of the United States; initiator of the great International Postal union, as well as framer of the laws introducing and legalizing the metric system in the United States, has been in public life for forty years. Scotch-Irish in his descent, he was the son of John Steele Kasson, a farmer, "kindly and cheerful in his character." His death, when his son was but six years old, left to his widow, Mrs. Nancy Blackman Kasson, the care and education of their son. "She was Calvanistic, rigid for truth-telling and against Sabbath breaking, and earnest for the education of her children," says her son. In youth he was strong, with an excitable disposition, fond of dogs and horses, and of reading, as well as of country boyhood's sports. He was born at Charlotte, Vermont, January 11, 1822, and lived in the country until he was fourteen. He then moved with the family to Burlington, Vermont, for his education. His tasks as a boy were slight, "only incidental labor, light duties morning and evening with horses and cattle and 'chores.'" And except for rather narrow means he had no great difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. He earned something toward his own support by teaching school in winter. His preparatory work was done at Burlington academy, and after the regular classical course he was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1842. He began the study of law in the office of his brother, Charles de Forest Kasson, in Burlington; and after teaching during a part of the year 1843 in Virginia, he resumed his law studies at Worcester, Massachusetts, with Judge Washburn, afterward governor of that state.

His active life was begun at New Bedford, Massachusetts, as a lawyer, and incidentally as a politician. He was chosen a delegate to the first Free Soil national convention at Buffalo, in 1848. That

year he declined the Free Soil nomination for congress. Early in his career he was styled "the silver-tongued orator"—when but twenty-six years old.

His removal to St. Louis as a place of residence and for the practice of his profession took place in 1849. On the occasion of Kossuth's visit to that city, in 1852, Mr. Kasson was chosen by the reception committee of one hundred to make the address of welcome. Preferring a free to a slave state for a home, in 1857 he settled at Des Moines, Iowa. Holding the chairmanship of the Republican state committee for two years—1858 to 1859—he was said by Governor Grimes to be the first to do effective work in organizing the Republican party of the state. He was a delegate in 1860 to the national convention which nominated Lincoln. The party was declared by Horace Greeley, editorially, to be chiefly indebted to Kasson for the platform adopted. In that campaign he took the stump for Lincoln.

President Lincoln early appointed him first assistant postmaster-general of the United States. He reorganized the service, revising and codifying the scattered postal laws; and devised a plan to secure uniformity in postal intercourse between America and foreign nations, to reduce foreign postal rates, and to abolish international postal accounts. Fourteen governments accepted the invitation of the United States to the postal conference which met at Paris in 1863, Mr. Kasson representing the United States. This was the first general conference of nations ever held to facilitate peaceful intercourse and closer relations between alien governments and peoples. Out of the conference grew the Universal Postal Union of today. The historical importance of this International convention led the postmaster-general to say, in his Annual Report of 1864: "I deem it proper to make known the fact that the public owes the suggestion to invite this International Conference to the Honorable John A. Kasson, who represented our Government in it with such zeal and ability as to command the thanks and warm approval of his associates. I do not doubt that important and lasting advantages are to flow from this conference, due in a great degree to his assiduity, practical ability and earnestness in the cause of progress."

Late in 1862, he had resigned his office in Washington to take a seat in congress from Iowa. His service in congress covered twelve years, 1863–67, 1873–77, and 1881–85. He was a member of the Ways and Means committee for five terms; of Appropriations for one

term; and at times he served on the committee on Foreign Affairs. Chairman of the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, he drew the bill which legalized the metric system in this country. From 1868–72 he served three successive terms in the Iowa legislature. Among his notable speeches and addresses in congress are those on the Anti-Slavery Amendment, 1865; Universal Suffrage, 1866; Chinese Immigration; the Tariff, 1883; Tariff Protection, 1884. Several of his reports from committees were of marked importance, particularly the report from the Pacific Railroad Committee against endorsing the bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, January 7, 1877; the report from the committee on Foreign Affairs on the Nicaragua Canal, July 21, 1882; and the report from the committee on Reform of the Civil Service, December 12, 1882.

In 1877 President Hayes offered Mr. Kasson his choice between the missions to Madrid and Vienna. He accepted the latter, and was at that court as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary during the years 1877–81. Two terms in congress followed, but before his second term expired he was named by President Arthur for a like distinguished post at the court of the German Empire. His term of office at Berlin lasted until the change of administration under President Cleveland, and in large part through his efforts better relations between the two countries were brought about. Prince Bismarck paid him the most complimentary tribute by asking the new administration to continue him at his post in Berlin.

Mr. Kasson was appointed in 1884 special envoy to the International General conference at Berlin to establish the Congo Free State, and to regulate its relation to other powers. The historical significance of this convention of national governments is not yet fully appreciated. All the greater nations of the world, both colonial and noncolonial powers, participated. Its object was to secure future peace and international equality of rights in all the vast region of Central Africa. The diplomatist and historian of the future will find in its records ample rewards for his study. Baron von Bunsen, in the "Montags Revue," declared that the influence of the United States over its results was second only to that of Germany.

President Harrison in 1889 appointed Mr. Kasson at the head of the United States commission to meet the German and English commissions in the Samoan conference at Berlin. His diplomatic skill was heavily taxed in settling the vexatious differences between Ger-

Rushmore Kelly.

John A. Kasson

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many and the United States in a manner honorable to both nations. Again in 1897 President McKinley called upon Mr. Kasson to resume diplomatic duties. Under the Dingley tariff act, the President appointed him as special plenipotentiary to make treaties of reciprocity with various foreign nations. He negotiated a difficult and advantageous commercial treaty with France, and with ten or twelve other countries. But upon a change of policy by the senate, adverse to reciprocity, Mr. Kasson asked Mr. McKinley to accept his resignation. The president was not ready to do so, but later Mr. Kasson renewing his request said he did not wish "to draw a salary for fruitless labor," and he was allowed to withdraw "subject to recall." During this period President McKinley had also appointed him one of the five United States commissioners on the Anglo-American High Joint Commission to settle questions in dispute with Canada; and he attended the sessions of that distinguished body, both in Quebec and in Washington.

In 1870–71, Mr. Kasson visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece, making a study of the social, religious and political conditions of these eastern lands. In 1890, he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston, on the Historical Evolution of Diplomacy. He has given two similar courses at Johns Hopkins university at the request of that institution. His political writings are numerous. Among those which have appeared in the "North American Review" are: "History of the Monroe Doctrine" (1881); "Municipal Reform" (1883); "The Congo Conference" (1886); "Bismarck" (1886); "The Hohenzollern Kaiser" (1888). He has also written for the "Century Magazine."

He is unmarried. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is president of the Columbia Historical Society; was lately president of the Metropolitan club; is a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, of the National Geographic Society, of the Washington Academy of Science, and is a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation, at Washington, District of Columbia. He is a Mason of the thirty-third degree. He has been a member of the Republican party since its incipient formation in 1848. The books and writers from which he has derived most profit, are the New Testament, Coleridge's Aids to Reflection, Kent's Commentaries; Histories of Rome, England, the Dutch Republic; and the United States; Wheaton on International

Law, Plato, and Demosthenes, Emerson, and Hawthorne; and the histories of modern European nations. His favorite diversions have been "wandering in the woods on foot, and on the plains on horseback, with gun or fishing-tackle; travel and reading." The example of his brother, and his own preference, led him into the law as a profession. His first strong ambition to succeed came from natural impulse, and the rivalry of competition and contact with men. A broad basis of study, and wide travel gave him enlarged views of life. The influence of his home upon his life was seriously diminished by the early death of his father. He says: "In youth I was insubordinate, and wilful. In later years I have deferred much contemplated work to a 'more convenient time'; old age therefore surprised me with much of my anticipated work undone." To the young he adds, "Use the first opportunity for your contemplated work. Do not wait for some other time. Such delay is your enemy." The sound ideals he inculcates are, "Love of the truth, fidelity in every office, to every trust, courage without bluster, no hasty judgment of men or measures, patience in face of opposition, careful reading of history and biography. Keep a daily record of interesting incidents and personal experiences, cultivate carefully the memory of both men and events. Heartily accept the four Gospels for the rules of faith and conduct, It is the only thing that holds to the very end."

Mr. Kasson, though in his eighty-second year in 1904, was as straight as in his young manhood. It is in part owing to his distinction of manner, and his *savoir faire* and elegance of bearing, that he has been a *persona grata* in so many European circles. His high principle is as marked a characteristic of the man as are his political insight and his quick perceptions. Three features have marked his political campaigns: He has never allowed pecuniary assessments upon office-holders or other constituents in his district, for the expenses of his campaigns; he has never allowed a "boss" to manage his political affairs; he has not allowed personalities to mingle in politics, where he was a candidate or a debater.

Mr. Kasson has recently published a historical volume (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1904), containing "The Evolution of the United States Constitution, *and* History of the Monroe Doctrine."

SAMUEL HAY KAUFFMANN

KAUFFMANN, SAMUEL HAY, journalist, traveler, president of the Washington Evening Star Company, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 30, 1829, son of Rudolph and Jane (Hay) Kauffmann. His youth was spent on a farm, and he received his early education in the common schools of his native county, after which he learned the printing trade. This he temporarily abandoned taking up telegraphy in its stead. He was employed as a telegraph operator for a period of about three years. He then returned to his original trade, and subsequently became an editor and publisher in Zanesville, Ohio, and was identified with Ohio newspaper interests until 1861. In that year he was appointed to a position in the office of the United States treasury, then under the secretaryship of Salmon P. Chase; and he retained this position until 1867, when he purchased an interest in the Washington "Evening Star," with which he has been prominently connected since that date. Upon the incorporation of the Evening Star Company, in 1868, he was elected its president; and for nearly forty years he has retained that position.

In connection with his journalistic work, Mr. Kauffmann has been an extensive traveler; and he is a student and patron of art, especially of sculpture. He has written much as editor and in descriptive articles, upon travel and art. He is recognized as an authority on the equestrian statuary of the world, and has prepared material for an illustrated volume on this form of sculptural art. His travels have embraced all the countries of Europe, much of Asia, China and Japan; and he has visited Africa and the Hawaiian Islands. He was one of the first to suggest and advocate the establishment at Washington of the National Museum which contains some of the most interesting and important collections illustrative of anthropology. He was made a trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1881, and was president of that institution in 1894. He was one of the founders of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and has been three times its president. He is a member of the Philosophical Society; the Anthropological So-

ciety; Columbia Historical Society; the Literary Society of Washington; the National Geographic Society; the Cosmos club, and the Chevy Chase club—all of Washington; and of the American Geographical Society; Shakespeare Society; National Arts club; National Sculpture Society; and the Grolier club—all of New York. He is fond of angling, and is a member of several clubs which encourage this sport.

On October 12, 1852, Mr. Kauffmann married Sarah Clark, daughter of John Tileston Fracker, of Zanesville, Ohio. He died at his home in Washington, District of Columbia, on March 15, 1906.

ALBERT KAUTZ

KAUTZ, ALBERT, rear-admiral United States navy, has had a career in the service of his country distinguished for its usefulness and unusual in its opportunity for brilliant gallantry. Three episodes in his life are particularly interesting and deserve honorable mention in any sketch of what he has done during his fifty years in the navy. The earliest of these three events occurred during the first days of the Civil war, when as a lieutenant he was given command of the prize brig, Hannah Balch, of Portland, Maine, bound from Matanzas, Cuba, for Savannah, Georgia, with a cargo of molasses. In his own words he says: "In the month of June, 1861, I found myself a young lieutenant serving on board the United States steamer Flag, then forming part of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, when we discovered the sail. There was nothing exciting about the capture, as the wind was light and the brig could not possibly escape us. We soon overhauled her, took her in tow, and steamed up the coast as far as Charleston. Preparations were made for my going aboard with a crew of five men to take charge of the prize and proceed to Philadelphia. On the morning of the fourth day out, I made Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, and shortly after discovered the black smoke of a steamer coming out of Hatteras Inlet. She soon came near enough to fire a 32 pounder, the shot passing between our fore and main mast. I at once hove the brig to, and a boarding officer immediately came alongside from the Rebel steamer. I had already thrown overboard my arms and the mail, as I could see a company of soldiers in gray uniform drawn up on the deck of the steamer. My presence was required on board the rebel craft, and as soon as I reached her deck, I was informed that I was a prisoner to the state of North Carolina, and was captured by the steamer Winslow, Captain Thomas Crossen, of the navy of that state. He soon made me feel at home by kind treatment. He took a week's leave of absence after landing, and took me to his home, in Warrenton, North Carolina. The military secretary and acting governor of the state, Warren Winslow, offered me a parole to go anywhere within the state of

North Carolina. I was treated as a guest in the family of the captain. After the return of the captain to his naval duties, I spent a fortnight in camp with the first North Carolina infantry with an old friend whom I had known at the naval academy, and then went to the Shocko Sulphur Springs, North Carolina, where I had a cottage to myself and was kindly treated." Up to this point his imprisonment had not been a severe restraint on his personal liberty, but in the latter part of August he was taken as a prisoner of war to Richmond, Virginia, where he was incarcerated at first in a cell six by eight feet, and the orders were that he was to have only bread and water. As the cell already contained one occupant who was quite sick, and as the food offered was of a nauseating character, by dint of persevering effort, he at last prevailed on the jailor to give him a large and comfortable room, where excellent meals were served him. In this room he had two companions and, though the suspense of such a stay was great accompanied as it was with threats that should a rebel prisoner at that time in the Tombs in New York be hung, he would himself immediately pay the forfeit with his own life—his courage never deserted him, and by diplomacy and the absolute pledge of a friend to give up life in the stead of Lieutenant Kautz should Kautz fail to keep his word, the Confederate authorities after great deliberation and hesitation permitted him to find his way to Washington, and to try to effect an exchange for himself and many others. His experience at "Castle Thunder," the Richmond jail, as well as his journey to Washington, part of the way accompanied by a Confederate escort, and part of the way entirely alone running innumerable risks, and his final success with the authorities at Washington, make a dramatic story which well illustrates not only indomitable courage but an extreme sense of honor. The proposition which the Confederate government made through him, that he, John L. Worder and George L. Selden, and three hundred and fifty prisoners then in North Carolina, be released, was accepted by the United States government, and it was the occasion of the first general exchange of prisoners. President Lincoln fully subscribed to this action and all the cabinet voted with him with the exception of Secretary Seward. Admiral Kautz has himself written a graphic account of his imprisonment which appeared in two issues of "Harper's Weekly," in February, 1898. He speaks appreciatively of the kindness he received while a prisoner of war.

The second event in his life which proved his personal bravery and his quick heroic resolution was hauling down the Lone Star flag from the City Hall on the capture of New Orleans under Farragut, at which time he was serving as Farragut's flag-lieutenant on board the Hartford. Mayor Munroe of the city refused to remove the flag, and Lieutenant Kautz made his way through a dense mob and hoisted the United States flag on the Custom House.

His third striking effort for the country was his service in Samoa, in 1899, while he was commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces, in the Pacific. To quote from his official report in regard to his part in the Samoan difficulty: "If, while there was not sufficient force in Apia, in the interests of peace, a temporary provisional government of Samoan chiefs was accepted, it should cease now that the proper force is here. These chiefs should be informed that they must return quietly to their homes and respect the laws. The chiefs and their people who were driven from their homes should be allowed to return, or should be brought back; and the order of the supreme court should be obeyed. This can and ought to be done without firing a shot, and I earnestly hope that all who have official authority, and all good citizens of whatever nationality, will do all in their power for the accomplishment of this end. In conclusion, I can only assure you that the naval force of a majority of the Treaty Powers can be depended upon to act with firmness in the suppression of lawlessness and in the loyal support of all officers in the execution of duty under the treaty of Berlin." He says: "I consider the record I made in Samoa the most important and creditable of my life of fifty years in the navy. The president and his cabinet approved of all I did, but failed to reap any benefit from a most advantageous position. Germany, after neglecting its duty to a degree positively criminal, was allowed to reap a harvest, and the helpless Samoans were deprived of all that had been guaranteed them by the three leading Christian nations of the world." Admiral Kautz's humane but authoritative methods may be judged of by the two phrases which are found in the words quoted from his report. "Without firing a shot," and "the naval force can be depended upon to act with firmness."

He was born in Georgetown, Ohio, January 29, 1839. His father, George Kautz, a wine grower, was a man of honesty and good common-sense. His mother's maiden name was Dorothe Lewing.

His parents were natives of Ispringen, Baden, Germany. They came to America in 1828 and settled in Ohio. He was a strong boy physically; and an early taste for command was his predominant characteristic. He attended the public schools of his country home for seven years, and had one summer's tuition in a private school. He was graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1858, and was appointed midshipman, June 11, 1858. He was promoted passed midshipman, master, and lieutenant in rapid succession; and it was while he held the last mentioned rank that he was taken prisoner by the Confederates as already described. His imprisonment lasted from June to October, 1861. In April, 1862, at the capture of New Orleans, his heroic act of raising the United States colors has been mentioned. He was at that time in service on the Hartford; and in June and July of the same year he participated in the engagements of the Hartford with the Vicksburg batteries. His promotions came in due order, that of lieutenant-commander on May 31, 1865; commander, 1872; captain, 1885; commodore, 1897; rear-admiral, October, 1898. During these years he served on the Winooski, Pensacola and New Hampshire, and he commanded the Monocacy at the Chinese Station from 1873 to 1875. He also commanded the Michigan on the great lakes; the Pensacola, and the receiving ship, Wabash. He was president of the naval examining and retiring board, 1897; commander of the Newport, Rhode Island, station, 1898; commander of the Pacific station on the flag-ship Philadelphia from October 15, 1898. While rear-admiral he represented our government in the pacification of the Samoan Islands to the entrie satisfaction of all concerned. From 1900–01 he was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station. On January 29, 1901, he was retired by operation of law.

His recreation he finds in golf. His own personal preference led him to the choice of the navy as the line of life which would best suit him, and his achievements have justified the wisdom of his decision.

He was married to Esther Hemphill, September 27, 1865. They had one child living in 1905.

JOHN KEAN

KEAN, JOHN, United States senator from New Jersey, was born in Ursino, Union county, New Jersey, December 4, 1852, the son of John and Lucy Kean. Receiving his early education in private schools, he entered Yale university in the class of 1876, but the wish to fit himself early for the legal profession led him to leave college shortly after his matriculation. He entered Columbia law school, where he was graduated in 1875. Though admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877, he never engaged in practice, being occupied in various business enterprises and ardently engaged in Republican political movements. In the latter he made himself so active that he was elected to represent his district in congress in 1883 and again in 1887, and in 1891-92 was chairman of the Republican state committee.

During these years Mr. Kean was steadily becoming a power in his party, and in 1892 he was selected as the Republican candidate for governor. Though defeated in this contest, his activity continued; he was appointed on the committee to revise the state judiciary; and at a Republican legislative caucus in 1899 was nominated by acclamation for the United States senate, and was elected on January 25, to succeed James Smith, Jr., a Democratic senator. In 1905 he was reëlected. His present term will expire March 4, 1911.

While thus advancing in political life, Senator Kean has been active in business enterprises, being interested in many corporations, and serving as president of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, of the Elizabethtown Water Company, and of the Elizabethtown Gas Company, and as vice-president of the Manhattan Trust Company.

MARTIN AUGUSTINE KNAPP

KNAPP, MARTIN AUGUSTINE, LL.D., lawyer and Interstate Commerce commissioner, was born in Spafford, New York, November 6, 1843. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, 1868, and commenced the active work of life in 1870, as a lawyer at Syracuse, New York. He was a member of the Syracuse board of education, 1875–77, and was corporation counsel of that city, 1877–83. In February, 1891, he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Interstate Commerce commission; he was reappointed by President Cleveland, February, 1897, and by President Roosevelt in December, 1902. Since January, 1898, he has been chairman of the commission.

His parents were Justus Norton and Polly (McKay) Knapp. His father was a man of integrity and public spirit who served his community in various positions of trust. Martin Augustine Knapp was married to Marion Hotchkiss, December 29, 1869. He received the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1892. He is a member of the Union League and Transportation clubs of New York, of the Citizens and University clubs of Syracuse, and of the Cosmos club of Washington. He has always been identified with the Republican party. In religious matters he affiliates with the Unitarian denomination. He finds his principal diversion in reading and in social enjoyment.

His early life was passed in the country. He was interested in books and in the sports and pastimes which are popular with boys in a farming region. His health was good and his tasks did not interfere with his studies.

He was free to choose his own profession. The influences which have tended to his advancement he names as home, educational opportunities, and contact with men who have been more successful than himself. In his experience, works on economics and sociology have proved the most helpful reading. He has contributed to various magazines and made numerous addresses on railway transportation

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and kindred subjects. As a helpful suggestion to the young, he says that "integrity, tolerance, and persistent effort for others" are essential to the attainment of the highest success.

PHILANDER CHASE KNOX

KNOX, PHILANDER CHASE, late attorney-general of the United States, and since June 10, 1904, senator from Pennsylvania, was born May 6, 1853, at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where his father, Davis S. Knox, was long engaged in the banking business. His mother was Rebekah (Page) Knox. The character of both parents has had a beneficial influence upon their son. He studied at the University of West Virginia and at Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1872. While in college he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of William McKinley, who at that time was district attorney of Stark county, Ohio, and a friendship sprang up between them which continued until McKinley's lamentable death. He entered upon a course of legal study in the office of H. B. Swope, of Pittsburg, then United States district attorney for western Pennsylvania, afterward studied in the office of David Reed and in 1875 was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He was successful in practice from the start, and in 1876 he served as assistant United States district attorney under his late preceptor. Giving up his position for private practice in 1878, he rapidly built up a profitable business, becoming in time counsel for various large corporations, among them the Carnegie Company.

For more than twenty years the firm of Knox and Reed continued in active and successful practice, Mr. Knox winning so high a reputation for profound legal knowledge and practical skill in the law that in 1897 President McKinley is said to have privately offered him the position of attorney-general in his cabinet. Mr. Knox declined this tempting offer because he wished to continue in private practice. In 1901, on the resignation of John W. Griggs, the post was again offered to him and was accepted by Mr. Knox, who was sworn in as attorney-general of the United States on April 9 of that year. His appointment by President Roosevelt to this cabinet position was confirmed by the senate, December 16, 1901. He retained this portfolio until after the death of Senator Matthew Stanley

Quay, in May, 1904, when he was appointed by Governor Pennypacker to succeed that well-known senator from Pennsylvania, for the session ending March 4, 1905. He resigned from the cabinet June 30, 1904 and took his seat in the senate on the sixth of the following December. In the session of the Pennsylvania legislature for January, 1905, he was elected to the senate to fill out the unexpired term. His present term of service will expire March 4, 1911.

Senator Knox is fond of outdoor sports and is a lover of fine horses. He has a beautiful country seat at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, where he can indulge freely in these tastes, which are shown also by his membership in the Pittsburg country club, in the Chevy Chase Golf club of Washington, and in the Castalia Fishing club. He is also a member of the Duquesne and Pittsburg clubs, and the Union League of New York. He was president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1897.

He was married in 1876 to Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburg.

JOHN FLETCHER LACEY

LACEY, JOHN FLETCHER, lawyer, legislator, member of the United States house of representatives, was born at New Martinsville, West Virginia, May 30, 1841, son of John M. and Eleanor (Patten) Lacey. His grandfather was also named John M., and was descended from Spencer Lacey, who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The parents of John F. removed to Iowa in 1855, where they located on a farm near Oskaloosa. His early education was limited to the country schools of that day, but was afterward improved by study in private schools. He was compelled by lack of means, to forego the advantages of a higher education, and he learned the trade of bricklaying.

When the Civil war began, he enlisted in Company H, 3rd Iowa infantry, and immediately went into active service. At the battle of Blue Mills he suffered capture, but subsequently obtained his release on parole and returned home to begin the study of law with Honorable Samuel A. Rice, then attorney-general of Iowa. After being exchanged in 1862, he reënlisted in Company D, 33rd Iowa volunteers, of which his preceptor was appointed colonel. He was soon promoted to first lieutenant of Company C, and afterward was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier-General, Samuel A. Rice serving in that position until the death of his chief. He was later assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Frederick Steele until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Tenenoir, Poison Creek, Elkins Ford, Prairie d'Ann, Camden, Jenkins Ferry, and Blakely.

Shortly after his return to civil life, Mr. Lacey finished his law studies and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state in 1865. Four years later he was elected upon the Republican ticket to the thirteenth general assembly of the state of Iowa, serving one term, and subsequently he filled the office of city solicitor for Oskaloosa. He soon took high rank at the bar and in public affairs, and in 1888 he was elected to the fifty-first Congress from the sixth Iowa district. He has since served as a member of the fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-

fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses; and he was reëlected to the fifty-ninth Congress. In 1898, he was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention of Iowa. During his career in congress he has been particularly identified with the committees on Indian Affairs, Reform in the Civil Service and Public Lands, of which last committee he is chairman. His principal public utterances include addresses on the financial bill of 1899, the bond bill, homesteads, the tariff, wages and the silver standard, and a notable address on Henry Clay delivered at Des Moines, Iowa. He has taken a deep interest in the preservation of the forests and animals of the country, and he has drafted and introduced several important laws on the subject. He is also the author of "Lacey's Railway Digest," and of "Lacey's Third Iowa Digest," and contributed the articles "Forestry Legislation in the United States," and "Need of Forest Preservation," to "Gunton's Magazine."

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CHARLES BEARY LANDIS

LANDIS, CHARLES BEARY, journalist, legislator, member of the United States house of representatives, was born in Millville, Butler county, Ohio, July 9, 1858, son of Abraham H. and Mary L. (Kumler) Landis. He is the grandson of Daniel Kumler, a descendant of one of seven brothers who came to America from Germany in the seventeenth century. During boyhood, he attended the public schools of Logansport, Indiana, and later entered Wabash college at Crawfordsville, in the same state, from which he was graduated in 1883.

He immediately took up newspaper work, and, from 1883 to 1887, edited the Logansport "Journal." From 1887 to 1897 he was editor of the Delphi "Journal" and in the latter year he was nominated, on the Republican ticket, for congress from the ninth Indiana district, and was elected. He has since served in the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses, and has been reëlected to the fifty-ninth Congress. In the fifty-eighth Congress he was chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs. He has been much in requisition as a campaign speaker, and has delivered a number of addresses in various parts of the country on political, and economic themes, and on questions of public policy. During 1894–95, he was president of the Republican Editorial Association of Indiana.

On October 23, 1887, Mr. Landis married Cora B. Chaffin, daughter of J. B. Chaffin, of Logansport, Indiana.

SAMUEL PIERPONT LANGLEY

LANGLEY, SAMUEL PIERPONT, Sc.D., LL.D., D.C.L., is an eminent scientist, author, and inventor, who is highly honored and the value of whose work is known and recognized in all civilized lands. In addition to his elaborate studies in the fields of natural science and in utilizing for the public benefit much of the knowledge thus acquired, he has given some attention to the investigation of psychical phenomena. He has shown what well-directed and persistent effort can accomplish; and while one of his leading inventions, from which much is hoped, is still in the experimental stage, the record of his achievements is long and honorable and should give courage and hope to every ambitious youth who has a taste for scientific pursuits.

Mr. Langley was born in Roxbury (now incorporated in Boston), August 22, 1834, the son of Samuel and Mary Sumner (Williams) Langley. His father was a merchant of good standing and of influence in the community, though he never entered public life. Among the earliest ancestors of Mr. Langley in this country were John Winthrop, the famous governor of the Massachusetts colony; and Increase and Cotton Mather who were among the foremost men of their time in the religious, educational, and civil affairs of New England.

His early years were about equally divided between city and country life. His health was good and as no tasks involving the performance of manual labor were imposed upon him he had many opportunities for enjoying the companionship of nature, which he highly prized, and for gratifying a taste for reading and study, especially in astronomy, for which his fondness was strongly marked even in early boyhood. He attended the Boston public schools, the Latin school, and after graduation from the latter, in 1851, he commenced the study of architecture and civil engineering. A few years later he took a post-graduate course at the astronomical observatory of Harvard college.

Mr. Langley commenced the active work of life as an architect in 1856. This profession was followed for several years. In 1864 he went to Europe and on his return to this country, in the following year, he became assistant at the Harvard college observatory and entered upon the course of scientific study and investigation which he has followed with unwavering devotion and in which he has been eminently successful and useful. In 1866 he became an assistant professor of mathematics on the academic staff of the United States naval academy at Annapolis. Beside performing the duties of an instructor he placed in serviceable condition the observatory, which during the civil war had been practically useless. In 1867 he removed to Pittsburg, where he remained for nearly twenty years. Here he became director of the Allegheny observatory, which was connected with the Western university of Pennsylvania. The situation there, as he found it, was discouraging. The equipment of the observatory was very poor. There was hardly a dollar with which to purchase the instruments which were imperatively needed or to pay the expenses which original research would involve. With the aid of a generous friend and by the use of several of his own inventions, Professor Langley did much toward placing the observatory on a good working basis; and in 1869, in the face of many difficulties, he established the paid "time service" from which funds were secured for the prosecution of his investigations along independent lines. This service, by means of which "standard" time is accurately kept at all connecting points, was at first adopted only by a few railroads and by business houses in large cities; but it proved so valuable that its use has become common at the smaller centers of population and in numberless public and private offices throughout the country.

Professor Langley has been one of the most persistent and successful investigators of the nature of the sun, and has been very prominent, especially in laying foundations and indicating the most promising lines of study, in developing the science of aërostatics. He was a member of expeditions to observe eclipses of the sun in Kentucky, 1869; in Spain, 1870; and at Pike's Peak in 1878. In the year last named he also visited Mount Ætna to observe the character of the astronomic vision at that altitude. In 1881, under the auspices of the United States Signal Service, he organized and conducted an expedition to the station on Mount Whitney, in Southern California (one of the highest in the country), to learn certain important facts

regarding the sun which could not be ascertained at a lower altitude. Early in 1887 he became assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and a few months later he was appointed secretary, which position he is holding at the present time (1906). Although the duties of this office have required a large part of his time and effort he has never discontinued his scientific investigations. Among the important public services which he has rendered while connected with the institution are the establishment of the National Zoölogical Park and of the Astrophysical Observatory.

In authorship Professor Langley has done work that is of great and permanent value, although most that he has written has been on scientific subjects treated technically and therefore has not been widely read. Among his principal works of this kind are "Experiments in Aërodynamics" and "Internal Work of the Wind," both of which were published by the Smithsonian Institution. Many smaller treatises have been printed in the memoirs of various learned societies in England, France, and Germany as well as in the United States. In "The New Astronomy" Professor Langley has departed from a technical style and has written a book which presents the facts of astronomical science in a most attractive manner for popular reading. Occasional articles in the "Atlantic," the "Century," and other magazines, have been written in a popular style and have been very favorably received.

Professor Langley has invented several valuable scientific instruments; but as he has preferred to give his fellow workers the full benefit of his labors in this important field he has never taken out a patent. One of the best known of these inventions is the "bolometer," which is used in the study of certain characteristics of the sun and which is so greatly superior to any other instrument for the purpose that it has been adopted at all the leading physical laboratories of the world. Another invention, which has not yet been perfected, is that of the aërodrome, or "flying machine." Professor Langley was the first to construct (in 1896) a machine which, supported only by mechanical power, made repeated flights for considerable distance.

Among the honorary degrees which Professor Langley has received are Ph.D. from Stevens Institute of Technology; LL.D. from Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Michigan and Wisconsin universities; D.C.L. from Oxford, and Sc.D. from Cambridge, England. He is a

member of various prominent clubs, including the Cosmos and Metropolitan of Washington, the Century and Metropolitan of New York, and the St. Botolph of Boston. Among his connections with scientific bodies are those of correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, of the Institute of France, Foreign member of the Royal Society of London, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Psychical Society. He has been president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Branch of the British Psychical Society, and he was (1904) vice-president of the English Psychical Society and of the American Philosophical Society. He has never taken an active part in political affairs.

Professor Langley has never adopted any definite system of physical culture and has not been especially interested in athletics. Formerly he was very fond of horseback riding, but in later years he has found his chief recreation in golf. For relaxation and for health, as well as for enjoyment, he has taken ocean voyages and traveled in foreign countries.

In the choice of a profession his circumstances in early life were such as to leave him free to follow his inclinations. His interest in everything pertaining to astronomy dated from childhood, and it naturally led to the course of study and investigation in which he has been engaged throughout his active life. He has read extensively in natural science and in English and French literature. The influences which have been most powerful in aiding him to win success he names in the following order: Heredity, home, and private study. Contact with men in active life has left its impress; but this has been of only secondary importance, particularly in relation to the early part of his career.

Professor Langley died at Aiken, South Carolina, February 27, 1906.

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SAMUEL SPAHR LAWS

LAWS, SAMUEL SPAHR, M.D., D.D., LL.D., clergyman, teacher of physical and metaphysical science, inventor, president of Westminster college, and later chancellor of the University of the State of Missouri, is an example of the type of American whose versatility and many-sided ability is equaled by his devotion to study, and whose executive talent has enabled him to succeed in what he has attempted. His earliest known ancestor in America was one of two brothers, Quakers, who came from England to Maryland in 1672. He is a son of James and Rachel Laws, and was born near Wheeling, then Virginia, on March 23, 1824.

His early life in the country, where he entered into all the pursuits and enjoyments of a healthy and active minded boy, strengthened his fiber and developed his self-reliance, and provided him with an ordinary common school education. His mother died while he was still young, and at twelve he was placed with the head of a considerable hardware and manufacturing firm at St. Louis to learn this business, under an indenture extending to his twenty-first year. He soon became an expert workman and salesman. When he decided in his seventeenth year to study for the ministry, he was offered a partnership in the firm whose principals subsequently retired from business with accumulated wealth. But he at once entered privately upon studies preparatory to college. He was graduated, A.B., in 1848, from Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, valedictorian of his class. He feels that it was his business training which had given him such habits of persistent industry as enabled him easily to outrank other students. His standing was the highest taken by any one in that college up to that time. He has "never ceased to feel satisfaction in his choice of this higher, more exacting career, in place of the lower, in which success would have been more easily won."

He took a theological course at Princeton seminary; he was class orator, and was graduated in 1851; was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor of the West Presbyterian church at St. Louis, Missouri, in October of the same year. February 27, 1854, he was

elected to the chair of physical science in Westminster college, Fulton, Missouri. In June, 1855, he was elected the first president of Westminster college, and he served in that capacity until October, 1861, six months after the Civil war had broken out. At that time he recommended to the curators to close the college till the war should be over, and resigned his position. The military authorities, having occupied the place, without preferring charges, demanded of him, on account of his Southern sympathies, an oath of allegiance and a bond for the observance of the same. This oath he could not consistently take, as it would have implied that he had previously forfeited his allegiance, which was not the case. After detention in prison for some months, he was finally paroled to Canada, the loyal states, or Europe. Soon after this, he went to Europe, where he passed the year 1861–62, chiefly at Paris, in study.

On his return, in 1862, he settled in New York, and being still on parole, he engaged in financial affairs. The public owes to him the simultaneous system of electric reporting, the "ticker," which, in its improved condition, is in such general use to distribute news of the markets of the exchanges. The developments of this instrument have revolutionized business. He is its inventor, and by it he made a fortune, as he was receiving $30,000 per year when he sold the invention. Doctor Laws has completed courses of study in three professional schools. He has taken the course in theology already spoken of; a course in the law school of Columbia college, New York city, receiving the degree of LL.B. and being admitted to the New York bar in 1869; and also a four years' course at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1874.

Owing no doubt to his record in earlier years as an educator in the State of Missouri, in 1875, he was elected to the presidency—the "chancellorship" of the Missouri State university and entered on his duties there, July 5, 1876, holding the position until July, 1889. During the thirteen years of Doctor Laws' presidency, the number of students increased from three hundred to eight hundred and fifty, and the productive funds of the institution (which were $205,000 at the beginning of his administration), increased to over half a million, during his incumbency. Fully twenty years of his life prior to 1889 were laboriously and most successfully devoted to the interests of education in Missouri, amid the agitations and controversies incident to the development of a state university dependent upon state legisla-

tion and political influence. Doctor Laws is justly held in honor for the work he accomplished during this long term—work which resulted in making the state university of Missouri a leading institution in the Southwest. Three years later, in 1893, he was unanimously elected to the chair of Christian Apologetics in the Presbyterian Theological seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. He served in this capacity until 1898. He has several times been moderator or president of the church courts of his denomination, the Presbyterian church, South.

By appointment of President Garfield, he was a United States Visitor to the West Point military academy in 1882. In the Pan-Presbyterian Council of Europe and America, which met in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1899, he was a delegate, sent by the General Assembly of the South to represent the Synod of South Carolina; and he participated in the discussions. He has also taken part in the public conferences and conventions in regard to education, emigration and other matters pertaining to the public welfare.

He has published enough to make several volumes, but his productions have usually been written to meet current exigencies, without any ambition to be known as an author. Among them are addresses on "The Philosophy of Christianity," "The Presbyterian Church," "Sovereignty in the United States Political System," "The Dual Constitution of Man" or "New Analysis of the Cranial and Spinal Nerves," "Life and Labors of Louis Pasteur."

Washington and Lee university, Virginia, conferred on him the degree of D.D., and Westminster college, Missouri, in 1871, gave him that of LL.D. He is not a partisan in politics. He is a Presbyterian by conviction and ardent in his feelings regarding the high and noble nature of faith. He says, "the Christian faith is a life business." His "desire in early life was to excel, but not to surpass, except as an incident." "Do the best possible for others as well as for self." Acting on this principle, he says, "When I awakened to God's claims they seemed perfectly rational, natural and worthy of every possible aspiration." He mentions as the three teachers who most effectually influenced him, Erasmus Darwin McMasters, the president of the college where he was graduated; and Doctors Charles Hodge and Joseph Addison Alexander, in the seminary at Princeton.

Doctor Laws says he looks on his life as a success, and thinks the chief explanation of our successes and failures is to be found in our opportunities, qualifications, and limitations. He feels with Daniel

Webster that "the greatest thought that has ever occupied his mind is his accountability to God."

He married a daughter of William Broadwell, of Fulton, Missouri. His address is Washington, District of Columbia.

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Fitzhugh Lee

FITZHUGH LEE

LEE, FITZHUGH, first a major-general in the Confederate army, then a brigadier-general in the United States army and major-general of United States volunteers during the Spanish-American war, is one of the most striking examples of that noble body of true-hearted American patriots who are utterly loyal to the Union although in earlier years they went with their states through the fiery trial of secession and war against the Union. He was one of the six major-generals of volunteers appointed by President McKinley, May 4, 1898; was given command of the 7th army corps and was selected by the president to lead the attack on Havana, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war in case an assault should become necessary. He was not ordered to Havana with his corps, however, until December 12, 1898; and on January 12, 1899, he was appointed governor of the provinces of La Habana and Pinar del Rio. The four provinces in Cuba, La Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara having been consolidated in March 1900, into the single department of Habana, he was appointed governor of the new department. At the expiration of that official term, he was put in command of the department of Missouri, United States Army.

He was born in Clermont, Fairfax county, Virginia, November 19, 1835. His father, Sydney Smith Lee, was a captain in the United States navy, afterward in the Confederate States navy. He was a brother of General Robert E. Lee; and he is described by his son as a man "of charming personality and grace of manner, handsome in person and possessing goodness of heart and nobility of character." He says of his mother, Anna Maria (Mason) Lee (who was a daughter of General John Mason and sister of James M. Mason, formerly United States senator from Virginia, and granddaughter of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights) that she strongly influenced him in the development of his character toward intellectual and moral achievement. Richard Lee whose will is dated 1663, came to this country from Shropshire, England, and is his earliest known ancestor on this side of the water. Ancestors of Richard Lee, were Launce-

lot Lee, who fought by the side of William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings, and Lionel Lee, who followed Richard Coeur de Lion in the third Crusade 1192. Fitzhugh Lee is a grandson of General Henry Lee, known as "Light Horse Harry," of the Carolinas, during the Revolutionary war.

His early life spent in the country confirmed his health and strength, which have always been good. His tastes even in childhood were military; and after an excellent preparation for the course, he was graduated from West Point military academy in 1856.

He was detailed at once to Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, and appointed instructor of war recruits in horsemanship. As a lieutenant of the 2d United States cavalry, he accompanied his regiment to Texas to subdue the hostile Comanches on the frontier. On May 14, 1858, he was wounded in the lungs by an Indian arrow; and he had several personal encounters with mounted Indians, one of these engagements, January 15, 1860, being particularly severe. He was instructor in cavalry tactics, at West Point from 1860-61. In the latter year he resigned his commission in the United States army, when the people of his native state had confirmed the act of secession; and returning to Virginia he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain in the Confederate army; and during the Civil war, he rose to the rank of major-general, commanding the cavalry corps of General Robert E. Lee.

His record in the Confederate army began with the first battle of Manassas, in which he served on the staff of General Ewell. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry, Colonel J. E. B. Stuart commanding, in 1862. Succeeding General Stuart in the command of the regiment, he took part in the raid around McClellan's army and in all the battles of Northern Virginia, 1861-62. He was commissioned brigadier-general, July 25, 1862, and was in command of a brigade of Virginia cavalry in the second battle of Manassas, August 29 and 30, 1862, in which he made an attack on Pope's army at Catletts Station, taking Pope's headquarters and nearly making a prisoner of the commanding officer. He participated in the engagements of South Mountain, Crompton's Gap, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, from September 14, 1862 to July 3, 1863. He was commissioned major-general, September 3, 1863. He met Custer and Kilpatrick, October 19, 1863 in a cavalry engagement; and he commanded a division of cavalry in the battles

of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hawes Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station and Cedarville, from May to August, 1864. At Winchester, September 19, 1864, he had three horses shot under him, and being severely wounded he was obliged to give up active service for several months. He maintained his position against the Federal army, at Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and Farmville, and he prepared the way for the retreat of the Confederate army to Appomattox Court House; but advancing toward Lynchburg, his army was cut off from the main body, and he surrendered to General Meade, at Farmville, retiring to his home in Stafford county, Virginia.

For a number of years after the close of the war, he preferred retirement to public life. His memorable address at the Bunker Hill Centennial in Boston, in 1874, was the occasion of his appearing again before the people. The patriotism and eloquence of his speech at that time aroused the enthusiasm of the country. It was an effort to bring together on some common ground of national interest the hitherto divided people of the North and the South and it did much to allay the irritation which had followed the conflict of 1861-65.

During the winter and spring of 1882-83, he made a trip through the South to promote the interest of the Southern Historical Society. In 1884 he was appointed by the president visitor to West Point. For four years, from 1886-90, he was (the 39th) governor of Virginia. President Cleveland appointed him (1893-96) collector of Internal Revenue at Lynchburg, Virginia. For two years prior to the outbreak of the Spanish war he was consul-general at Havana, Cuba. This post was an extremely difficult and responsible one, at this time; and General Lee most wisely met the situation arising from the cruel tyranny of the Spanish and the excited uprising of the Cubans against their oppressors. He was calm and judicial in his decisions, and he protected with a firm hand and strong will, American interests. Under General Weyler and again under General Blanco, the conditions required diplomacy and tact, and yet called for immediate and strong measures of resistance to the arbitrary sway of these officers. General Lee's record was patriotic and brilliant. His life was threatened and yet he would not accept our government's offer to protect him by war vessels. The Maine was already on its way to Cuba, when he asked to have the vessel recalled. It was becoming dangerous for Americans to stay in Cuba by reason of the excitement in the island. The Spanish government asked for the recall of General Lee,

but the request was refused by the United States government, April 5, 1898. All consuls were recalled and many American residents of Cuba came home to the states at the same time.

General Lee wrote the life of General Robert E. Lee, his uncle, in the series of "Great Commanders" published by D. Appleton and Company. He was a member of the Democratic party. His reading was most largely historic and biographic. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Driving and riding were his favorite modes of relaxation, and he gave especial attention to athletics. The wishes of relatives coincided with his personal preference for the military life.

To young people he said, "duty is the sublimest word in the English language." "Let our young Americans do it always."

He was married April 19, 1871, to Miss Ellen Bernard Fowle. They have had seven children, five of whom were living in 1904. Their oldest son, Fitzhugh, is Captain in the 7th United States cavalry, and assistant to the Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, District of Columbia; and their second son, George Mason, is first lieutenant 7th United States cavalry, General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, California.

General Lee died at Washington, District of Columbia, April 28, 1905.

FRANCIS ELLINGTON LEUPP

LEUPP, FRANCIS ELLINGTON, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, merchant's son, graduate of Williams College and of Columbia law school, lawyer, newspaper correspondent, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, editor and author, was born in New York city, January 2, 1849, son of John Philyer and Emeline Matilda (Davis) Loop, and a descendant of Gerloch Lüpp. His father was noted for his firmness of character. Francis Ellington grew up in New York city, but spent his summer vacations in the Taghanic and Berkshire hill country, and attended Sedgwick institute, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, high school. He was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1870; A.M., 1873, and at Columbia university law school, LL.B., 1872. He practised law for one year in New York city, 1872–73; was assistant editor of the New York "Evening Post," 1874–78; editor and part owner of the Syracuse "Herald," 1878–85; confidential correspondent and editorial contributor in Washington to the New York "Evening Post," 1885–89, and head of the New York "Evening Post's" telegraphic bureau after 1889. He also contributed editorials to the Washington "Star" and edited "Good Government," the official organ of the Civil Service Reform League. He was a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, 1895–97, and before and after that period he made special investigations under private auspices and under temporary commissions from the United States government, and did work for the civilization and protection of the Indians, spending some time on Indian reservations. He also worked to advance the merit system in the civil service.

He has been president of the Williams Alumni Association and vice-president of the Columbia Alumni Association of the District of Columbia, and was elected to the administrative council of the National Civil Service Reform League, but declined, owing to the pressure of other duties. He is affiliated with the Kappa Alpha of Williams college, the Cosmos club, the Gridiron club, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Washington, District of

Columbia. He has always been independent in politics. His chief recreation has been work on his small farm at Tyringham, Massachusetts, and writing magazine articles. He chose journalism as a profession, he says, because all his tastes and such talents as he possessed seemed to point in that direction; and in his career as a journalist he has been largely influenced by association with Bryant, Godkin, George William Curtis and Theodore Roosevelt. The best motto for young men, in his judgment, is: "Do what lies nearest the hand, as well as you can, and leave the rewards to take care of themselves."

He was married October 13, 1874, to Ada Lewis Murdock, of New York city.

He became, on January 1, 1905, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

He edited the "Memorial Volume to William Cullen Bryant" (1878); and he is the author of "Bagby *v.* Bagby" (1895); "How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination" (1898); and "The Man, Roosevelt: A Portrait-Sketch" (1904).

CHARLES EDGAR LITTLEFIELD

LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES EDGAR, lawyer, speaker of the Maine house of representatives, attorney-general of the state of Maine four years, representative from the second district of Maine in the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth Congresses, was born in Lebanon, York county, Maine, June 21, 1851. His father, the Reverend William H. Littlefield, was a clergyman of the Free Baptist denomination who before entering the ministry had learned the trade of millwright, in which occupation he was an expert workman. He was a direct descendent of Edmund Littlefield who emigrated from England and settled in the Piscataqua district of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century. William H. Littlefield married Mary, daughter of Paul and Dorothy Stevens, also descended from early Piscataqua settlers. Charles Edgar Littlefield as a boy attended the town schools, and Foxcroft academy, and learned the trade of carpenter at which trade he worked until 1874 when he determined to fit himself for the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar of Knox county in 1876 and began practice in Rockland. In 1899 he formed a partnership with the younger brother, Arthur S. Littlefield, in the same city. He attained prominence at the bar and was active in politics, being elected a representative in the state legislature, serving in 1885 and 1887. He was elected speaker of the house in 1887. He was attorney-general of the state of Maine, 1889-93; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896, at each convention serving as chairman of the Maine delegation. At a special election held June 19, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nelson Dingley, Jr., who had represented the second district of Maine in the forty-seventh to the fifty-fifth Congresses, Mr. Littlefield was elected his successor, receiving eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-four votes, the Democratic candidate, John Scott, receiving two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six votes.

On taking his seat in the fifty-sixth Congress at the beginning of the first session in December, 1899, Representative Littlefield was

placed on the committee on the Judiciary and on the special committee of nine appointed by the chair to investigate the right of Brigham Henry Roberts, elected representative in congress from Utah to a seat in the fifty-sixth Congress. He, with Representative de Armond of Missouri, made the minority report recommending that Roberts be seated as his right under the constitution of the United States and that when seated he be expelled from the house on the ground that he was then practising polygamy. He was reëlected to the fifty-seventh Congress in 1900 by a plurality of seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six votes. On the assembling of congress in December, 1902, he was prominently named as an available candidate for speaker of the house, at the time of the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Speaker Henderson. He was appointed in his second Congress by Speaker Henderson a member of the committee on Elections, No. 2, on that of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and was continued on the Judiciary committee on which he had served so acceptably during the fifty-sixth Congress. In his first term he made a speech in opposition to the passage of the Porto Rico tariff bill, calling out favorable comment from the opposition, and adverse criticism from his own party. He also departed from the views and policy of his party in the discussion of Cuban reciprocity. He opposed the machine methods of the Republican party in Maine. He was reëlected in 1902 to the fifty-eighth Congress and was continued on the committee on the Judiciary. In April, 1904, when an inquiry as to what action had been taken by the Department of Justice regarding an investigation of the coal trust, was referred to the committee, Representative Littlefield was foremost in questioning the witnesses and was chairman of a subcommittee to investigate the subject. In September, 1904, Mr. Littlefield was elected to the fifty-ninth Congress.

He was married on February 18, 1879, to Clara N., daughter of General William and Caroline Ayer, of Montville, Maine. Mr. Littlefield received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bates college in 1902. He was brought up a strict Free Baptist and is a consistent temperance man neither using intoxicating liquors nor tobacco. He is recognized to be uncompromisingly honest and straightforward, holding to the highest ideals, self confident, authoritative and aggressive; having superb belief in himself and the cause he advocates. His eloquence though not silver-tongued, persuasive or alluring, is

compelling, convincing and at times intimidating. In his home life, in his independence, in his church going propensity and in his aggressiveness and strenuosity, he has been compared with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Littlefield's opportunities for acquiring a place among the men of mark of the nation, were not superior to those enjoyed by hundreds of Maine boys of his time. By taking advantage of his slender opportunities, and making good use of a mind capable of absorbing, storing and using the information that constantly came within his reach during his youthful days, his power grew with his growth and strengthened with added years. His ancestry did not differ from that of other boys of his state and his time. All had sprung from Puritan stock who had sought release from the religious bigotry of England in the freer atmosphere of the American colonies. His father had been a mechanic and by the exercise of the talents he possessed had become a preacher of the Gospel. His own education had been limited to the training received at the district school and village academy. His ambition evidently had not been fired in his youth, as he was content to learn the trade of carpenter and to work at it until he was twenty-three years old. Then he caught sight of the possibilities presented even to one of his rather limited attainments, and began the study of law. His progress was rapid and in two years he was admitted to practice. While his success at the bar was beyond his most sanguine expectations, he allowed none of the allurements of public life in the political field to draw him for a moment from the duties of his profession until he had given the law twelve years of undivided allegiance. When he reached the mature age of thirty-seven years, he accepted the nomination of the Republican party for the office of representative in the state legislature; and he was a member of the lower house for two terms, during the last term serving as speaker. His next four years were given to the state as attorney-general. He took part in national politics as chairman of the Maine delegation in the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896; and in 1899 he was sent from his congressional district to the United States congress as representative. His course in congress was marked by his ability and his willingness to rise above party and to make principle and constitutional law his guide. His thorough independence and his careful investigation of all questions before congress, both on the floor of the house and in the committee

room, made him a national figure. The rights of the people under the constitution, irrespective of the behest of party, found in him a champion. He did not deem it necessary to step outside of party lines to do full justice to the cause he espoused, and his conservatism made him friends among his political opponents, while his own party could not but admire his dauntless spirit in sounding the alarm at what he feared might prove to be harmful legislation.

HENRY CABOT LODGE

LODGE, HENRY CABOT, statesman, orator, historian, author, and editor; was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1850. His father, John Ellerton Lodge, was a son of Giles Lodge, who was a native of England, came to Massachusetts colony in 1792, and married Mary Langdon. His mother, Anna Cabot Lodge, was the daughter of Henry and Anna Sophia (Blake) Cabot, granddaughter of the Honorable George Cabot (1751-1823) sea captain, member of the Provisional congress of Massachusetts, of the state convention of 1788, United States senator, 1791-96, the first secretary of the navy, 1798, and president of the Hartford convention, 1814. His first ancestor in America, John Cabot, came from the island of Jersey to Massachusetts Bay colony about 1675 and settled in Salem.

Henry Cabot Lodge attended the best schools of Boston, including the celebrated Latin schools of Thomas Russell Sullivan and Epes Sargent Dixwell, and he was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1871, LL.B., 1874, and Ph.D. (history) 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876, but did not practise law, deciding to devote himself to literature and to the public service as a legislator. He was elected from the tenth Essex district a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1879-80, and was chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading and a member of the committee on the Judiciary and of the joint special committee on the Public Service. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met at Chicago, June 2, 1880, and nominated Garfield and Arthur, and he was made secretary of the Massachusetts delegation. He was a member of the Republican state central committee from the first Essex district, and served as chairman of the Finance committee, 1880-81. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for state senator in 1881, receiving one hundred and fifty votes less than his Greenback-Democrat opponent. In 1882 he failed to receive the Republican nomination for representative from the sixth Massachusetts district to the forty-eighth Congress, after a caucus that began September 28. On the first ballot of the convention he received thirty-eight votes. The convention sat all that day and

night taking fifty-three ballots without a choice, and then adjourned to October 2, when the convention again sat all day and night and took seventy-eight more ballots; and on the one hundred and thirty-first ballot Elisha W. Converse was nominated, and in the election was defeated by Henry B. Lovering, Democrat, by eight hundred and fifty-nine votes. This incident is given a place to show the tenacity that has made Senator Lodge famous in the political field. In 1884 he received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus for representative from the sixth Massachusetts district to the forty-ninth Congress; but in the election he was defeated by Henry B. Lovering, the Democratic representative in the forty-eighth Congress. He received fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-one votes to fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-six for Lovering and five hundred and thirty for Johnson, Prohibitionist. He was elected chairman of the Republican state committee, 1883-84, and in 1884 was a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican national convention that met at Chicago, June 3, and nominated Blaine and Logan. He resigned the chairmanship of the Republican state committee in January, 1885; and in September of the same year he was made chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Republican state convention which met at Springfield. In the Republican state convention of 1886 he was made president of the convention; and the same year he was nominated for representative from the sixth Massachusetts district to the fiftieth Congress and was elected over his formerly successful Democratic opponent, Henry B. Lovering, receiving thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five votes to twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven for Lovering and four hundred and fifty-eight for Norcross, Prohibitionist. In the fiftieth Congress he served on the committee on Elections. He was elected in 1888 a representative to the fifty-first Congress receiving nineteen thousand five hundred and ninety-eight votes, Roland G. Usher his Democratic opponent receiving fourteen thousand three hundred and four votes and George A. Crossman eight hundred and eighty-five votes. He was made chairman of the committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress and a member of the committee on Naval Affairs. In November, 1890, he was elected a representative to the fifty-second Congress receiving fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-nine votes, William Everett, Democrat, receiving thirteen thousand five hundred

and thirty-nine votes and Charles E. Kimball, one thousand and thirty-five votes, and he served as a member of the committee on Naval Affairs and on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress. He was elected as a representative from the seventh district of Massachusetts to the fifty-third Congress in November, 1892, receiving seventeen thousand and two votes, William Everett, Democrat, receiving fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-one votes and E. P. Greenwood, Prohibitionist, eight hundred and fifty-one. This election made the fourth in consecutive order in which he had been chosen by the voters of his district as representative in congress, and the fifth in which his party had honored him with the nomination. He did not take his seat as representative in the fifty-third Congress, however, as the Republicans of the state, at the meeting of the joint houses of the state legislature, January 17, 1893, named him as their choice for the position of United States senator to succeed Senator Henry L. Dawes, whose term would expire March 3, 1893, and he was elected for the term expiring March 3, 1899. On taking his seat he was given a place in the committees on Civil Service and Retrenchment; Education and Labor; Immigration; and Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of the Executive Departments. In the fifty-fifth Congress he was chairman of the senate committee on Printing, and a member of the committees on Civil Service and Retrenchment and Foreign Relations, Immigration and Railroads. He was reëlected to the United States senate in January, 1899, by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the state legislature, and was again reëlected in January, 1905. His present term will expire March 4, 1911.

In the fifty-sixth Congress he was made chairman of the committee on the Philippines and was taken from the committee on Printing and placed on the select committee on Industrial Expositions. He was a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican national conventions held at St. Louis, June 16, 1896; at Philadelphia, June 19, 1900, where he was made the permanent chairman; and at Chicago, June 22, 1904, where he was chairman of the committee on Resolutions and wrote the Republican platform setting forth the claims of the party to support. In the senate, as chairman, and later a member, of the committee on Immigration, he strongly favored the restriction of immigration by requiring an educational qualification as a measure to safeguard the elective franchise. He

supported the administration in the conduct of the war with Spain, and as chairman of the committee on the Philippines he largely counteracted the efforts of the "Anti-Imperialists" in New England who sought to change the policy of the administration in reference to the war against the insurgents, and to turn over the government of the islands to the Filipinos.

He was married June 29, 1871, to Anna Cabot Mills, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Henry and Harriette Blake (Mills) Davis, residing at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of the Honorable Elijah Hunt (1776-1829) senator from Massachusetts, and Harriette (Blake) Mills; and their children were Constance Davis Lodge, born April 6, 1872; George Cabot Lodge, born October 10, 1873, and John Ellerton Lodge, born August 1, 1876. They made their home at Nahant, Massachusetts, and their son, George Cabot Lodge, was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1895, and is the author of four volumes of poems: "The Song of the Wave" (1899-1902); "Poems" (1903); "Cain," a drama (1904); "The Great Adventure" (1905).

Senator Lodge commenced his literary career as assistant editor of the "North American Review," 1874-76. His essay, "Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons," formed one of a volume of essays on Anglo-Saxon law, and for the essay he received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard in June, 1876. In 1877 he published "Life and Letters of George Cabot," who was his great grandfather and the first secretary of the United States navy, 1798. He began his lectures on the history of the American colonies at Harvard university, 1875, and continued them for two years, taking as his subject the history of the United States. He resigned this lectureship in May, 1879. In March, 1879, he assumed with John T. Morse, Jr., the editorship of the "International Review," and he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the city government of Boston that year, and also wrote the article "Albert Gallatin" for the Encyclopedia Britannica. In March, 1880, he delivered a course of six lectures on the "English Colonies in America" before the Lowell Institute, Boston. He also wrote for the New York "Nation" and published essays and reviews in the "Atlantic Monthly," the "International Review," and the "Magazine of American History." He edited two series of Popular Tales and a collection of Ballads and Lyrics for use in the public schools (1879-80). In 1881 he published "A Short History of the

American Colonies in America." In 1882 he resigned the editorship of the "International Review." He published in the "American Statesmen Series" a "Life of Alexander Hamilton" (1882); and on January 23, 1883, he delivered an address on "The Colonial Spirit of the History of the United States" before the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, New York. His "Life of Daniel Webster" appeared in the "American Statesmen Series" in 1883, and in 1885 he began to edit the "Works of Alexander Hamilton," published in nine volumes (1885 *et seq.*). In 1886 he published "Studies in History." He served as president of the board of directors of the "Boston Advertiser," 1886, resigning from the board in 1887. His "Life of Washington" in two volumes appeared in the "American Statesmen Series" in 1889, and his "History of Boston" in the "Series of Historic Towns" (1891). His "Historical and Political Essays" and a volume of selections from his speeches appeared in 1892. He prepared and published in conjunction with Theodore Roosevelt "Hero Tales from American History" (1895). His next books were: "Certain Accepted Heroes and other Essays in Literature and Politics" (1897); "Story of the Revolution" (2 vols., 1898); "The War with Spain" (1900); and "A Fighting Frigate and other Essays and Addresses," which work includes: "A Fighting Frigate"; "John Marshall"; "Oliver Ellsworth"; "Daniel Webster: His Oratory and His Influence"; "The Treaty-Making Power of the Senate"; "Three Governors of Massachusetts, (1) Frederic T. Greenhalge, (2) George D. Robinson, (3) Roger Wolcott"; "Some Impressions of Russia"; and "Rochambeau," and was published in 1902. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, December, 1876; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, November, 1878; of the board of trustees of the Boston Atheneum, January, 1879; of the American Antiquarian Society, September, 1881; and overseer of Harvard university, June, 1884; regent of the Smithsonian Institution, December, 1889. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college on the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of that institution. His eulogy on Roger Wolcott, delivered in Symphony Hall, Boston, ranks with the few great eulogistic orations delivered in our national history; with Blaine's eulogy on Garfield, and Hay's eulogy on McKinley, although Senator Lodge had not the background of tragedy which drew attention to the eulogies pronounced by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hay.

JOHN DAVIS LONG

LONG, JOHN DAVIS, governor of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy of the United States. The year 1898 was a revolutionary one in American history. The events of that year lifted the United States from the position of the arbiter in American affairs, with minor standing abroad, into that of a world-power; vastly expanding the ideas and aims of its statesmen and teaching the powers of Europe that a new planet had drifted into the field of world politics. It was the brief war with Spain that made this vital change in the situation; and the events of this war, therefore, bring into special prominence all who were immediately concerned in its management. This may be especially said of John Davis Long, secretary of the navy during that period, in view of the leading part which the navy of the United States played in the contest. It was the thunder of the guns of our ironclads that made the radical change in the situation; and this fact renders a sketch of the career of the man who controlled the movements of the American navy during this year of political evolution, of importance and interest. While he did not fight the battles of the ships, he certainly had a hand in preparing for them.

John Davis Long comes to us from pioneer American stock, tracing his ancestry back to James Chilton, of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and Thomas Clark, of the Ann. His maternal ancestry goes back to the same pioneer period, being traceable to Dolor Davis, who came to New England in 1634. Good colonial stock it was, vigorous and industrious, and among other members of marked distinction in the Davis family are Governor and United States Senator John Davis and Governor George D. Robinson both of Massachusetts. The ability of John Davis Long seems to have been in a considerable degree hereditary, his father, Zadoc Long, being a man of fine intellectual powers, a diligent and discriminating reader, an excellent conversationalist, and a skilled writer in prose and verse. The most cultivated man of his region, it was his life habit to write down his daily thoughts and reflections, and the diary which he kept for fifty

years is pronounced by his son invaluable. His mother was of a different mold, a woman of gentle and saintlike character, and these different strains of influence had to do with forming the character of their son, who was born October 27, 1838, in the family home at Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine.

Zadoc Long, who kept the village store at Buckfield, was not lacking in local distinction. He was a justice of the peace, and in 1838 was the Whig candidate for congress. Though sharing the defeat of his party in the election contest, he was chosen as one of the presidential electors in the Harrison campaign of 1840. His son proved a hearty and robust youth, fond at once of play and of books, and emulating his father in a tendency to verse writing in his later boyhood. The use of his father's modest library and the inspiring influence of his conversation and training were of great advantage to the growing boy, who early developed studious habits, which his father made every effort to encourage. From the village school the young student passed to Hebron academy, and thence to Harvard university, where he attained distinction in his class and was graduated with honors in 1857, his skill in versification making him the author of the class ode on commencement day. His graduation degree of A.B. was subsequently added to by the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, while a similar honorary degree was later conferred upon him by Tufts college. As yet the young student, not yet nineteen years of age, manifested no special inclination for any of the professions, law, medicine or divinity, to which his college training seemed to lead. He taught for a couple of years as principal of the academy at Westford, Massachusetts; then in 1859 decided upon the law, and reëntered the Harvard law school for a post-graduate course of legal training. He was graduated there and admitted to the bar in 1861.

So far Mr. Long had manifested no predilection for any special pursuit. Though successful in the law, he had, as he himself says, drifted into it. While the influence of his home associations had been very wholesome in molding his character, and his early devotion to the reading of history and the classic English novels in developing his mind, he entered and left college at too youthful an age to form the inspiring associations which often spring from college life, and with no marked aspirations. Several years passed, indeed, before he entered upon his true vocation, that of a legislator and public

official. Opening an office in Buckfield, Maine, his native place, in 1861, the autumn of the next year found him located in Boston in the office of Stillman B. Allen, whose partner he later became. He is in 1906 senior partner in the firm of Long & Hemenway. In 1869 he made Hingham, Massachusetts, his place of residence, and here first began to take an active part in politics, beginning his official career as moderator of the town meeting and member of the school committee of Hingham. In 1872 he proved that he was controlled by conviction rather than by party subserviency, making Horace Greeley—the candidate of the Democracy rather than the Democratic candidate—his choice for president. By 1875 Mr. Long's evident ability, his political activity, and his powers of oratory had given him such prominence in his home district, that he was chosen as a candidate for the Massachusetts house of representatives, and duly elected to that body. In this new field of duty he quickly advanced to the position of a leader, gaining such marked prominence that the next year he was elected speaker of the house. As such his judgment, discrimination, and courtesy won him the general approbation of his fellow members, and in the following year he was unanimously chosen a second time for the speakership. In the 1878 session he was reëlected with only six adverse votes. The Republicans of Massachusetts had found an able leader in Mr. Long and seemed eager to honor him. In 1877 he was mentioned for governor, but withdrew his name in favor of Alexander H. Rice. In the following year he similarly declined in favor of Governor Talbot, but accepted the nomination for lieutenant-governor, to which office he was elected. The duties of this position were filled by him with such marked ability that in 1879 he was again tendered the nomination for governor. He now accepted and was elected. He filled the gubernatorial chair for three years, and that he did so with general approbation seems shown by the fact that in 1880 he was reëlected with a plurality of 52,000, a notable political victory even for Massachusetts. Mr. Long, indeed, made himself highly popular as governor of Massachusetts, and the close of this era in his career was followed by an election to the national house of representatives, in which he served for three terms, 1883–89. During these six years of congressional service the house held no more popular member than John D. Long. His courtesy and urbanity won him friends, while he gained distinction as one of the most polished debaters in that body and as a legislator of ad-

vanced views. His powers as an orator were especially honored at the dedication of the Washington Monument in 1885, by his selection to read the oration prepared for that occasion by Robert C. Winthrop. This duty was admirably performed. In 1884, as a delegate to the Republican national convention, he had nominated George F. Edmunds for the presidency and supported him in a telling speech.

Mr. Long was married to Mary Woodward Glover on September 13, 1870; and some years after her death, he was again married on May 22, 1886, to Miss Agnes Peirce. His family embraced four children, three by the first wife and one by the second. He left congress at the close of the session of 1889, and returned to the practice of law, his only public office for several years afterward being that of commissioner of construction of the Massachusetts statehouse. But the able Massachusetts statesman was not forgotten, and in 1897, when President McKinley sought for fitting men to compose his cabinet, he selected John Davis Long, known to him for his brilliant administration as governor and his superior powers as congressman, as secretary of the navy. Entering upon the duties of this office March 5, 1897, Mr. Long served in it for over five years under the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, till May 1, 1902, when he resigned it. His career as secretary was one of very active duties. In 1898 came the Spanish war, memorable for the brilliant exploits of the navy, and calling for judgment, discretion and the highest ability in the head of that department of the government. Then followed the Philippine troubles and the Boxer outbreak in China, in both of which the services of the navy were required; while the urgent demand for an augmented and powerful navy was actively responded to so far as it lay under the secretary's control. When Secretary Long retired he left behind him the reputation of a faithful and efficient official during a strenuous period of national history.

Mr. Long's life career yields its lessons of value. In offering to others suggestions drawn from his personal experience, he believes that a young man who seeks success in life should endeavor to bring himself into relations with men of the highest standing. He should not be deterred by the fear that such men will be beyond his reach, since he will soon learn that they are very ready to appreciate and respond to one who worthily, but not aggressively, seeks them. The failure to discover this, and readiness to accept a lower level of influ-

ence, often seriously hinders a young man's progress in life. Still more important requisites to honorable advancement, in his view, are clean hands, a pure heart, industry, courtesy, courage, self-respect, elevated ideals and good associations with men and books.

Since his retirement from the cabinet, Mr. Long has been engaged in the practice of the law, and in the enjoyment of a leisure of which he has long been deprived. He loves to return to his boyhood home at Buckfield and there renew his old associations and indulge in healthful wanderings in the Maine woods. He has sought to benefit this place and honor his father's love of books, by founding there the "Zadoc Long Free Library." Mr. Long has been to some extent a maker of books himself. In his earlier years he translated the "Æneid" of Virgil, publishing his version in 1879. His second book is "After Dinner Came Other Speeches," issued in 1895, and since his withdrawal from the cabinet he has published a valuable work entitled "The American Navy" (The Outlook Company, 1903.) Since his return to the law he has been made president of the Overseers of Harvard university, and in 1902–03 presided over the Harvard Alumni. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Unitarian Association, the Mayflower Society, and a number of clubs; and he is president of the Massachusetts club.

STEPHEN BLEECKER LUCE

LUCE, STEPHEN BLEECKER, rear-admiral United States navy, founder and some time president of the United States Naval war college, commissioner general to the Columbian Historical exposition at Madrid, and author, was born in Albany, New York, March 25, 1827, son of Vinal Luce. He says of his mother, Charlotte Bleecker Luce, that her influence over him has been deep and lasting.

Jan Jansszen Bleecker, of Albany, New York, 1658, was his earliest known ancestor in this country on his mother's side; Experience Luce, of Tisbury, Massachusetts, 1695–1779, on his father's side. Until he was fourteen his life was spent in a city; after that, at sea. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy, October 19, 1841, and has passed through all grades to rear-admiral, having been in the naval service about sixty-three years. From 1845–48 under Commodore Biddle he circumnavigated the globe in the Columbus, 74. During the Mexican war he saw service on the California coast, 1846–47. He was attached to the United States Coast Survey, 1854–57; was assistant instructor at the United States Naval academy, 1860–61; was in the blockading squadron off the coast of South Carolina, and engaged in the battle of Port Royal, November 13, 1861. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862; he had command of the monitor Nantucket, the double-ender Sonoma, the Canandaigua and the Pontiac, from 1863–65, and by direction of General Sherman, guarded the pontoon bridge at Sister's Ferry, over the Savannah river, while General Slocum's division of the army crossed into South Carolina. He was commissioned as commander, July 25, 1866; commanded the practice squadron of the Naval academy, the Mohongo and the Juniata from 1866–72. His commission as captain bears date, December 28, 1872. From 1872 to 1875, he was equipment officer at the Boston navy yard; and was mainly instrumental in the adoption of the system of training naval apprentices, April 8, 1875; and, subsequently in the establishment of the headquarters of the Naval Training Service on Coast-

er's Harbor Island, Rhode Island, December, 1880. He also drafted the original bill now known as the "Marine School Act," which provided for transforming into floating school-ships to be used by the several states, certain of the war vessels of the navy of obsolete type. Youths were to be instructed here "in navigation, seamanship, marine enginery, etc.," under naval officers detailed to act as superintendents and instructors. He commanded the Hartford, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron in November, 1875; was inspector of training ships 1877–78; was in command of the Minnesota and of the United States naval training squadron, 1878–84. As acting rear-admiral he was ordered to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, July 26, 1884; and he was made president of the United States Naval war college, of which he was the originator and founder, Coaster's Harbor Island, Rhode Island, September 20, 1884. His promotion to rear-admiral followed, October 5, 1885; he was in command of the naval forces of the North Atlantic station up to the time he was retired, by time limit, March 25, 1889. He was appointed commissioner general to the Columbian Historical exposition at Madrid in 1892. On this occasion the Queen of Spain conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Naval Merit.

Rear-Admiral Luce is a member of the Metropolitan club, Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy club, New York. His service has been rendered to "his country without regard to political parties." He went to sea from preference, and with the consent of his parents. The Protestant Episcopal church is the church of his choice. His publications are: "Seamanship" (1863), which, for thirty years, was used as a text-book at the United States naval academy; "Naval Songs" (1902); "The Patriotic and Naval Songster." He was naval editor of the Standard Dictionary, and associate editor of Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia. He says to young Americans that "With, or without the advantages of school or college training, it is only by self culture and the ever present consciousness of the Divinity that is within us, that it is possible to attain success in life."

He was married December 7, 1854, to Eliza, daughter of Commodore John Dandridge Henley, United States navy. They had three children living in 1905.

Very truly yours
Chas. D. Lyman

CHARLES LYMAN

LYMAN, CHARLES, United States civil service commissioner from April, 1886 to May, 1895, and president of the commission from May, 1889, to December, 1893; chief of division of appointments of the United States treasury department; former president of the Young Men's Christian Association, Washington, District of Columbia, and president of the Reform Bureau for Promotion of Christian Reforms; was born in Bolton, Connecticut, April 10, 1843. His father, Jacob Lyman, was a farmer by occupation, and he held the offices of justice of the peace, selectman and captain of militia. He was a man of "sound judgment, thorough honesty and a strong sense of justice and fairness." His mother's maiden name was Dorcas Chaffee Chapman. Her son says of her: "She was kind, gentle and lovable. She loved righteousness and hated iniquity—a thoroughly good woman." He is ninth in descent from Richard Lyman, first of the name in this country, who came in 1631 to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was one of the early colonists of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635.

Charles was fond of reading as a young boy, and earnestly desired a good education. The farm work which fell to his share gave him physical strength; and the fixed habits of industry and self reliance, and of exercising his own judgment formed in early life, have proved a great benefit to him as a man. When the resources of the local schools were exhausted, he pursued further study at Vernon academy and at Rockville high school, with a partial business course; taught school three terms, and was graduated from the National university law school in 1875, receiving the degree of LL.B. He had already served in the Civil war in the 14th Connecticut volunteers, for about a year, commanding a company at nineteen years of age, and participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

He began the active work of life in 1864, by entering the government service in Washington, District of Columbia, as a clerk in the treasury department. He passed through all grades of clerkship

from the lowest to the highest, serving till 1883, during five years as chief clerk of the United States treasury.

In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant civil service examiner for the treasury and he was made first chief examiner by President Arthur, holding that office until 1886. President Cleveland then appointed him civil service commissioner and in 1889 he became president of this commission, an office which he resigned in December, 1893, and the commissionership in May, 1895. He was appointed a chief of division in the office of the secretary of the treasury in 1897, and in 1898 was made chief of the division of appointments, in that office—a most difficult and responsible position which he still holds in 1905.

Mr. Lyman's most important public service was rendered while he served as chief examiner and member of the United States Civil Service Commission. In the early years, the organization and prosecution of the examination work of the commission was almost wholly his work, and under his hand the examinations increased from a half dozen or so to more than one hundred and fifty different kinds and grades, covering as many subjects, practically all the requirements of the public service. The earlier extensions of classification covered the railway mail service and the Indian service. The preparations for these extensions, including the necessary rules and regulations, were the work of Commissioner Lyman, as was also the extension to cover all free delivery post offices. He was a member (and most of the time president) of the commission, during the whole period of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's service as a commissioner, and while Mr. Roosevelt's work and attention were largely given to the investigation of abuses and violations of the law and rules, and to the education of public opinion in favor of the reform, through public addresses and the press, Mr. Lyman's work was almost wholly administrative and constructive, his purpose and effort being to establish the reform on a sound and conservative basis and to develop it according to the more obvious and pressing needs of the public service. His theory of expansion was that the different branches of the service should be brought under the operation of the law and the rules as fast as their requirements could be understood and provided for, and no faster; so that the reform might be carried on without serious opposition or friction until the whole available service should be covered and the system received as an accepted and permanent part of our govern-

mental machinery. And for the success of this important reform, very great credit belongs to Mr. Lyman.

He has compiled "The Laws Relating to Loans, Currency and Coinage from the Organization of the Government to the Year 1878," published by the Treasury department; reports of the Civil Service Commission; and many papers connected with administrative government, as public documents. He belongs to the Loyal Legion; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Army and Navy club of Connecticut; the Evangelical Alliance; the Washington City Bible Society, etc. He is a member of the Republican party. He names as the books of most interest and value to him, the Bible, Shakespeare, Webster's Spelling Book, Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries, English and American History, with general literature and poetry. The first decisive impulse to strive for excellence came from a "good woman, his school teacher in early boyhood." "I shall never cease to be thankful for the helpful influence that came to me from the Reverend Charles B. Boynton, D.D., who was for many years my pastor," he says. "The best part of my education has come from private study, from the doing of important tasks thrust upon me without special preparation; and from contact with men and affairs."

Mr. Lyman has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for nearly thirty years, and has served as a commissioner in four general assemblies. To young Americans he says: "A man should love his God, his country and his fellows; love and practise truth, honesty and virtue." He was married to Amelia Brown Campbell in 1865. They have two children living in 1905.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR

MACARTHUR, ARTHUR, major-general in the United States army, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 1, 1845. His father, for whom he was named, came with his parents to this country from Scotland, and after taking a preparatory course of study, entered Wesleyan university. Remaining there less than a year, he went to New York and studied law for about four years. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1841 opened a law office in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1845 he returned to New York city and was in active legal practice for four years. In 1849 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, resumed the practice of his profession in 1850, and continued it with great success until 1867, when he became United States Commissioner to the Paris exposition. From 1870 to 1887, he was associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The removal of the family in 1849 took the younger MacArthur to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in that city his youth was passed. He was educated in the public schools and in 1862 he entered the army, in which he has found the work of his life. When little more than seventeen he was appointed by the governor, on August 4, 1862, first lieutenant and adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, October 1862, and Stones river, Tennessee, December 30-31, 1862. In the last-named engagement he was second in command of his regiment, and in the official report of the brigade commander he was commended for bravery. He held the same position at Chickamaugua, where he rendered efficient service; and at Chattanooga, where he served as first lieutenant of the regiment with which he entered the army, his bravery in battle was recognized by a medal of honor from congress. On January 25, 1864, he was promoted major. The regiment of which he was in command at the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Franklin, Tennessee, did valiant service and was highly commended by the division commander, General Stanley, for the "large part" it had taken in saving the Union forces from defeat in the last named

engagement. In March, 1865, General MacArthur was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers for gallantry in various engagements and in the Atlanta campaign. On May 18, of the same year, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and on June 10 following he was mustered out of the service.

He entered the regular army February 23, 1866, as second lieutenant of the 17th infantry, and was promoted first lieutenant on the same day. He was promoted captain of the 36th infantry July 28, 1866, major and assistant adjutant-general July 1, 1899; and lieutenant-colonel May 26, 1896. On the opening of the war with Spain he again entered the volunteer service. On May 27, 1898, he was made brigadier-general; and he was promoted major-general August 13 of the same year. As major-general he was in command of the 2d division, 8th corps, which was on special duty in Havana, Cuba. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army January 2, 1900; and major-general February 5, 1901. He was placed in command of the division of the Philippines, February 5, 1901; and on the fifteenth of the following June he proclaimed amnesty to the natives. Returning to the United States he was given the Department of the Lakes, March 25, 1902. He was transferred to the Pacific Division, of which he assumed command, January 15, 1904.

His headquarters are at San Francisco, California.

JAMES BENNETT McCREARY

McCREARY, JAMES BENNETT, soldier, congressman and, from 1875–79 governor of Kentucky, and United States senator, has taken a leading part in the politics of his state for nearly forty years; and his reputation for ability, honesty and purity has been made under the severe test of public life and political action. He was born at Richmond, Kentucky, July 8, 1838, the son of E. R. and Sabrina Bennett McCreary. His father was a physician and farmer, an honest, intelligent, energetic, affable and brave man. His mother exercised a very strong influence for good upon her son's character. James McCreary and Thomas Barr were the first known ancestors of the family in America.

Brought up in the country he was a healthy, robust boy, studious and ambitious. He had no unusual difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education; but as a boy he was "accustomed to help in all kinds of labor on his father's farm." He was graduated from Centre college, Danville, Kentucky, in 1857, and took a course at the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated with first honors in 1859. He began at once the practice of law at Richmond, Kentucky, but had hardly become established as an attorney, when, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army; and as major, and later as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, he served under Generals Bragg and Morgan in the army of the Tennessee, and under General Breckenridge in Virginia until the close of the war.

In 1868 he was nominated as presidential elector; but since he had so recently served in the Confederate army, he felt it more fitting to decline. July 4th of the same year, he was elected delegate to the Democratic national convention in New York city. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, and in 1871–72 and in 1873–74 he was speaker of that house. It is said that "no appeal was ever taken from his decisions, an evidence of his fair-minded impartiality and his wise tact." In 1875, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Kentucky, opposed

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to Honorable John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, who had a wide reputation as a stump speaker and was well versed in public matters and ready in action. Justice Harlan (now of the Supreme Court of the United States) said that of all the men he had ever met on the stump, Mr. McCreary was the most formidable and forcible before the people. While governor, he brought about peace among the factions warring in the mountains. He was a strong and wise executive, and was the youngest man who had filled this position in his state.

In 1885, he was elected to congress from the eighth congressional district of Kentucky, and was reëlected continually until 1897. These twelve years in the national council were of much service to the country. He was a member of the committee on Foreign Affairs (and was twice its chairman); of the committee on Coinage and Weights and Measures; of the committee on the World's Fair; and on Private Land Claims; and he seems always to have been appointed for the studious and painstaking care he was in the habit of giving to the important questions to be discussed in committee. He originated a Land Court to adjudicate the claims growing out of the treaties between the United States and Mexico, known as the "Gadsden Treaty" and the "Gaudaloupe Hidalgo Treaty." The bills providing for this court he helped to pass through congress, and they "secured millions of acres of soil from the grasp of land pirates." He was also the author of the bill arranging for the Pan-American congress, and a "bill providing for the preliminary survey for ascertaining the advisability of railway communication between North, South and Central America." He introduced the bill for a Department of Agriculture and helped to forward the proposition to make the secretary of agriculture a member of the cabinet.

His speeches on agriculture, free coinage, the tariff, reciprocity, election bills, foreign relations, and other important subjects have been forceful and masterly. One of his most notable acts was in proposing the amendment to what was for that reason called the "McCreary Law," which finally settled the question of Chinese exclusion from the United States. He opposed the bill for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, which would have cost the country three and a half million dollars. He also helped to defeat the senate amendment for the construction of a sub-marine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, which was to cost one million dollars. In 1892 he was

appointed one of the five commissioners to represent the United States in the International Monetary conference held in Brussels, Belgium, in which the representatives of twenty countries took part and in which Mr. McCreary espoused the cause of bi-metalism. His friends affirm of him that "he has been a constant and faithful Democrat, always loyal to the constitution and all those provisions in it which protect the masses of the people of the republic." In 1900 he was elected a delegate at large from the State of Kentucky to the Democratic national convention and helped to nominate Bryan and Stevenson; and he was chairman of the Democratic state campaign committee in that year. In 1879 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Danville, Kentucky.

He was married June 12, 1867, to Kate, daughter of Thomas Hughes of Fayette county. They have one child.

"Education, integrity, energy, sobriety, constant effort, and devotion to the teachings of the Bible," are the aims which he thinks young people should hold steadily before them.

In 1903, he was elected United States senator from Kentucky for the term of six years. His address is, Richmond, Kentucky.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS McENERY

McENERY, SAMUEL DOUGLAS, United States senator, was born in Monroe, Louisianna, May 28, 1837. His parents were Henry O'Neil and Caroline H. (Douglas) McEnery. His father was a merchant and planter, a man of high character and strong personality, a register of the United States land office.

Until he was fourteen years of age Samuel Douglas McEnery lived in the small town in which he was born. His health was delicate, but he was fond of out-of-door sports—especially of hunting and fishing. He was not obliged to perform tasks requiring manual labor and there were no especial difficulties in the way of his obtaining an education. He attended Spring Hill college, Mobile Alabama; the United States naval academy; and the University of Virginia. He then took a course of study at the law school of Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1858. After completing his law course he lived for a year in Missouri, and then commenced the practice of his profession in Monroe, Louisiana.

At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, serving in a volunteer company of which he was chosen lieutenant. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant in the regular Confederate army. He served in Virginia under General Magruder, and later was instructor at a military camp in Louisiana. He remained in the army until the close of the war when he resumed the practice of law in which he was remarkably successful.

At various times he declined judicial and political honors, but in 1879 he became a candidate for lieutenant-governor. He was elected; and the governor (Louis A. Wiltz) dying before the term expired, he succeeded to the governorship in October, 1881. At the election, in 1884, he was chosen governor; but he was defeated for the same office four years later. He was promptly appointed by his successful opponent an associate justice of the state supreme court for twelve years. In 1892 he was again defeated for the governorship—the opposition securing the votes of many persons who were opposed to the lottery system then tolerated by the state laws. In

1897 he resigned his position as a member of the state supreme court to enter upon the duties of senator in congress, to which office he had been elected by the Democrats against the combined opposition of the Republicans, Populists and a faction of his own party. In 1902 he was reëlected. His present term will expire in 1909.

He was married to Elizabeth Phillips, June 27, 1878. Of their four children, three are now living. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but since the division of the party sentiment on the money question he has been one of the leaders of the "free silver" wing. His personal preference governed in the choice of his profession. The classes of books which he has found most helpful he names as historical and biographical.

In reviewing his life he finds that except in matters of finance he has secured all that he has attempted to gain. To the young who wish to attain real success he recommends as among the most important means thereto "the acquisition of useful knowledge and the ability to use it whenever it is needed; sobriety, and energetic and aggressive spirit which will overcome all opposition, with fidelity to friends who are helpful in the work which one is endeavoring to perform."

HENRY BROWN FLOYD MACFARLAND

MACFARLAND, HENRY BROWN FLOYD, as president of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, the representative of the executive district government, deals primarily with its largest affairs, and is its spokesman before congress. He also represents the District, as its orator, on important occasions, and especially in welcoming conventions and other visitors to the National Capital. All official communications of the district government with the national executive government, with congress, with the governments of the states and territories or the governments of foreign countries or their representatives at Washington, are made by him as the president of the Board. With one exception, that of Governor Shepherd, no one who has held the office of executive of the District has had the opportunities for usefulness that have come to Mr. Macfarland. He came into office at the opening of the period of the new development of the Capital. The large projects of public improvement with the questions as to providing the District's share of their cost, involving the whole question of the District finances, have engaged his continual attention. The development of the park system and plans for the beautification of the Capital date from the celebration of the centennial of the District of Columbia, in 1900, under the direction of the committee of which Mr. Macfarland was chairman. He delivered the centennial address at the White House, December 12, 1900. He delivered the principal addresses on District of Columbia day at Buffalo, September 3, 1901, and at St. Louis, October 19, 1904.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1861. His father, a journalist, was endowed with the characteristics of fidelity, loyalty, courage, persistence and tactfulness. His mother, Isabelle Floyd Macfarland, was a woman of strong intellectual and spiritual nature. Books and sports were the interests of his childhood and youth. His parents removed to Washington, District of Columbia, at the close of the Civil war, and here he was graduated from Rittenhouse academy, studied law at Columbian university law

school, and in the law office of Honorable W. B. Webb. In December, 1879, he became a member of the Washington bureau of the Boston "Herald," becoming chief of the bureau in 1892. He also has been chief representative of the Philadelphia "Record." He has written for the "Atlantic," the "Forum," and other magazines and periodicals. For years he has taken a deep interest and active part in the civic affairs of Washington. He was appointed commissioner of the District by President McKinley, entirely on Mr. McKinley's own motion, May 2, 1900, and was elected president of the board, May 9, 1900. He was reappointed, without solicitation, by President Roosevelt, two months before his term expired. He is also president of the William McKinley Memorial Arch Association; of the Rock Creek Park Board of Control; of the Washington Public Library Commission. He presided over the Jubilee International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, May, 1904, at Buffalo, New York.

He is a member of the Republican party, although he supported Cleveland in 1884. Change of work, walking, conversation, he regards as his best modes of relaxation. "It was my desire to be self-sustaining as well as my circumstances, which led me to take the first profitable opening; and the strong impelling motive of my work was to succeed and please, and to help my family. Home, school, early companionship, private study, and contact with men in active life, have each had their influence on my life in the order named." "If there has been any failure in my work," he says, "it is due to myself, rather than to circumstances; more preparation, more patience, more persistence was needed." He is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church. The principles which he commends to young Americans in order to attain true success, are "those of the true Christian." He is a vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington; and a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In drafting legislation, or in reporting upon bills referred to the commissioners by congress, in addressing the committees of congress, as well as in all his public addresses, Mr. Macfarland has maintained the dignity of the District, and in response to the proud interest of the people of the country, has claimed for the National Capital the greatest consideration on the part of the national government. He holds that the present form of the District government, declared "perma-

nent" by the act of 1878, is the best for the District, and says that "the citizens and congress intend to do their share in making Washington the greatest capital on earth." In all that he does, Commissioner Macfarland takes the broadest views of the District, and of its many and varied interests, among which he seeks to promote harmony.

He was married to Mary Lyon Douglas, daughter of Honorable John W. Douglas, formerly commissioner, October 27, 1888. His address is 1816 F street, Washington, District of Columbia.

RANDOLPH HARRISON McKIM

McKIM, RANDOLPH HARRISON, D.D., LL.D., clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, author, soldier, chaplain in the Confederate army, and founder of the Church Temperance Society, New York, was born April 15, 1842, in Baltimore, Maryland. His father, John S. McKim, was in commercial life, and the son speaks of his father's "frankness, decision, courage, sympathy and warmth of affection." His mother's influence was paramount over her son morally and spiritually. His ancestry is distinguished, including Benjamin Harrison of James River, Virginia, 1635, progenitor of the two presidents Harrison, William Randolph, the founder of the family of that name, and Robert Carter, known in Virginian annals as "King Carter." His youth was passed chiefly in Baltimore. His early taste was for classical studies. He was drawn to Christian Missionary work wishing to be sent to China. He studied at excellent private schools in Baltimore, and for one year at Loyola college. After two years at the university of Virginia, he took diplomas of graduation in the schools of Latin and Greek in 1860, and in French, Moral Philosophy and Mathematics in 1861, taking also a partial post-graduate course in Greek the same year. In July, 1861, he became a private in the 1st Maryland regiment in the Confederate army of Northern Virginia and served under Stonewall Jackson. Promoted in 1862 to be first lieutenant, he served as aide-de-camp to General G. H. Stuart in the autumn of 1863. After a winter of theological study, he returned to active service as chaplain of the 2d Virginia cavalry until Lee's surrender.

After the war he was appointed assistant minister of Emmanuel church, Baltimore; then 1866–67 he was rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, Virginia; of Christ's church, Alexandria, Virginia, 1867–75; of Holy Trinity church (Harlem), New York, 1875–86; of Trinity church, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1886–88; and of Epiphany church, Washington, District of Columbia, since 1889. He was deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church, from Maryland, in 1892 and in 1895, and from Washington in 1898, 1901 and 1904. He was chosen president of the house of deputies of

Very sincerely yours

Randolph H. McKim

Feb. 1904

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the general convention at Boston in 1904. He is chaplain of the Confederate Veterans in Washington, and of the Sons of the Revolution, in the same city. He was largely instrumental in organizing the diocese of Washington and is president of the standing committee of that diocese. Doctor McKim's greatest public service has been as a preacher of the Gospel, and in the estimation of those who hear him preach, he has that intellectual grasp of divine truth which comes from an experience of it. His illustrations are striking and illuminating. He is a leader in his own denomination, a scholar and a lover of books.

Doctor McKim's publications are, "The Nature of the Christian Ministry"; "A Vindication of Protestant Principles" (1879); "Sermons on Future Punishment" (1883); "Bread in the Desert, and Other Sermons" (1887); "Christ and Modern Unbelief" (1893); "Leo XIII. at the Bar of History" (1897); "Present-Day Problems of Christian Thought" (1900); "The Gospel in the Christian Year" (1902); "The Confederate Soldier: His Motives and Aims" (1904). He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity; the Cosmos club; the Sons of the Revolution and of the Confederate Veterans. He sympathizes with the old line Democrats, but repudiated Bryanism in 1896 and 1900. He mentions among the books and authors most useful to him, the Bible, Shakespeare, Butler's Analogy, Bishop Lightfoot's Works, Richard Hooker, Horace Bushnell's "Nature and the Supernatural" and "Vicarious Sacrifice," and Row's Bampton Lectures. He uses the gun and the fishing rod and enjoys horseback exercise. His own personal conviction independently formed when a boy of fifteen, determined his choice of life vocation. He counts among the strong influences of his life an ideal Christian home, and in particular the experience acquired during his service in the army. He says, "the pressure of active parochial work has too much hindered my private reading. My knowledge and culture are far below what they should have been, given my opportunities and my natural gifts. Failure to hold rigidly to certain hours for study has been a great fault. The best recipe for success in life is not to worship at the altar of success. Have a spiritual ideal. Adhere to it, though it entail loss and failure. Aim to secure the approval of God and your conscience. While valuing the approval of good men, never swerve a hair from duty to obtain it. Be true, be brave, be gentle."

He was married in 1863 to Miss Agnes Gray Phillips, and in 1890, a second time, to Mrs. Annie Clymer Brooke. His only son, Doctor J. Duncan McKim, died in 1892, aged 29. He has two daughters living, Mrs. Henry G. Rathbone and Miss Eleanor P. McKim.

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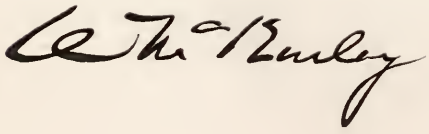

WILLIAM McKINLEY

McKINLEY, WILLIAM, soldier, lawyer, statesman, twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Ohio, on January 29, 1843, son of William and Nancy Campbell (Allison) McKinley. He was the seventh of a family of nine children, and came of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors who originally settled in Pennsylvania. Of their descendants several including his great-grandfather, served as Revolutionary soldiers. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but with other pioneers removed to Ohio, where he became a well-known ironmaster, and continued to reside until his death.

The education of the future president was begun in the common schools, continued at a local seminary, and, as far as schools shaped it, was finished with a partial course in Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. A short experience as a schoolmaster followed, then an equally short experience as a postoffice clerk, when, as a boy of eighteen, he entered the ranks of the 23d Ohio volunteer regiment for service in the Civil war, of which another future president, Rutherford B. Hayes, was major. From that day until his regiment was mustered out, a period of more than four years, he was never absent a day on sick leave, and only once on a short furlough. He took part in every engagement in which the regiment participated, always with honor, more than once with notable gallantry, and rose by steady promotion from private to major.

After the war he had a natural inclination to remain in the army, but in deference to the wishes of his father and others, he abandoned it and turned to the study of law in Canton, Ohio, which place thereafter became his home. He was admitted to the bar, in 1867, and for several years he devoted himself to that profession with single-minded energy. From the time of his boyhood, however, he had been an ardent Republican, and politics soon claimed a large part of his life. He was elected (for one term) prosecuting attorney in

a strongly Democratic county; he took part in the local campaigns of his party with enthusiasm and intelligent zeal; and it was not long before his name had passed far beyond the confines of his own locality. In the state campaign of 1875, in which the Greenback issue was given chief prominence, Major McKinley spoke often for General Hayes as governor, and so effectively that thereafter he was in frequent demand in other states as a campaign orator.

His advent in the lower house of congress was made in 1876, after a vigorous contest waged chiefly on the high tariff issue. He was elected by a plurality of three thousand three hundred, and was reëlected without serious opposition for six terms in succession, continuing in that body until March 4, 1891. During his earlier years in congress, he was active, competent and studious, and a useful man to his party; but he was not regarded as a brilliant leader. His especial claim to recognition was as an advocate of the protective system, and, as time went on, his leadership in all that related to the tariff was undisputed. He spoke repeatedly in opposition to the Wood, Morrison and Mills bills, served many years on the Ways and Means committee and gave his name to the famous tariff measure passed by the fifty-first Congress, although it is well known that the bill was not entirely satisfactory to him in the form in which it passed.

In 1890, after fourteen years service in congress, the storm of protest against the high prices which followed the enactment of his tariff law, coupled with a redistricting of the state by his political opponents, swept him out of office. His defeat for congress in this year, however, was instantly followed by a movement to make him governor of Ohio; and he defeated by over twenty thousand votes, the Democratic candidate who had been elected governor in 1889 by eleven thousand plurality. The reaction against the Democratic administration, following the panic of 1893, aided in his reelection as governor, by the enormous majority of eighty thousand; and this, together with his extraordinary tour of campaign speaking in 1894, during which he traveled sixteen thousand miles, made seven speeches a day on the average, and addressed two million people, coincident with the unselfish fidelity to John Sherman, which he had shown in the Republican national convention of 1888, where he himself might have received the nomination save for his loyal refusal to cease to support Sherman, brought him into great promi-

nence as a candidate for the presidency. The culmination was his nomination for that high office in 1896, followed by his election in a campaign that has now become historic.

The great national issue during this campaign was the silver question. Republicans as well as Democrats were divided on this subject, and it was recalled as evidence of the shifting lines that Mr. McKinley himself had, in 1877, voted for the Bland Free Silver Coinage bill. The Sherman Silver Purchase act, supported by him also, was regarded by many as an effort at compromise, and as an attempt to hold the silver Republicans of the West in line. The selection of Mr. Bryan, by the Democrats, as their candidate, with a "16 to 1 free coinage" platform, made the silver issue predominant, and Mr. McKinley, as the campaign progressed, interpreted the not very positive declaration of the Republican platform more and more in favor of a gold standard. The election gave Mr. McKinley two hundred and seventy-one out of four hundred and forty-seven electoral votes, and a plurality of about six hundred thousand in a total of seven million.

His first administration was notable chiefly for the Dingley tariff law, upon which administrative effort was first concentrated, and for the Spanish-American war. These events, the resulting issue of expansion, or "imperialism," as its opponents called it, and his second election over Mr. Bryan, in 1900, by a greatly increased electoral and popular vote, opened a new era in our history, which has been the subject of varied interpretation, and has been marked by important and far-reaching measures of legislation.

President McKinley was denied the opportunity to display that constructive statesmanship for which the events of his administration laid the foundation. In the autumn of 1901 he visited the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, New York, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and his official family including part of his cabinet. On September 6, after he had delivered a notable address, and while in the midst of a throng of expectant citizens assembled in the Temple of Music, he took the hand of one of the men in line in friendly confidence; and the assassin, who proved to be an avowed anarchist of foreign birth, drawing a pistol with his other hand, shot the president twice, producing a mortal wound. He lingered until the early morning of September 14, 1901, when at 2.15 he died. Unusual honors were paid to his memory throughout the entire country and

the world; and the public manifestations of grief which followed his death were without precedent in our history, save only at the time of Lincoln's assassination.

These facts are but the skeleton outline of a great career, full of rare activities. Mr. McKinley's success in congress, apart from his unique personal endowments was in large part due to the fact that he selected the subjects to which his interest and his efforts should be devoted, and gave to them his undivided attention. His appointment to succeed Garfield on the Ways and Means committee gave him the exact position from which he afterward controlled, by force of his superior knowledge, the proceedings of congress in legislation upon those measures of practical economy which underlie our national monetary and industrial systems. He spoke rather infrequently; but when he took the floor on his chosen theme, he was without a rival in accuracy of information, diligence of preparation and skill in argument.

When he became leader of the house, in 1890, after his defeat for the speakership, he proved himself to be gifted in debate, patient in temper and considerate in judgment. His ability to unite and inspire was unfailing. The range of topics he discussed covered the whole field of legislation; and in him the house found a master who not only commanded profound respect, but captured hearts and gained a permanent place in the affections of his fellow-members of both parties.

His administration of the office of governor of Ohio, though not without high distinction, added little to his prestige, and perhaps still less to his equipment for the presidency. Like Blaine and Garfield, his preparation for practical leadership was in the national legislative tribunal, to which he had brought the cumulative experience and patriotic virtues of a singularly sincere, studious and unselfish life.

As president, he was thoroughly conversant with the duties of his office, and could enter into its most minute details. He knew the American people through and through. He believed in and sympathized with that theory of government, preëminently American, which defers to the will of the majority. And yet he knew how to persuade men, as his policy of protection amply proved. He was averse to the war with Spain, because he alone among the public men of the country seemed clearly to comprehend in advance all

that was involved in that war. He was incapable of using himself, or of appealing to others to use, such cries as "Remember the Maine." He was opposed to war; and he listened unmoved by the impatient outcry of party leaders and to the tumult of the people, until all the resources of diplomacy were exhausted and war was inevitable. When it became evident that war must be waged he insured its vigorous conduct, by unambiguous language and by prompt action. He was not only in name, but in reality, the commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the United States, in the war with Spain.

It was under his direction that Admiral Dewey was assigned to the command of the Atlantic squadron. It was by his orders that Dewey pursued the Spanish fleet into Manila bay and destroyed it there, and that Sampson blockaded Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor and destroyed it when it attempted flight. It was he, moreover, who while the war was being carried on, conducted diplomatic negotiations so effectively as to secure the moral support of England, without a formal alliance, and to prevent interference by France and Germany, from both of whom, at one time, interference was seriously apprehended.

The war over, he directed the general course of negotiations which ended in a treaty with Spain alike chivalrous toward her and honorable to the United States.

In the subsequent war with the Philippines his orders frustrated the attempt of Aguinaldo to assume the sovereignty in an island which our army and navy had set free, and the archipelago was saved from an anarchy which threatened greater disasters than even Spanish despotism had inflicted upon it. Civil government was organized on his recommendation before the insurrection was fully over, and the Filipinos were assured all the civil and religious rights enjoyed by Americans in American territories. He shaped the American policy and led the American people.

It has been charged that Mr. McKinley was without a definite policy of his own, and that he followed the shifting comments of public opinion—serving his country only by faithfully representing the majority. In the invidious sense intended by those who make this charge, it is by no means true. He was a strong leader, yet what he accomplished was always consonant with the highest form of true democracy. He did not always go with the majority. He

resisted successfully for weeks the popular demand for war against Spain. And long before that time he had adhered to a consistent policy of his own, and had won many to its support. On the three great questions before the country—tariff, finance, and expansion, he brought his party to his view. He was a bimetallist, believing that gold and silver should both be used as a currency; and as long as there was any hope of success he tried to bring about bimetallism by international action. He advocated an international canal; he maintained the Monroe doctrine; he urged the peaceful annexation of Hawaii; he sought by diplomacy to emancipate from medieval misrule neighboring islands; and at last, when war came, he refused to recall our troops from any soil where the American flag had been raised, until the principles of American liberty were assured under the practical protectorate of the American nation.

For these reasons President McKinley must be regarded as a great statesman of the pure American type whose excellences were essential while his defects were incidental. He readily changed his methods, but never his ends. No American statesman conformed his public life to a higher ethical standard; not many have recognized an ethical standard so uniformly high.

As an executive, his administration was a series of remarkable achievements. It was attended not only by great military and administrative success, but by an abounding prosperity. It put out the last embers of sectional bitterness. It was marked by appointments of high character and of especial fitness, to places of great trust. The tone of the public official, the efficiency of the civil service, the integrity and fidelity of all departments and branches of the executive government were never higher than during his administration.

His characteristic virtues were courtesy and politeness, patience and forbearance, and masterful self-control under very trying circumstances. The moral side of his character was very pronounced. He was by nature a rightminded man. There was no guile in him. There never was the suggestion of an inclination to accomplish even a good result by improper means. His inherent impulse was to do good for its own sake; to serve his country, to better the condition of its people, to help those who labor, to lighten toil, to promote human happiness. He sympathized with the burdens of his fellowmen; and he saw always their best side. When unable to grant a

favor, he had the rare and happy talent of refusing without offending. Probably no public man in American life ever had fewer personal enemies or submitted to fewer bitter personal attacks.

His married life while it had great griefs in the death of his two children, and in the invalid condition of his wife, was beautiful in tender affection and strong devotion.

He had a fine sense of humor and was fond of relating stories of the war, anecdotes of public men, or humorous incidents of his rich campaigning experience. His personal habits and his family life were most simple and unassuming.

As an orator he was impressive if not always eloquent. He indulged in no glittering, meretricious phrases, no sentences uttered for empty rhetorical effect. Every sentence rang with sincerity. Yet he had the gift of the unforgettable phrase, which carries conviction and becomes current on the lips of others because it is a pictorial argument.

President McKinley was the recipient of numerous civic and academic honors. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion and several other military organizations; and by virtue of public service, of many learned societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve university, 1897; McKendree college, 1897; University of Chicago, and Yale university, 1898; Smith college, 1899; University of California, 1901; and the degree of D.C.L. from Mt. Holyoke college, 1899.

On January 25, 1871, he married Ida, daughter of James A. and Catherine (Dewalt) Saxton of Canton, Ohio, who survives him.

His last words "It is God's way; His will be done, not ours," indicate the spiritual secret of a Christian life which throughout had faith in God for its inspiration, and the doing of God's will as its constant aim and highest end.

JOHN ROLL McLEAN

McLEAN, JOHN ROLL, journalist, capitalist, owner of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" and the Washington "Post," was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1848, the son of Washington and Mary L. McLean. His father was of Scotch descent, a large manufacturer, a prominent leader in Ohio politics, and latterly a successful printer, publisher and journalist. From 1882 until his death on December 8, 1890, the elder McLean was a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, where he made large investments in real estate, and where his son, John Roll McLean also took up his residence. Washington McLean was regarded as an astute and influential politician, and earned for himself the title of the "Warwick of the Democracy."

John R. McLean was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and at Harvard university; and subsequent to his graduation studied and traveled for several years in Germany, France and other European countries. While at college he developed a fondness for outdoor sports which still form a part of his pleasures and pastimes. On his return from travel he entered the office of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," at the bottom of the ladder, and passed by gradations through all the details of newspaper management until he reached the post of editor. In 1873, he acquired his father's interest in the paper; in 1877 assumed its editorial control; and in 1881, he became sole owner. Immediately after taking entire charge of the "Enquirer" he began to take a prominent part in the politics of his native state, and for many years thereafter wielded a dominant influence in party councils. He was delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Democratic national conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900, as well as the Ohio member of the Democratic national committee. In 1885 his party made him its candidate for United States senator from Ohio, and in 1899 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by Judge George K. Nash. In the Democratic national convention of 1896, he was supported by his state for the presidential nomination and received fifty-four votes on

the first ballot. In the balloting for the vice-presidential nomination, he led all others on the fourth ballot, and the impression was widespread at the time that he could have had the nomination had he desired it. The political, journalistic and business aspects of his career have been characterized by energy, enterprise and a shrewd conservatism. In 1905 he obtained a controlling interest in the Washington "Post," which he has added to his many other interests at the National Capital.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

MACVEAGH, WAYNE, lawyer, diplomat, publicist, was born near Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1833. When sixteen years of age, he entered Yale college from which he was graduated in 1853 and immediately thereafter he took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Chester county, Pennsylvania, bar in 1856, and began to practise law at West Chester, Pennsylvania.

From 1859 to 1862, he served as district attorney for Chester county; the year following he was made chairman of the Republican state committee; and he rose rapidly in professional and public esteem. The threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by Confederate troops in 1863 impelled him to volunteer his services as captain of emergency infantry, and he subsequently served as a major of cavalry on the staff of General Couch.

President Grant appointed him United States minister to Turkey in 1870; and after a brief diplomatic career at the Ottoman court, he returned to Pennsylvania, and resumed his professional course. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of his state; and he took an important part in the work of that body during its two years sitting. President Hayes, in April, 1877, appointed him head of the committee known as the "MacVeagh Committee," to harmonize certain disputes arising from conflicting state governments in the state of Louisiana; the efforts of which committee resulted in the withdrawal of the United States troops from New Orleans and a final amicable adjustment.

On March 4, 1881, Mr. MacVeagh was made attorney-general of the United States by President Garfield and he continued to hold that portfolio until September 9, of the same year, when he resigned and again returned to the practice of law in Philadelphia. He supported Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1892 and after the election of Mr. Cleveland, he received the appointment of United States ambassador to Italy, which post he held from 1893 to 1897. Since the latter date he has resided in Washington, in the active practice of the law.

For many years he was identified with various political and civic reform movements, and held the chairmanship of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, and of the Indian Rights Association of the same city. He has been awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Amherst college (1881), by the University of Pennsylvania (1877), and by Harvard university (1901).

Mr. MacVeagh married a daughter of the late General Simon Cameron for many years United States senator from Pennsylvania. He is a man of great industry and unusual power of application, keen intellect, satirical at will, quick at repartee with an immense fund of legal knowledge and great general versatility. He has been a frequent contributor to the magazines, among his most notable articles, being, "Ethical Ideals in American Politics," to the "Arena"; "Happy Augury of Peace," "International Arbitration Made Attractive," and "Value of the Venezuelan Arbitration," to the "North American Review"; and the "Venezuela Award," to the "Independent."

ALFRED THAYER MAHAN

MAHAN, ALFRED THAYER, captain in the United States navy, expert naval strategist and scholar, author of a brilliant series of books upon the influence of navies on the history of nations, and representative from the United States to the Peace Conference at the Hague, in 1899, is a striking example of the application of mental ability to intricate and far-reaching problems of world-politics and history, and of the ability to bring the results of such study to bear upon the world's life at the present time. His mastery of his subject is in part the result of his long and arduous training in so many grades of naval service, in its theoretic studies and practical duties; but still more is it owing to a natural penetration and comprehensiveness of mind, which grasps a subject in its large scope and at the same time sees details as by intuition.

His most important life-work, for which his training so well equipped him, is the series of books on Sea-Power, which have been translated into French, German, Russian and Japanese. These works are a real and a notable addition to the knowledge and the science of the world. Americans had reason to feel that this representative of theirs at the Hague, at the late Peace Conference, was unusually qualified for membership in this unique congress, the first authoritative gathering of representatives of the Great Powers to consider the question of international arbitration. His breadth of knowledge, his technical education, and his reputation as the most eminent living expert in naval strategy, made his designation for this work in the interest of peace, exceptionally appropriate. He had always been an advocate of well-equipped navies, and of a state of preparation for war, for the sake of averting war and maintaining peace. He was an "ideal representative" at the Hague, by reason of the scope of his knowledge, and of his unusual ability to grasp quickly and accurately the factors in the far-reaching and intricate problems which came before the congress. His whole record of work is one which proves how strong is the combination of natural power of mind with assiduous industry and practical disciplinary drill.

Without native insight, study is wasted. Without serious and strenuous application, natural endowments are ineffective in the face of problems whose solution demands laborious days and sleepless nights.

He was born September 27, 1840, at West Point, New York. His father, Dennis Hart Mahan, was a professor of military engineering in the United States military academy. His mother's maiden name was Mary Helena OKill. The earliest known ancestor on his father's side in America was John Mahan. His early years were spent in the country; and his first remembered predilection was for the navy. He took preliminary courses at St. James school, Hagerstown, Maryland, and at Columbia college, New York; and was graduated (with the rank of midshipman) from the United States naval academy, June 9, 1859. His earliest service was in Brazilian waters, until the outbreak of the Civil war; and with the South Atlantic squadron, steamship Pocahontas, in 1861 and 1862. He was commissioned lieutenant, August 31, 1862, and was detailed to service in the naval academy until 1863. He was attached to the steam sloop, Seminole, Western Gulf squadron, 1863–64; and to the steamship James Adger, South Atlantic squadron, 1864–65. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, June 7, 1865; did duty on the steamship Muscoota, Gulf squadron; on the steamship Iroquois, Asiatic squadron; commanded steamship Aroostook of the Asiatic fleet; was on duty at the New York navy yard, and on the receiving ship at New York; was commissioned commander, November 20, 1872; was in command of the Wasp; and was on duty at the Boston navy yard, 1875 to 1876. He was assigned to duty at the naval academy, 1877–80; was again at the New York navy yard, 1880–83; and was in command of the Wachusett, 1883–85.

On September 23, 1885, he was commissioned captain, and was assigned to the Naval war college at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1886 he was made president of that institution, which office he held until 1889. He was again president of the college from July, 1892, to May, 1893, after acting as president of a commission to select a site for a navy yard on our northwest coast, and serving on the Bureau of Navigation, doing special duty, from 1889–92. He commanded the Chicago for two years. When he was ordered to the Chicago, in 1893, he had already formed the plan of writing a "Life of Nelson"; and he had a number of books of reference sent on board the steamer, with this in view. But he found, on attempting the combination of

literary work and regular naval duties, that the task was impracticable; and the writing of his book was delayed for two years. He was retired at his own request, November 17, 1896, having completed forty years of service. By the terms of his retirement, he was subject to recall in case war should arise; and in May, 1898, he was recalled, was assigned to the Board of Naval Strategy, and was on duty throughout the Spanish war.

It is interesting to know how he was led into writing "The Influence of Sea-Power Upon History." As he was reading Mommsen, in the reading room at Lima, South America, he was impressed with the author's failure to mark the inevitable effect of sea-power on Hannibal's career. This criticism became at once the germinal idea of his epoch-marking work. He outlined the whole book, and discussed it thoroughly with Admiral Luce; and at once he began writing it, with serious effort and determined assiduity. He selected the title "Sea-Power" thoughtfully, and with the desire to challenge attention. "Purists may criticize me for marrying a Teutonic word to one of Latin origin, but I deliberately discarded the adjective '*maritime*,' as being too smooth to arrest men's attention or to stick in their minds." "Sea-Power" is now a term of significance, and it will not be easy to find another which will carry greater significance. There was some difficulty at first in finding a publisher; but the firm of Little, Brown & Company had the foresight to perceive that the work would be a success, and "The Influence of Sea-Power Upon History," came out in 1890, and was recognized at once as a most masterly production. Its success was immediate. In two years' time "The Influence of Sea-Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire," and the "Life of Admiral Farragut" (1892), appeared. "The Life of Nelson, The Embodiment of the Sea-Power of Great Britain" came soon after, in 1897; and in the same year, "The Interest of America in Sea-Power Present and Future." It is said that on the day before "The Life of Nelson" was given to the public in London, the reviewers of the London dailies sat up all night with the advance copies of the work, and had ready for print the next morning exceedingly eulogistic reviews. The London "Times" said: "Captain Mahan's book will become one of the greatest of English classics." English publishers were repeatedly obliged to cable for fresh supplies of the book. In America the sale was very large. "Lessons of the Spanish War," was published in 1899, "The War in

South Africa," and "The Problem of Asia," in 1900. Beside these, he had published two or three earlier books; and he has written numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

On June 20, 1894, Oxford university conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. On June 18 of the same year, Cambridge university, England, gave him the degree of LL.D. Professor J. E. Sandys, the orator of the occasion, in his address of welcome, pronounced in Latin, said in part: "We greet a citizen of a very great Republic, a man deeply versed in the science and history of naval warfare, who by a series of literary works of a high order has well shown how great an influence the control of the sea has exerted in the history of great nations. While we read the writings of such a man, adorned with a lucid style, the image of our own naval glory rises in splendor before our eyes, as if from the waves themselves, and we gladly reach our hands across the ocean, no longer a dividing barrier, in friendship which we hope will last forever. We present to you a man endeared to Britons by close ties, an ornament to the American navy, Captain A. T. Mahan."

But grateful as is this recognition by England of the work of Captain Mahan, it is on our own American national life that his books have made the most profound practical impression. No one can doubt that the readiness with which congress has voted and the people have approved large and increasing appropriations for our navy, is in large part due to the effect, upon thoughtful Americans, of the masterly books of Captain Mahan, upon "Sea-Power" for peace and progress. The author of these books has won for himself a high place in the esteem and love of his fellow-countrymen, as well as in the admiration of the civilized world.

He has received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, 1895; Yale, 1897; McGill university, Canada, 1900, and Columbia university, 1900.

Captain Mahan says his first impulse to write came to him "through a request to prepare a course of lectures on naval history for the United States Naval War college." And, he adds: "Among human instrumentalities, I presume early home life has been the most powerful influence on my life." His own choice led him into the navy. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He belongs to the Century Association, and to the University club and the Church club of New York city.

He was married June 11, 1872, to Ellen Lyle Evans. They have had three children, all living in 1905. His address is 160 West 86th street, New York city.

GEORGE WALLACE MELVILLE

MELVILLE, GEORGE WALLACE. Rear-Admiral George Wallace Melville is descended from a distinguished line of sterling Scotchmen, noted as soldiers, scholars and reformers, among them brave defenders of human rights against oppressive rulers, martyrs to their faith, of sturdy stock and extraordinary stature; a descendant of James Melville, the Protestant champion, slayer of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1546, and Andrew Melville (1545–1622) scholar and Protestant reformer, who bid defiance to James I., both companions of John Knox; Sir John Melville who died for his faith on the scaffold in 1549; and Sir James Melville first lord of the British admiralty whose name was given to Arctic lands in Baffin's Bay. From such stock comes the hero of the Jeannette tragedy in the Lena Delta, a skilled engineer and a man of note in American history.

He was born in New York city, January 10, 1841. His father Alexander Melville, son of James Melville of Sterling, Scotland, who came to America in 1804 and settled in New York city, was the father of a large family of stalwart sons; James, Andrew, George and Alexander. Alexander, or "Big Sandy," when sixteen years old, was sent to the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, where so many of his ancestors had been trained, and returning to New York he became a dyer, having made a special study of chemistry as applied to that occupation. He married Sarah Dauther Wallace of New York city and three of their sons were soldiers in the Civil war of 1861–65, while the father raised and equipped a company of volunteers for the war. It is on record that the father was six feet six inches tall, and each of the sons measured up to and over six feet. George Wallace Melville was a pupil in public grammar school No. 3 of New York city, the school of the Christian Brothers, Brooklyn, New York, the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute, where he was graduated in 1860, and was under a private tutor who instructed him in mathematics and mechanical drawing, 1859-60. He says of himself that he was a slow scholar, and that as a boy he was made to earn by hard work every

coin he ever received from his parents. His tastes as a boy were for juvenile books and the study of engineering. His parents were strictly moral but not religious. He was an apprentice in the engineering works of James Binns in Brooklyn for a short time; but on July 29, 1861, when less than twenty-one years old he entered the United States naval service as naval and marine engineer; and he served from third assistant engineer to engineer-in-chief with the rank of rear-admiral. His service during the Civil war was chiefly on the West India, Brazil and China stations; and he reached the rank of first assistant engineer, January 30, 1865.

His service as an explorer of the Arctic seas began in 1873 when he was made chief engineer of the Tigress sent in search of the wrecked Polaris. He was chief engineer of the Jeannette which left San Francisco, California, July 8, 1879, in the expedition commanded by Lieutenant George W. DeLong, fitted out by James Gordon Bennett for polar exploration. When the Jeannette was crushed in the ice, June 13, 1881, the officers and crew were obliged to take to their sledges and move their provisions and three boats to the open sea. They were five hundred miles from the delta of the Lena river, and this appeared to be their only haven of safety. They traveled over the ice to what they named Bennett Island, after a journey that had consumed forty-one days, and they were within three hundred and fifty miles of their destination. They had cut roads, built bridges and rafted across open water where a bridge was impossible. The force was so small, decimated as it was by sickness and accidents, that they could move but one sledge at a time; and this necessitated repeating the trip to and fro thirteen times. Melville remained strong and well, and on him fell the burden of the work. After resting at Bennett Island for nine days, recuperating the exhausted men, they started southward by boat, there being considerable water leads in sight. De Long commanded one boat with Doctor Ambler as his chief companion; Lieutenant Chipp the second, and Melville the third, which was a whale boat. The way was constantly blocked by floating ice and progress was slow as the boats had to be hauled up, pulled over the ice, and relaunched. After five weeks of this progress, they reached an open sea on September 11, and the Delta was but ninety miles away. They set all sail and keeping close together forged ahead before an increasing gale. The whale boat being the better sailer gained on the slower crafts and De Long

signaled for Melville to go ahead. Looking back he saw Lieutenant Chipp's boat founder and go down, but caught no sight of De Long's craft. Melville kept his boat head to the wind until the next afternoon, but could get no sight of his commander; and they got under way and after many privations reached their haven, the Russian village of Geeomovialocke. In one hundred and ten days with two hundred and ninety pounds of freight per man they had retreated over two thousand two hundred miles of ice and open sea. The survivors were feeble, ragged and starving. For fifteen days Melville was unable to stand on his frozen limbs. The village could furnish them as food only a limited quantity of geese and fish, and these badly decayed. It took five weeks to get supplies from Bulun, the nearest official Russian settlement; and with the provisions came a dispatch from two of De Long's seamen. Their boat had landed September 17, and these two men had been sent out for food and relief. Melville set out alone for Bulun and there met the two seamen and calculating the time and distance they determined that the De Long party could not be rescued alive. Nevertheless he considered it his duty to find the men dead or alive, and so he set out with two natives, two dog-teams and five days' food and the party traveled over one thousand miles in twenty-three days in the deadly cold of the Arctic winter with but two hours of daylight in the twenty-four. In the face of mutiny he pressed on although scarcely able to move a limb, and never losing control over the men almost as helpless physically as himself, he at last reached the Arctic ocean and there found the instruments and records left by De Long and following the tracks made by the brave commander in his retreat inland he was misled by the chart and lost his trail, and sick, worn to a shadow and dying of slow starvation, he returned to Bulun. In the spring he led a well-equipped party back to the cache where he had found the records and instruments and again getting on the trail on March 23, 1882, he found his dead shipmates. He discovered a perpendicular rock facing the frozen polar sea in the foot hills miles from where the bodies were found; and on its summit Melville built a tomb of heavy timber capped with a massive cross, then turning tenderly the dead faces "toward the East and the rising sun," as he writes, "in sight of the spot where they fell, the scene of their suffering and heroic endeavor where the everlasting snows will be their winding sheet and the fierce polar blasts will wail their wild dirge through all time—

there we buried them; and surely heroes never found a fitter resting place."

Melville had been the singer of the Jeannette; and now, physically worn, brain weary, and heart sick, he leaned his head upon the tomb, and half unconsciously and yet with noble pathos there came from him his last song of the dead, three stanzas of Wolfe's monody on "The Burial of Sir John Moore." Before leaving for home, the faithful companion and friend outlined the entire coast of the Delta and entered the mouths of all its streams in his last search for the remains of the party in command of Lieutenant Chipp, whose boat he saw go down, vainly hoping to be able to give Christian burial to their bodies cast upon the shore.

He received tardy promotion in the United States navy by special act of the fifty-first Congress, September, 1890, by being advanced fifteen numbers, and he was given a gold medal, eight years after the promotion was earned. He reached home September 13, 1882, just one year after the parting of the boats in the gale.

He volunteered as chief engineer of the Thetis, flagship of the Greely relief expedition under Commander W. S. Schley, United States navy; and on June 23, 1884, the remnant of the Greely party were rescued at the verge of death. The navy department had by letter dated September 14, 1883, received an offer from Melville, that if they would land him at Cape York, he would lead a party to Littleton Island to communicate with Greely, and if the party were sufficiently strong (as they were at that time) to lead them back to the base of supplies at Cape York; but the naval board rejected the proposal as impractical. This closed his service afloat in the United States navy.

He was made chief of the bureau of steam engineering with the relative rank of commodore, August 8, 1887, and was advanced to engineer-in-chief of the navy, January 16, 1888, being given the rank of captain, March 3, 1899, his position as engineer-in-chief giving him the relative rank of rear-admiral while holding the office, and his term of service expired by age limit, January 10, 1903. He was retired with the rank of rear-admiral senior grade. He was honored on his return from the Delta by the Czar and Czarina of Russia who gave him a private audience at the palace of Peterhoff; the mayor and common council gave him the freedom of the City of New York, and a public reception was tendered him in the Governor's room of

the City Hall and a public dinner at Delmonico's. The city of Philadelphia gave him a public reception, and the city of Washington a military escort and a public reception. He was elected a member of the National Geographic Society of the United States; an honorary member of the Royal Swedish Society of Anthropology and Geography, and a member of the Geographic Society of Philadelphia. The Institution of Naval Architects of Great Britain made him an honorary member—a rare distinction—and in 1896 Stevens Institute of Technology conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Engineering. He became a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Naval Order of the United States, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and the Pennsylvania Commandery of that order caused a bust in bronze to be placed in the War Museum at Philadelphia, and a replica of this bust was presented to grammar school No. 3 of New York city in which forty years before he was a pupil. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Georgetown university, that of Master of Science by Columbia university, New York, in 1899, and that of Sc.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. He was also made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and he closed his term as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1899. He also served as vice-president of the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers of the United States.

He invented a torpedo and he designed the triple screw used in the Columbia and Minneapolis. In 1899–1901 he caused to be set adrift from the United States revenue cutter Bear in the Arctic ocean a number of casks marked in five languages hoping to determine the direction of the polar currents. One of these casks placed on ice-drift at Point Barrow, Alaska, latitude 71° 53′ north and longitude 164° 50′ west, September 13, 1899, drifted over 4,000 miles, probably passing very near the north pole, and was recovered on the northeast coast of Iceland, June 7, 1905. He is the author of: "In the Lena Delta," a story of the voyage of the Jeannette to the Arctic ocean (1885), and of over one hundred pamphlets and speeches.

Rear-Admiral Melville was married, December 15, 1864, to Henrietta B. Waldron. At her death she left four children, two of whom are living in 1906. He never identified himself with any political party or with any religious denomination, ethical society, or

philosophical movement. The books most helpful to him in his life work were those upon mathematics, physics and political economy. He adopted the profession of engineer from personal preference and love of work; and a "desire to win" prompted him to strive for excellence in his profession. His home life, the precepts and example of his father and mother and the frugal and careful life that is characteristic of the Scotch, impelled him to such success in life as he has won. His "only regret is that life is so short—there being so much hard work to do and so little done." To young men he would say: "Be studious, frugal, limit all wants to necessities, work, work, work! Do not marry young—that to my mind was my only mistake in life."

CLINTON HART MERRIAM

MERRIAM, CLINTON HART, chief of the United States Biological Survey since 1885, author, authority on ornithology, mammalogy and the geographic distribution of animals and plants in North America, with an especial line of research on the subject of Indian basketry, is a scientist whose native bent was strong. He says of himself, "I always wanted and meant to be a naturalist, and my parents helped me in every way." His especial taste and desire in childhood and youth was in the direction of natural history, and his career is an instance of what a man can accomplish by following the strong inclination of his temperament, when he devotes himself to thorough study and investigation, and of how largely he can add to the stores of scientific knowledge in his chosen department by individual insight and industry.

He was born, December 5, 1855, in New York city. His father, a man of integrity and industry, was a banker and commission broker, and later in life retired from business. He was a member of congress for a time. Of his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Hart, Mr. Merriam says: "My mother was an exceptionally superior woman, and her influence had much to do in shaping my early life." Strong and healthy as a boy, he lived at his father's home at Locust Grove, Lewis county, in Northern New York, near the Adirondacks. Here he did all kinds of farm work. It was the wish of his parents that he have a college education and accordingly he went to Easthampton, Massachusetts, there to prepare for the, Sheffield scientific school of Yale college. At the Sheffield he specialized in zoölogy. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating in 1879. At once he took up the practice of medicine and surgery at Locust Grove, New York, and was so engaged until 1885. Previously to these years he had accompanied Hayden's Survey as naturalist in 1872, and had been assistant on the United States Fish Commission in 1875. In 1885 he became chief of the division of Ornithology and Mammalogy (now

the United States Biological Survey), which position he held in 1905.

As surgeon of the steamship Proteus, he sailed from Newfoundland to the Arctic seal fisheries, 1883. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison on the Bering Sea Commission and visited Alaska to investigate the condition of the fur seal fishery on the Pribilof Islands. In 1889 he made a biological survey of the San Francisco mountain region and painted desert of Arizona, and he has from time to time made exploring expeditions in the far West. He went to Alaska in 1899, as secretary of the Harriman Alaska expedition.

He has described about five hundred new species of North American mammals, and has written several hundred papers on biologic subjects. He says of his medical career that it might almost be called an accident, as the real endeavor of his life, its definite aim, has been fixed on themes of a biological nature. He is a member of the Republican party. Huxley, Darwin and Wallace have formed his favorite reading. He says that school and its companionships were comparatively trivial in their influence over him. His father, his mother, and Professor Spencer F. Baird have been the personalities most deeply affecting his character.

He is a member of the American Ornithologists' Union; of the National Academy of Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Zoölogical Society of London, England. He is the author of "The Birds of Connecticut" (1877); "Mammals of the Adirondacks" (1882–84); "Results of a Biological Survey of San Francisco Mountain Region and Desert of Little Colorado in Arizona" (1890); "Biological Reconnoissance of Idaho" (1891); "Geographic Distribution of Life in North America" (1892); "Trees, Shrubs, Cactuses and Yuccas of the Death Valley Expedition" (1893); "Laws of Temperature—Control of the Geographic Distribution of Terrestrial Animals and Plants" (1894); "Monographic Revision of the Pocket Gophers" (Geomyrdæ) (1895); "Biological Survey of Mount Shasta, California" (1899); and "Life Zones and Crop Zones of the United States" (1898).

He was married October 15, 1886, to Virginia Elizabeth Gosnel. Their two children are living in 1906.

GEORGE PERKINS MERRILL

MERRILL, GEORGE PERKINS, Ph.D., geologist and mineralogist, was born in Auburn, Maine, May 31, 1854. His parents were Lucius and Anne E. (Jones) Merrill. His father was a carpenter and builder and noted for his simple tastes, upright character, and unswerving devotion to duty.

The early life of Doctor Merrill was passed in a manufacturing town with the exception of the summer season which was usually spent in the country. As a boy he had good health. His tastes were for fishing, gunning, and the collection of natural history specimens; but his time for such recreations was limited by the necessity of contributing to the support of the family. His tasks involved manual labor of various kinds; and as he was obliged to depend entirely upon his own earnings for the means to pursue his studies, he had serious difficulties in obtaining an education. After studying in the public schools of his native place, he entered the University of Maine from which institution he was graduated in 1879. He took post-graduate courses of study at Wesleyan university, Connecticut, and at Johns Hopkins university. In 1880 he was appointed an assistant in the fisheries division of the United States census; in the following year he became connected with the National Museum at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1897 was advanced to his present position of head curator of its geological department. Since 1893 he has been professor of geology and mineralogy in the Corcoran scientific school of Columbian (now George Washington) university.

In 1883 Doctor Merrill was married to Sarah P. Farrington, who died in 1894. In 1900 he married Katherine L. Yancey. Of his five children all are now living. He is a member of the Geological Society of America, of the Geological Society of Washington, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Cosmos club of Washington, and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects. He has received the degrees of M.S., and Ph.D. His books are, "Stones for Building and Decoration"; "Rocks, Rock-

Weathering and Soils"; and "The Non-Metallic Minerals" (published 1904). He has no political connections but his sympathies at present are with the Republican party. He finds his principal relaxation in fishing. His choice of a profession was determined in part by his own inclination, but circumstances which were beyond his control also exerted a marked influence. Efforts that were necessary to overcome unfavorable conditions in his childhood and youth, made "the struggle for success in mature years almost second nature." The relative strength of determining influences upon his success in life he estimates in the following order: Contact with men in active life; private study; home; school, and early companionships. The influence of his mother was strong and beneficent.

To the young he says: "Persistent hard work, sound morals, judicious reading, and independent thought and action" are among the most efficient means for the attainment of true success in life.

WESLEY MERRITT

MERRITT, WESLEY, soldier, brought up on a farm, educated at McKendree college and at the United States military academy, entered the dragoons at twenty-four, reached the rank of captain of cavalry at twenty-six, was brigadier-general of volunteers at twenty-seven, major-general of volunteers at twenty-eight, brigadier-general United States army at fifty-one, major-general United States army at fifty-nine, and was retired by operation of law at sixty-four. He was born in New York city, June 16, 1836, where his father, John Willis Merritt, was a lawyer. His father removed to Illinois in 1840 and engaged in farming. His mother, Julia Ann DeForest, was a woman of fine character, the mother of a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls, nine of whom grew to maturity. His earliest paternal ancestor in America was an early settler in New Amsterdam, (New York) 1620. Wesley worked on his father's farm as a boy and for two years after he was able to do a man's work. He attended the Belleville school and McKendree college, Lebanon, Illinois; was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1855, and was graduated in 1860. He was assigned to the 2d United States dragoons; was promoted second lieutenant, January 28, 1861; first lieutenant, May 13, 1861; his regiment became the 2d United States cavalry, August 3, 1861; and he was appointed adjutant of the regiment while in Utah and when ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, served as adjutant, 1861–62. He was promoted to the rank of captain United States army, April 5, 1862; was aide-de-camp to Philip St. George Cooke, Army of the Potomac, 1862–63, and to General George Stoneman, 1863; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, June 29, 1863; commanded the reserve brigade, 1st division, Pleasanton's cavalry corps, in the battle of Gettysburg, and was brevetted major, United States army, July 1, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He commanded the reserve brigade, Torbert's division, Sheridan's cavalry corps at Cold Harbor, and in the other engagements of Sheridan in Virginia, 1863–64, including the Richmond

raid and the Trevilian raid. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, United States army, May 11, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Yellow Tavern, Virginia, and colonel, United States army, May 26, 1864, for Hawes Shop, Virginia. He commanded the 1st division, Torbert's cavalry, Army of the Shenandoah, at Winchester, September 19, 1864, at Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, and at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 16, 1864, and was brevetted major-general, United States volunteers, October 19, 1864, for Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Virginia.

He commanded the Army of the Shenandoah in the Appomattox campaign and was prominent in the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, April 1, 1865, where he "led his cavalry in a final dash over the breastworks with a hurrah, captured a battery of artillery and scattered everything in front of him." At Sailors Creek, he flanked the extreme right of the enemy's position; and when the Federal centre was broken and forced to fall back, he attacked the left wing of the Confederates now pressing forward confident of victory, and in a gallant charge Merritt overthrew all in front of him on the right and rear and although the Confederate officers gallantly struggled to avert disaster and bravely tried to form lines to the right and left to repel the flank attack, it was too late, and they were obliged to throw down their arms and become captives. He was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. For his last services in the Civil war he was brevetted brigadier-general, United States army, for Five Forks, Virginia; major-general, United States army, for services during the campaign ending with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and was commissioned major-general of volunteers, April 1, 1865, "for gallant services."

After the close of the war he served with the military division of the Southwest as chief of cavalry, June-July, 1865; in command of the cavalry in the Department of Texas, July-November, 1865; and in the military division of the Gulf, November, 1865, to February, 1866. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, February 6, 1866; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, United States army, and assigned to the 9th United States cavalry, July 28, 1866; was on frontier duty in Texas, Dakota and Wyoming, 1866–82, meantime serving as inspector of cavalry, Division of the Missouri, 1875–76. He was promoted to the rank of colonel, United States army, and transferred to the 5th United States cavalry, July 1, 1876. He was

superintendent of the United States military academy, 1882–87; was promoted brigadier-general, United States army, April 16, 1887; commanded the Department of the Missouri, 1887–91, and 1895–97; commanded the Department of Dakota, 1891–95; was promoted major-general, United States army, April 25, 1895, and commanded the Department of the East with headquarters at Governors Island, New York, 1897–98.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he assisted in preparations for defense of the Atlantic coast, and he was appointed to the command of the United States forces in the Philippines as military governor in May, 1898. When the armies of Spain surrendered, he was summoned to Paris to assist the American Peace Commissioners assembled there October, 1898. He was retired by age limit, June 16, 1900. He became a member of the Union and New York clubs, New York city, and of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Country clubs, Washington, District of Columbia. He never voted. He was married in 1900 to Laura, daughter of Norman and Caroline (Caton) Williams of Chicago. His parents were Methodists and he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds amusement and relaxation in farming, and in playing bridge whist and golf. His message to American youth who wish to succeed is "to do one's duty all the time." He is the author of "Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley," in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, vol. iv, pp. 500, 521.

NELSON APPLETON MILES

MILES, NELSON APPLETON, son of a Massachusetts farmer; merchant's clerk; soldier in the United States volunteer army, 1861–65, from lieutenant to major-general of volunteers, and in the United States regular army, 1865–1903, from colonel to lieutenant-general; was born in Westminster, Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His father, Daniel Miles, was a farmer and lumber merchant, selectman of the town of Westminster, an earnest, patriotic citizen and a conscientious man of high character and marked integrity. His mother, Mary (Curtis) Miles, was a daughter of Francis and Lidia Curtis, descendant of William Curtis who arrived on the ship Lion, September 16, 1632, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Joab Miles, was the grandson of the Reverend Samuel Miles (1664–1728) rector of King's Chapel, Boston, whose father, the Reverend John Miles, a Baptist minister, came from Swansea, Wales, to the Plymouth colony in 1663, landed at Weymouth, settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was pastor, married Ann Humfrey, was a soldier in the King Philip war, established the first Latin and grammar school in Boston, and died February 3, 1683.

Nelson Appleton Miles was brought up on his father's farm, worked in the fields and forests in the summer and attended the district school in the winter months. He was fond of out-of-door sports and had a special interest in nature and animal life.

He attended the Westminster academy for a short time and when sixteen years old went to Boston to take a place in the china and crockery store of John Collamore & Company. There he attended a night school, and a military school conducted by Colonel M. Salignac, where he acquired his first knowledge of military tactics. He also attended Comer's commercial college. At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, he recruited a company of volunteers which was assigned to the 22d Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel Henry Wilson; and when the regiment was mustered into service, September 9, 1861, young Miles was mustered in as captain. He

soon after accepted a position on the staff of General Silas Casey who was engaged in organizing troops in Washington, District of Columbia. On November 9, 1861, he was assigned to the staff of General Oliver O. Howard and served that officer, who commanded the first brigade in Richardson's division, Sumner's corps, at Seven Points (Fair Oaks), May 31-June 1, 1862. In this engagement General Howard, finding the 81st Pennsylvania volunteers in pressing need of reinforcement, ordered Captain Miles to lead a detachment to his support, under a heavy fire from the Confederates. Colonel Barlow, 61st New York volunteers, in his report mentioned the exploit of Captain Miles in the engagement, and this resulted in his promotion to lieutenant-colonel of 61st New York volunteers in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Massett, killed in action, and to an assignment to Colonel Barlow's regiment, his commission to date from May 31st, 1862. The 61st New York was with the 64th New York commanded by Colonel Barlow in Caldwell's brigade, in the Maryland campaign, and when Colonel Barlow was wounded at Antietam the command of both regiments devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Miles and the desperate fighting of the brigade is shown in the official report of forty-four killed and two hundred and sixty-eight wounded in that engagement. He succeeded to the command of the 61st New York on the promotion of Colonel Barlow to be brigadier-general, his commission as colonel dating from September 30, 1862. At Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he commanded the consolidated 61st and 64th New York regiments in Caldwell's brigade, Hancock's division, Couch's corps, Sumner's grand division, and was slightly wounded at Fredericksburg, where the brigade loss was one hundred and eight killed, seven hundred and twenty-nine wounded and one hundred and fifteen missing. At Chancellorsville, May 31, 1863, he was shot from his horse and the wound was pronounced fatal; he was sent to his home where he was carefully nursed but did not recover until after the battle of Gettysburg had been fought. When he returned to the army, he was still on crutches. He was promoted brigadier-general May 12, 1864; and in the Union army as organized by General Grant for his campaign against Richmond, he was placed in command of the first brigade, Barlow's division, Hancock's corps, Army of the Potomac, under Meade, his old regiment being in his brigade. He fought under General Grant from the Wilderness to the surrender of Lee. In the Petersburg campaign he commanded the

first division, Humphrey's second corps; and at Reams Station he repulsed two direct attacks of a large Confederate force directed against his division. He was wounded, for the fourth time, in the attack on Petersburg. He reinforced Warren at Five Forks; and in February, 1865, when but twenty-five years old, he was temporarily in command of the 2d army corps of twenty-six thousand men. He was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers October 21, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866. His brevets were as follows: major-general of volunteers, August 25, 1864 for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Reams Station, Virginia"; brigadier-general in the regular service March 2, 1867, for Chancellorsville, and major-general for Spottsylvania. He received a medal of honor as provided under act of congress approved March 3, 1863, "for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, while holding with his command a line of abattis and rifle pits against a strong force of the enemy until severely wounded; while colonel of the 61st New York volunteers, commanding a line of skirmishers in front of the first division, second army corps."

On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned colonel, United States army, and assigned to the command of the 40th United States infantry, and he accepted the assignment September 6, 1866. His chief service was against the Indians on the frontier. In conducting his campaigns wherever possible he avoided presenting large bodies of troops to view and made such disposition of his troops as to enable him to destroy or capture the foe. He was transferred to the 5th United States infantry March 15, 1869, and promoted brigadier-general, United States army, December 15, 1880, and major-general United States army, April 5, 1890. His achievements in Indian fighting were: The defeat of the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Comanche tribes on the borders of the Staked Plains, Texas, in 1875; the subjugation of the Sioux and Nez Perces tribes in Montana in 1876; a successful campaign against the Apaches in which their chiefs Geronimo and Natchez were compelled to surrender in 1886. With Sitting Bull driven from the United States, with Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces in captivity and Geronimo and Natchez safe from doing further harm, the settlers of Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico and Arizona acknowledged their indebtedness to General

Miles, their several legislatures passing unanimous votes of thanks for his services. His last campaign against the Indians was in South Dakota in 1890–91, after which time trouble with warlike Indians ceased.

On the retirement of General John M. Schofield, September 29, 1895, General Miles became commanding general of the Army of the United States by virtue of his seniority in rank. He commanded the army sent to Chicago to suppress the Chicago rioters in 1894, and in 1897 visited the scenes of the Greco-Turkish war. He also represented the United States at the jubilee of Queen Victoria the same year. In the Spanish-American war he mobilized the regular army of twenty-five thousand men and formed out of over two hundred thousand volunteers the United States volunteer army which in less than three months with the aid of the navy conquered a peace with Spain, secured independence for Cuba and added to the domain of the United States the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. He took command of the United States army at Santiago, July 11, 1898, and arranged the terms of capitulation, but left the formality of the surrender to the general in the field. He directed in person the capture and occupation of Porto Rico. In conducting the Spanish-American war he sought to protect the soldiers against the imposition of contractors who furnished to the army unwholesome food, by instituting a searching investigation of the conduct of the commissary department, and thus stopping further issue of worthless meat. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general in February, 1901, in pursuance of an act of congress passed June 6, 1900. In 1902–03 he made a tour of inspection in the Philippine Islands. He was retired August 8, 1903, by age limit.

He was married June 30, 1868, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Eliza Sherman, and two children were born of this marriage. Mrs. Miles died August 1, 1904.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard university in 1896 and from Brown university, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1901, and Wayne college, Pennsylvania, 1904. He became a 32d degree Mason, an honorary member of the Union League and St. Nicholas clubs of New York city; the Union League, Illinois, Athletic, Iroquois, and Union clubs of Chicago; the Pacific Union club of San Francisco, California; and a member of the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of

Columbia; and a companion of the first class and vice-commander in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a companion and department commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of California. In politics a Democrat, he was made president of the Jefferson Memorial Association in 1903, and was frequently mentioned in Democratic conventions as an available candidate for president of the United States. He introduced the practic- of athletics in the United States army. He is the author of "Personal Recollections; or, from New England to the Golden Gate" (1897); "Military Europe" (1898); "Observations Abroad; or, Report of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding United States Army, of his Tour of Observatin in Europe" (1899); army reports, and contributions to magazines.

In January, 1905, he was detailed lieutenant-general United States army to represent the war department at the capital of his native state, Massachusets, on special request of the governor, to become his military adviser with the general supervison of the military of the state.

KELLY MILLER

MILLER, KELLY. Americans believing in the intrinsic worth and possible nobility of every man, regard with particular pride and appreciation those who in early life have overcome peculiar limitations. The more limited the outlook in childhood, the more creditable to the man who attains it is the expansion of view which comes with education. We are gratified when one whose natural ability lies in any definite direction, discovers his own latent power, and devotes himself to the development and to the practical use of that faculty for the general good; since extraordinary faculties of mind do not always find the means of cultivation, or attain to adequate expression. It is impossible that Americans should not feel still greater pride when one of a race whose circumstances have shut them out so largely from sources of knowledge and culture, rises to eminence in a difficult department of science, through his own self-denying and strenuous exertions. When the general level among one's own race and people is comparatively low in matters of education. it means much when an individual transcends this restriction and contributes notably not only to the uplift of his own race, but to advanced research and scholarly investigation in technical science.

Such a man is Kelly Miller, lecturer, mathematician and since 1890 professor at Howard university, Washington, District of Columbia. He was born in Winnsboro, South Carolina, July 23, 1863, son of Kelly and Elizabeth Miller. His father was an industrious farmer and her son says of his mother that she exercised "a strong influence on his moral nature." His uncle, Isaac Miller, was a member of the South Carolina legislature. Young Kelly worked upon the farm with wholesome effect upon his health; and while poverty and poor school facilities were drawbacks to his progress, his perseverance and the remarkable power of mind shown even in early childhood, enabled him, when seventeen, to join the junior class of the preparatory department of Howard university at Washington, District of Columbia. It is said of him as a boy that while his grasp of nearly

every subject that came under his notice was unusual, his fondness for mathematics was pronounced; and at fourteen he was easily the leading mathematician in his county. His keen and accurate methods of analysis, and the skill and swiftness of his computations in mathematical processes, were extraordinary for his age. Completing in two years the three years course at the preparatory school, he was graduated at the head of his class. During the first two years at Howard university, he held before himself the highest ideals of scholarship and character. On the completion of his second year at college, he took the civil service examination, and, having the highest record, was appointed a clerk in the pension office. Although it was a temptation to turn aside entirely from the hardships of a self-supported course in college, to an assured salary, he was by the faculty allowed to continue his college studies while he worked as clerk. He was graduated in 1886. In the autumn of 1887, resigning his work at the pension bureau, he entered Johns Hopkins university as a student in mathematics and astronomy. After pursuing these studies for two years, he accepted the position of instructor in mathematics at the Washington high school. But a higher call came in six months time to the mathematical chair in Howard university which he still fills in 1906.

While holding this professorship successfully and adding to its routine work his own research in his favorite science, he has given time and energy to subjects which tend to ameliorate the condition of his race. In his especial line of study, he is the author of a treatise on "Plane and Solid Geometry." His published articles are numerous and are educational, sociological, political, and miscellaneous in character. They treat largely of the problems of race and color in our country. His interest, devotion and enthusiasm in matters pertaining to his race, is absorbing. He not only loves his people but he has ability to study thoroughly and to write entertainingly upon questions pertaining to their progress and welfare. The titles alone of the themes of which he writes, give one an idea of his range of thought and study, and of the mental energy he has put into his work as a writer of occasional articles: "Education of the Negro"; published by the Board of Education. "The Function of the Negro College"; "What Knowledge is of Most Worth to the Negro"; "The Primary Needs of the Negro Race"; "The City Negro"; "The Negro as a Political Factor"; "Review of Bryce's 'Backward and Advancing

Races' "; and very many other articles. These papers were published in various magazines and weeklies; and Professor Kelly Miller's clear thought and vigorous and admirable English style make his articles welcome contributions to the leading reviews and magazines.

His literary taste is cultivated; he has studied the English masters of style and thought. Among the books he has found most helpful are, Macaulay's Essays, and Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy. As a relaxation he enjoys gardening. His own study has mainly shaped his career; and he feels that "it is the divine right of every one to better his condition." He is a member of the Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Association for the Advancement of Science, and is vice-president of the American Negro academy. He has discussed public policies from a non-political standpoint. He advises young Americans of all classes to have "courage, sustained effort, confidence in self, and faith in God."

He married Annie May Butler, July 18, 1894. They have four children living in 1906.

ALBERT LEOPOLD MILLS

MILLS, ALBERT LEOPOLD, soldier and superintendent United States military academy; was born in New York city, May 7, 1854. His parents were Abiel Buckman and Anne (Warford) Mills. His earliest American ancestors on the paternal side settled in New England. His mother's family have had homes on Long Island, for several generations.

After studying in the public schools Albert Mills entered the United States military academy, from which institution he was graduated June 12, 1879. On the day following his graduation he received a commission as second lieutenant in the 1st United States cavalry. He served at West Point in the department of tactics, was professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina military academy in 1886, and instructor in the United States infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1894-98. At various times, 1879-90, he was engaged in frontier duty, participating in the wars with the Crow Indians, 1887, and the Sioux, 1890. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1889, and served as adjutant, 1890-94.

At the opening of the war with Spain he received the appointment of captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers. He served in the 2d brigade, cavalry division, of the 5th army corps and took part in the battles of Las Guasimas and Santiago de Cuba. For brilliant service he was made brevet major and lieutenant-colonel, and "for most distinguished gallantry" in action at Santiago de Cuba, where he remained on the field and encouraged his men after receiving a wound which for the time entirely deprived him of sight, he was awarded a medal of honor. He was appointed superintendent of the United States military academy, August 22, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service September 24 of the same year. On October 24, 1898, he was made captain of the 6th cavalry in the regular army; and on May 7, 1904, he reached the rank of brigadier-general.

On November 15, 1883, General Mills was married to Alada Thurston Paddock, daughter of Right Reverend John Adams Pad-

dock, D.D. He is a member of the Union League club of New York and of the Army and Navy club of Washington, District of Columbia.

ANSON MILLS

MILLS, ANSON, son of a farmer of Quaker stock, pupil at an academy for two years, cadet at the United States military academy less than two years; school teacher and surveyor in Texas; soldier from first lieutenant United States army to brigadier-general retired; member Mexican boundary commission; inventor; was born on a farm near Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana, August 31, 1834. His father, James P. Mills was a man of strong sense of right and wrong, although without religious profession or conviction, a toiler who took life seriously and insisted on as hard tasks for others as he assumed himself, a large producer and small consumer. His first known American ancestor was Amos Mills, a Quaker, born about 1700. His mother, Sarah (Kenworthy) Mills died when he was fourteen years old. She was like her husband, strong and determined, with possibly more consideration for the failure of her children when they did not fully perform the hard tasks set them to do in the house or on the farm. After his mother's death his leading motive in life as the eldest of nine children was to gain a competence in order to provide for his motherless brothers and sisters, so as to keep the family together in the old home and relieve his father of accumulating burdens. He had early been his father's helper on the farm, and he continued to help until he was eighteen years old. The demands of the large family and the requirements of the farm life left him but little time for study, save the few short days spent at the district school in mid-winter. This life had its effect in promoting excellent habits of industry and willingness to serve. He spent two years at Charlottesville academy; and in 1855 he was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy.

He left West Point, February 18, 1857, and went to Texas, where he taught school and engaged in engineering and land surveying. He laid out the first plan of the city of El Paso and was surveyor to the Texas boundary commission appointed to determine the boundary between that state and New Mexico and the Indian Territory, in 1859–60. In 1861, when the question of secession was submitted to the popular vote his was one of two votes cast in El Paso county

against the measure, while the party for secession polled nine hundred and eighty-five votes. In March, 1861, he left Texas and journeyed to Washington, where he joined the "Clay Batallion" for the protection of the National Capital. On May 14, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant in the 18th United States infantry, on recommendation of the class succeeding the one he entered at West Point, and the records during the four years of the Civil war, gave Company H, first batallion, 18th infantry (in which he served), as suffering a greater loss in killed and mortally wounded than any other company in the regiment, while the loss in the regiment was greater than in any other regiment in the regular army. His personal record was that he was never absent on leave or sickness and took part in all the engagements of his regiment which included Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro (where he was brevetted captain, December 31, 1862), Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, the Atlanta campaign (for which he was brevetted major, September 1, 1864), including Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek (where he was slightly wounded), and Jonesboro. He also distinguished himself at Nashville, for which battle he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, December 16, 1864. He was made captain, April 27, 1863, served in his regiment after the war, in Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and in South Carolina and Georgia. He was transferred to the 3d United States cavalry, January 1, 1871. He commanded the Big Horn expedition, and was in action against the Indians at Little Powder river, Tongue river, Rose Bud river, Montana, commanding squadron, and at Slim Buttes, Dakota, where he was in command. He was a member of the board of visitors to the United States military academy, 1866, and military attache to the Paris exposition, 1878. He joined the 10th United States cavalry as major, April 4, 1878; was brevetted colonel February 17, 1890, for gallantry at Slim Buttes, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, March 25, 1890. He joined the 4th United States cavalry, July 13, 1890, and commanded the regiment at Fort Walla Walla. He was advanced to colonel August 16, 1892; joined the 3rd United States cavalry February 28, 1893, serving in Texas and Oklahoma; and was detached and appointed on October 26, 1893, boundary commissioner on the part of the United States in the International Boundary commission of the United States and Mexico, of which he is still a member.

He was appointed brigadier-general, June 16, 1897, and was retired by operation of law, June 22, 1897. He invented the woven cartridge belt and the loom for its manufacture, in 1880. This belt came into universal use in the United States army and navy, and also in the British army.

He was married October 13, 1868, to Hannah Martin Cassell; and of the three children born to them, one, a daughter, Constance, the wife of Captain Winfield S. Overton, United States army, was living in 1905.

General Mills has been elected a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the Order of the Indian Wars, of the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the National Geographic society.

General Mills suggests as the elements in a young man's life likely to lead to success: "Physical, mental and moral strength; sufficient poverty in early manhood to create incentive and impel serious and unremitting exertion; and an abounding desire to better the fortunes of his kind by making more abundant and easier of procurement food, shelter, raiment and other necessaries of life."

JOHN AUSTIN MOON

MOON, JOHN AUSTIN, member of the United States house of representatives, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, April 22, 1855. His parents were William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon. His father was a merchant.

When he was two years of age his parents removed to Bristol, Virginia, where they remained until 1870 when they removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee. His early life was passed in a village. His health was good; his family circumstances were such that he had no tasks to perform which required manual labor; and there were no unusual difficulties to be overcome by him in entering a college course. He studied at an academy in Virginia, and entered King college, Bristol, Tennessee, but did not complete the course.

He studied law, and in March, 1874, commenced the practice of his profession in Chattanooga. In 1878 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Two years later he was an unsuccessful candidate for the general assembly. In 1881-82 he was city attorney of Chattanooga, and in 1888 he was a member of the state Democratic executive committee. In May, 1889, at the unanimous request of the members of the bar in that circuit, he was commissioned by the governor a special circuit judge of the fourth judicial district of Tennessee, which office he held by successive reappointments until January 1891, when he was appointed the regular judge for the same circuit. He served under this appointment until August, 1892, when he was elected circuit judge for two years, and at the expiration of the term he was reëlected for eight years. On the twelfth of August 1896, he received the Democratic nomination for representative to the fifty-fifth Congress and on the following day he was nominated for the same office by the Populists. He was successful at the polls and by successive reëlections he has been continued as a member of the house. His present term expires in 1907. He was a delegate from the state-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City in 1900 and was a member of the platform and resolutions committee in that body.

He was married to Addie McDowell Deaderick, October 8, 1884. They have had two children, both now living. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. His own inclination governed in the choice of his profession. Of his various lines of reading he names works on law, history and the classics, as the most helpful in fitting him for, and enabling him to carry on, his work.

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John T. Morgan
Alabama

JOHN TYLER MORGAN

MORGAN, JOHN TYLER, son of a merchant and farmer in Athens, Tennessee, and in Calhoun county, Alabama, acquired a partial education under the direction of his mother in Forest Hill academy before he was nine years old; was admitted to the bar in 1845; was a soldier in the Confederate States army, 1861–65, passing through the various grades from private to brigadier-general; was a presidential elector in 1860; member of the Alabama secession convention of 1861; again a presidential elector, 1876; United States senator for Alabama from March 5, 1877; arbitrator on Bering Sea fisheries, 1892; and commissioner to organize a territorial government in Hawaii, 1898. He was born in Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. His father, George Morgan, son of Gideon Morgan, merchant, was a merchant in Athens, Tennessee, and married Frances Irby, a relative of Chancellor Samuel Tyler (1766–1812) of Virginia, a nephew of Judge John Tyler, father of President Tyler. He removed to Calhoun county, Alabama, in 1833, where he was a merchant and farmer, and there his son worked on the farm until he was sixteen years old, when he began the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, the Honorable William Parish Chilton, at Mardisville, Talladega county, Alabama. He was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was married, February 11, 1846, to Miss Cornelia G. Willis, of Talladega county, Alabama. He practised law in Talladega county for ten years and then removed to Dallas county, with an office first at Selma and subsequently at Cahaba. He was a presidential elector-at-large from the state of Alabama on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860, and a delegate from Dallas county to the Alabama state convention which passed the ordinance of secession, January 11, 1861. He joined the Cahaba Rifles as private and when the Rifles were assigned to the 5th Alabama infantry, Colonel R. E. Rhodes, in April, 1861, he was commissioned major of the regiment. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, became part of the Army of the Potomac under General Beauregard, and was present but not actively engaged in the battle

of Manassas, July 21, 1861. Major Morgan was advanced to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was made colonel in April, 1862, and returned to Alabama, where he recruited the 51st Alabama cavalry, which he liberally aided in equipping. He reëntered the army at the head of this regiment in the fall of 1862 and served in the Army of the Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, and was in Wheeler's cavalry brigade and division in the battle of Stones river, December 31-January 3, 1862–63. Soon after this battle he was given charge of a conscription bureau in Alabama; and Lieutenant-Colonel Webb succeeded to the command of the 51st Alabama cavalry. After the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general and at the request of General Robert E. Rhodes was assigned to the command of Rhodes' brigade in Hill's division, Jackson's second army corps, Rhodes having assumed command, first of the division and then of the corps after the death of "Stonewall" Jackson. On reaching Richmond to take command of the brigade, he learned of the death of Colonel Webb, of the 51st Alabama, resigned his commission and returned to the command of his old regiment in the 1st brigade, Martin's division, Wheeler's cavalry, and at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19–20, 1863, he commanded the 1st brigade. He was again promoted to brigadier-general in November, 1863, and placed in command of a brigade of Alabama cavalry; and after the siege of Knoxville, November 17-December 4, 1863, he commanded Martin's division in Wheeler's cavalry corps. He continued to serve in command of his brigade in Wheeler's cavalry corps in the Atlanta campaign and on detached service defending the flank of the Confederate army.

General Morgan resumed the practice of law in Selma, Alabama, in 1865; was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and the same year was elected United States senator from Alabama to succeed Senator George Goldwaite, and took his seat March 5, 1877. He has been reëlected continuously, his election in 1900 to his fifth term carrying his senatorial service to March 3, 1907. In the United States senate he was a member of the committee on Foreign Relations, and chairman in two congresses; of the committee on Public Lands, a member in nine congresses; of the committee on Indian Affairs, a member in ten congresses; on Claims Against Nicaragua, chairman in six congresses; on Pacific Railroads, a member in eight congresses; on Forest Reservations, a

member in five congresses; on Fisheries, a member in two congresses; on Inter-Oceanic Canals, chairman in three congresses; and on Coast and Insular Survey, a member in three congresses. He was appointed by President Harrison an arbitrator on the Bering Sea fisheries contention in 1892, and was named by President McKinley, after the passage of the Hawaiian annexation bill, a commissioner with Shelby M. Cullom, Robert R. Hitt, Sanford B. Dole, and Walter F. Frear, to organize a territorial government in the new possession, the commission reporting to congress early in 1899, and the territorial government as recommended becoming operative soon after.

He was a worker in politics from youth and an acceptable political orator in the successive presidential campaigns. When he came to the United States senate his leadership asserted itself, and the Democratic party looked to him as a champion of its party issues. He was prominent in the committee on Foreign Relations, maintaining the Democratic contention as voiced in the Monroe Doctrine, and he was a vigorous and persistent champion of the interocean canal across the isthmus by the Nicaragua route, and fought the advocates of the Panama route until overpowered by numbers, aided by an approving administration. Senator Morgan inherited from his father his characteristics of honesty, industry, piety, integrity and cheerfulness. His mother was his mentor, instructor and guide in all things, her first lessons affecting his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. He was lame from his birth, and his physical strength was impaired by sickness in early childhood. In his country home he studied nature, cultivated his intellect through reading good literature under direction of his mother, and became fond of music and art. He devotedly cherishes the memory of his mother, and of one teacher, Mr. Charles G. Samuel, who became his tutor when six years old and carried him through the then full academic course in Latin; and to the care of Mr. Samuel, with the help of his mother, he credits the mental training that proved of invaluable advantage in after life, as he was deprived of the training of a college course.

He became a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, but held no official position in the fraternity. He was always a Democrat and never changed his party allegiance or his political faith. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his mother was desirous that he should be a minister of the gospel, but he "was afraid that he could scarcely be good enough," and became a lawyer.

The reading that has proved helpful to him in later life includes the Bible, Paley's Moral Philosophy, biography, works on scientific subjects, Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries, Burns' poems and Pope's essays. He found pleasure and comfort in rest under nature's forest trees, listening to the song-birds, and in luxuriating in the baths at Warm Springs, Virginia; and real happiness in his home in Alabama. He has been debarred from engaging in athletics by a physical disability, which also rendered difficult his military service. His first strong impulse to strive for success in life was felt when he was a lad of twelve years; but it was an impulse of duty, not the desire that is called ambition. The strongest influence in awakening this desire was his early home life and his mother's influence; and he writes: "These alone should have made me a better man than I can justly claim to be"; and he adds, "I have had better success, personally, than any one, I think, expected me to attain, and have not been disappointed in the sense of having failed to gain any special object. A sense of duty has been my chief incentive, and I have kept on fairly agreeable terms with the world, if not with an exacting conscience, in an honest effort to do my duty. So I would recommend such a course to younger persons. Obey the laws of God and the country and follow the guidance of an honest conscience."

CHARLES EDWARD MUNROE

MUNROE, CHARLES EDWARD, professor of chemistry, assay commissioner, inventor of "navy smokeless powder," and dean of the Corcoran scientific school, Washington, and of the School of Graduate Studies, Columbian (now George Washington) university, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 24, 1849. He is descended from old colonial stock. William Munroe, his earliest known ancestor on this side of the water, settled in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1652; and no less than twenty of his ancestral connections were engaged in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, in front of the house of one of his forefathers. His father, Enoch Munroe, a carriage builder, was an upright, capable but retiring man, and though repeatedly nominated for office could never be prevailed upon to accept public service. Of his mother, her son says: "As a lad I regarded her as the best balanced and truest being that I knew, and I still so believe."

At fourteen he had chosen his profession of chemistry and was studying it. No regular tasks involving manual labor were imposed upon him, but from preference he found them and carried them on diligently. Concerning his collegiate course he says, "I believe my parents could not have furnished me a college education if I had not, while in the primary school, become to a large degree self-supporting." The Cambridge public and high schools gave him his preparatory course, and he was graduated from the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university in 1871, with the degree of B.S., *summa cum laude.*

He pursued a course of post-graduate study at Harvard, for the degree of Sc.D., which was interrupted by his removal to the naval academy. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the Columbian university in 1894. He began his active labor in his chosen department in Harvard university as a private assistant to Professor Gibbs. He was assistant in chemistry in Harvard college, teaching quantitative analysis and chemical technology to seniors in the college, and wet assaying in the Lawrence scientific school, 1871–74, as well as all

branches of chemistry and mineralogy in the Summer school, this being the pioneer school of its kind.

He held the professorship of chemistry in the United States naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland, 1874–86, lecturing at St. John's college in the same town; and he was chemist of the United States torpedo station and War college, Newport, Rhode Island, from 1886–92. He was inducted into the chair of chemistry, at Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1892, which professorship he still holds. He has delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell institute of Boston, and the Peabody institute of Baltimore, and many special addresses elsewhere. He was dean of the Corcoran scientific school, 1892–98, and dean of the school of Graduate Studies of Columbian university, 1890–1902, and is now chairman of the committee on Higher Degrees of the George Washington university. He has been secretary of the United States Naval institute; president of the Washington Chemical Society; president of the American Chemical Society; vice-president of the Chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and fellow of the London and Berlin Chemical Societies. He rendered a notable public service as assay commissioner under Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison, and as expert special agent of the United States Census in charge of chemical industries, in 1900; and in 1898 acted as vice-president on the Board of Visitors of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where he organized a mineral cabinet. He introduced into the naval service scientific methods of inspection of supplies, especially of the steel for guns and ships. Another plan suggested by Professor Munroe which proved very useful, was the establishment of a post-graduate course of study for naval officers at the Smithsonian Institution.

He took out in 1890 a patent on smokeless powder, presenting the use of this invention to the United States government; and he organized at Newport the first government powder factory. His works show him to be an expert on the subject of explosives. His books on this theme are: "Chemistry and Explosives" (1888); "A Catechism of Explosives" (1888); and numerous articles on this topic in the encyclopedias. He has published many notes and papers on different subjects in chemistry.

Professor Munroe was made a Commandant of the Order of

Medjidje, a decoration conferred by the Sultan of Turkey, in 1901. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution; the Cosmos, Metropolitan and University clubs of Washington, District of Columbia; to the Stroller's and the Chemists' club, New York city; and to the Papyrus club, Boston, Massachusetts. His favorite modes of recreation are walking, horseback riding and fishing. His desire to pursue chemistry as his vocation arose from reading Liebig's "Familiar Letters," when a child. He says: "I have never striven for prizes or places, and am opposed to striving." Personal preference alone decided his choice of a career, and he names as the strongest influences of his early life, "home and companionship" and "teachers who loved their calling." His specialty is teaching. He organized graduate research work in Washington in 1892, and has since been in charge of this work.

He was married June 20, 1883, to Mary Louise Barker. They have five children living in 1906.

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM

NEEDHAM, CHARLES WILLIS, lawyer, educator, dean of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, Columbian university, and president of the George Washington university (formerly Columbian university), Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Castile, New York, September 30, 1848. His father, Charles Rollin Needham, was a farmer, a man of "great steadiness in the performance of all personal, civil and religious duties." To his mother, Arvilla Reed Needham, her son ascribes a strong influence both on his intellectual life and on his aspirations, morally and spiritually. His earliest known ancestor in America, Anthony Needham, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, 1652. Two of his progenitors took part in our early wars—Joseph Needham, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and on the "Lexington Alarm," 1775; and Calvin Needham, who served in the War of 1812.

The usual work of the farm occupied him as a boy, and he speaks of his "love of nature and of meditation." After preparation in the private and public schools of Castile, he was graduated from the Albany law school, 1869. He began the practice of law in Castile, New York, but removed to Morris, Illinois, and practising there until 1876, removed to Chicago, where he remained until 1890, since which year he has made Washington, District of Columbia, his home. He assisted in organizing the Chicago university, and was a member of its first board of trustees. He was a trustee of the Morgan Park theological seminary, and a member of the Union League club. President McKinley, in 1900, appointed him a delegate to the Congrès International de Droit Comparé, also a delegate to the Congrès International des Chemins de Fer, while the commissioners of the District of Columbia appointed him a delegate to the Congrès International D'Assistance Publique et de Bienfaisance Privée; all of which congresses met in Paris.

During his residence at Washington, District of Columbia, he was elected dean of the Schools of Law of Columbian university and

Sincerely Yours Chas. O. Needham

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professor of law at the same university in 1897. The School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy was organized by him, and in 1897 he was chosen its dean and professor of common law, transportation and interstate commerce. He was elected president of Columbian university, in 1902. Reorganizing the university, he secured a change in the charter by congress, making the university non-denominational and changing its name to "The George Washington university."

President Needham belongs to the Cosmos club and University club of Washington, District of Columbia; the City club of New York and is also a member of several scientific societies in Washington.

He is a Republican in politics. "To home influence, personal study and contact with men," he feels greatly indebted for strong influences for good in his life—but principally he owes gratitude "to an internal spiritual influence, not my own, which has impelled and guided me." He is a member of the Baptist church. He says, "very few of the important things in my life have been expected. The results have been better than I planned." To young Americans his words are, "Be sound and sweet in your mind. Cultivate a knowledge and love for the excellent in art, in literature, in religion; and in association. Above all, be true to yourself; do not imitate; bear your own flower and fruit."

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Rochester, New York, in 1901, and from Georgetown college, Kentucky.

He was married November 2, 1870, to Caroline Mary Beach, and in 1905 they had four children living.

KNUTE NELSON

NELSON, KNUTE, soldier, ex-governor of Minnesota, United States senator, was born near Bergen, Norway, February 2, 1843. Three years later his father died; and in the summer of 1849 the mother and son came to the United States. After passing a little more than a year in Chicago, they removed to Wisconsin, where the boy grew to young manhood.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he was a student in Albion academy, but at the call of his adopted country he left his books to become a soldier. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the 4th Wisconsin, United States infantry volunteers, in which he served throughout the war as a private and non-commissioned officer, and with which he participated in many engagements. On June 14, 1863, at the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and while near the breastworks of the enemy, he was entirely disabled by a wound; and in the evening of that day he was carried inside the fort by a Confederate picket. He was at once placed in the hospital, where he remained until the surrender of the fortification, July 8, 1863. On account of the exhaustion of supplies, in common with others he suffered greatly for want of suitable food during the last ten days of the siege.

At the close of his army service, Knute Nelson returned to Albion academy. After completing the prescribed course at this institution, he studied law; and in 1867 was admitted to the Wisconsin bar. Taking an active interest in political affairs he was chosen a member of the state legislature in 1868-69.

In 1871 he removed to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he has continued to reside. He served as attorney for Douglas county, 1872-74; was state senator, 1875-78; and in 1880 he was chosen by the Republicans a presidential elector. For nearly eleven years, from February 1882, he was a member of the Board of Regents of the State university; and though on the tariff question he differed from most of the leaders of that party, he was a Republican representative in congress 1883-89. In 1889 he resumed the practice of law in which he has been very successful. His services were soon

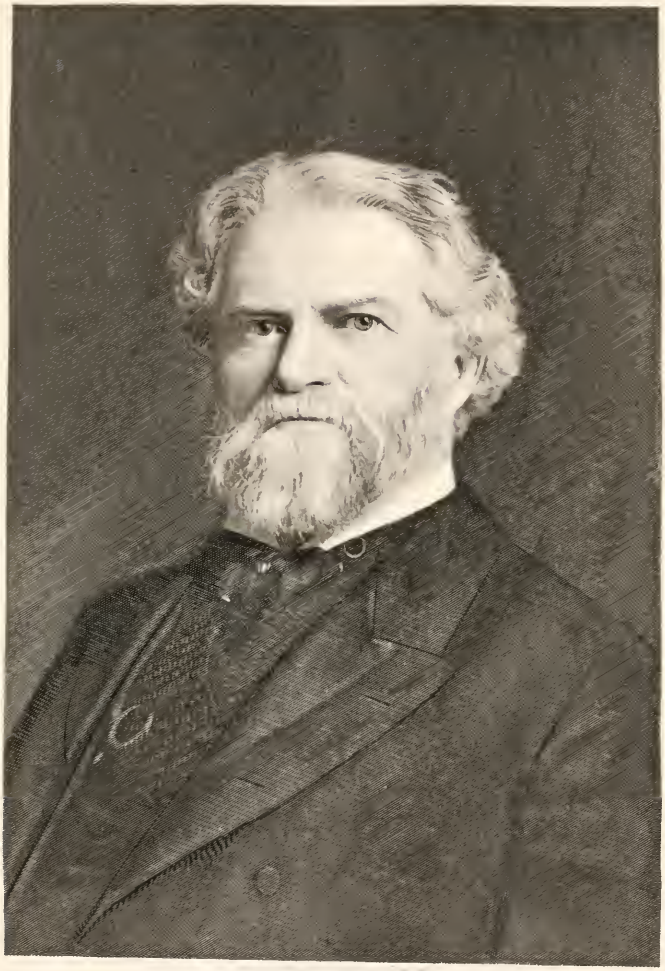
demanded by the leaders of his political party; and in the state Republican convention of 1892 he was nominated by acclamation for governor, and was elected by a handsome majority. Two years later he was reëlected governor by a plurality more than four times greater than that received at his first election. He soon afterward, resigned the governorship, to take a seat in the United States senate, to which he was elected on January 23, 1895, for the term commencing March 4 of the same year. In 1901 he was reëlected. His present term will expire March 4, 1907.

SIMON NEWCOMB

NEWCOMB, SIMON, scientist and author, recognized throughout the world as one of the greatest astronomers of the age, was born in Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. His father, John Burton Newcomb, conducted a school in Wallace and was the early instructor of his gifted son. His mother, Emily (Prince) Newcomb, was a descendant of Elder Brewster of the Mayflower and of Elder John Prince of Hull, who came to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1633.

Simon Newcomb came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age (1853). After teaching in Maryland he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts and entered the Lawrence scientific school, Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B.S., 1858. For the next three years he was a graduate student at this institution. While at Cambridge, 1857-61, he was computer on the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac." In 1861 he was commissioned by President Lincoln as professor of mathematics in the United States navy and ordered to duty at the government naval observatory, Washington, District of Columbia, where he served from 1861 to 1877. For the next twenty years, as senior professor, he was superintendent of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" office. On reaching the age limit of service, he was placed on the retired list of the navy, March 12, 1897.

He made the contract with Alvan Clark and Sons at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, to build the twenty-six inch telescope for the United States naval observatory at Washington, District of Columbia, and he supervised its construction and planned the dome in which it was mounted in 1873. He served as secretary of the United States Transit of Venus commission, 1871-84; observed eclipses of the sun at Saskatchewan in 1860 and at Gibraltar in 1870, and had charge of the expedition that visited the Cape of Good Hope in 1882 to observe the transit of Venus. He was professor of mathematics at Johns Hopkins university, 1894-1901; and continues emeritus



Simon Newcomb

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professor. He also, 1884-94, edited the "American Journal of Mathematics," published by Johns Hopkins university.

He was married August 4, 1863, to Mary Caroline, daughter of Doctor Charles Augustus and Anna J. (Nourse) Hassler and granddaughter of Ferdinand Rudolph and Marianne (Gaillard) Hassler. Her grandfather was organizer and first superintendent of the United States coast survey, and her father surgeon in the United States navy. Professor Newcomb's eldest daughter is Doctor Anita Newcomb McGee, formerly acting assistant surgeon, United States army, in charge army nurse corps, and in 1904 supervisor of nurses in the Japanese army. Professor Newcomb has received the following honorary degrees: LL.D. from Columbian (now George Washington) university, District of Columbia, 1874; Yale, 1875; Harvard, 1884; Columbia, 1887; Edinburgh, Scotland, 1891; Glasgow, Scotland, 1896; Princeton, 1896; Cracow, Austria, 1900; Johns Hopkins, 1902; Toronto, 1905; Matt.M. and Ph.Nat.D., Leyden, 1875; Sc.D. Heidelberg, 1886; Padua, 1892; Dublin, 1892, and Cambridge, England, 1896; D.C.L. Oxford, 1899, and Math.D., Christiana, Norway, 1902. He has been elected to membership in all of the more important scientific societies of the Old World as well as of America. He was the first native American after Franklin to be honored by being made one of the eight foreign Associates of the Institute of France. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France in 1896. His membership in scientific societies also includes; member from 1869, vice-president, 1883-89, and foreign secretary since 1903, of the National Academy of Sciences; president of the Society of Psychical Research, 1885-86; president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1877; president of the Political Economy club, 1887; president of the American Mathematical Society, 1897-98; president of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America since its foundation in 1899; president of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis, Missouri, 1904. He is honorary or corresponding member of the Royal Society, the Royal Institution and the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain and of the Royal Academies of Ireland, New South Wales (Australia), Bavaria, Prussia, Sweden, Upsala and Lund (in Sweden), Belgium, Holland, Haarlem, Rome and Lombardy; of the Sociedad Astronomic de Mexico; of the Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften Zu Göttingen; of the Russian Astronomical Society; associate fellow

American Academy of Art and Sciences; honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg; of the Cambridge (England) Philosophical Society; of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; of the Imperial Geographic Society of Russia, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce of London; the Bureau of Longitudes of Paris; the Manchester (England) Literary and Philosophical Society; the Heidelberg Literary university; the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He received the Royal Astronomical Society gold medal from England in 1874; the Huygens gold medal from Holland in 1878; the Royal Society gold medal from England in 1890; the Bruce medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific in 1898; the Schubert prize from Russia; and the Sylvester medallion from the Johns Hopkins university. In 1906 the Emperor of Germany conferred on him the Order of Merit for Sciences and Arts, "Pour le Merite," "Für Wissenschaften und Künste." In 1887 the Russian government ordered his portrait for the Imperial observatory of Pulkowa, and 1896 another portrait was ordered for the Johns Hopkins university. In 1888 the Imperial university of Tokio, Japan, officially presented him with a fine pair of bronze vases. He assisted in drawing up the contract for the great thirty inch telescope for the Pulkowa observatory, Russia, and for this service to science received in 1888 a magnificent vase of jasper mounted on a marble pedestal, in the name of the Czar. He also assisted Alvan G. Clark in planning and testing the thirty-six inch telescope placed in the Lick observatory.

He has lectured at Harvard university, Cambridge; at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and before other universities and educational bodies, on finance and political economy as well as on astronomy; and he delivered the opening addresses at the Dedications of the Flower and the Yerkes Astronomical observatories and at other observatories.

The principal work of Professor Newcomb has been in the various departments of mathematical astronomy, especially the theories of the motions of the moon and planets, and the construction of tables by which eclipses and other celestial phenomena may be predicted. The question of the moon's motion has received his especial attention because it offers a problem which has not yet been completely solved on account of its almost insuperable difficulties. This problem grows out of small discrepancies between the motion of the moon through

long intervals of time, as calculated from the tables, and the motion as actually observed. In 1871, during the reign of the Commune, he spent more than a month at the Paris observatory, investigating old unpublished records. A great number of valuable observations, to which even those who made them did not attribute sufficient importance to have them published, were thus brought to light and when reduced were found to carry a knowledge of the exact motion of the moon back to 1670, when it had always before been supposed to begin at 1750, with the observations of Bradley at Greenwich. During his superintendency of the "Nautical Almanac" office, from 1877 to 1897, he prepared tables of the motions of the principal planets, which are now used in all the astronomical and nautical ephemerides of the world, those of France alone excepted.

In connection with his purely scientific work he has published more than a hundred papers in various scientific journals; has written important books "On the Secular Variations and Mutual Relations of the Orbits of the Asteroids" (1860); "An Investigation of the Orbit of Neptune" (1874); "Researches on the Motion of the Moon" (1876); "Theory of the Inequalities in the Motion of the Moon" (1894); "Tables of Uranus: Measure of the Velocity of Light" (1884); "Uranian and Neptune System"; "Astronomical Constants"; "Eclipse and Sun Tables." His tables of the motion of the planets and of the moon are used by astronomers in all parts of the world.

Among his more universally read books are: "Popular Astronomy," "School Astronomy," "Elements of Astronomy" (1900); "The Stars" (1901); "Astronomy for Everybody" (1903); while his series of mathematical text-books includes "Algebra for Schools," "Algebra for Colleges," "Geometry," "Analytical Geometry," "Calculus" and "Essentials of Trigonometry."

In the field of economics he has published "Our Financial Policy," "A, B, C of Finance," "A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question" and "Principles of Political Economy." He is also the author of an immense number of magazine articles; of a novel entitled "His Wisdom the Defender" (1900); and of "Reminiscences of an Astronomer" (1904).

The astronomer works in a field so immeasurable by the layman, that it has been found profitable to make use of the light-year—adopted by astronomers—instead of miles, in computing the distance of the stars from the earth and from each other. A light-year is the

distance traveled by light in one year, and as light moves about 185,000 miles per second, the stupendous magnitude of the unit of measure they employ may dawn upon us. In estimating the place which Doctor Simon Newcomb has made for himself among the men who deal with the stupendous phenomena of the heavens, we need the testimony of experts who are competent to judge; and Newcomb's contemporary, M. Leowy, director of the Paris observatory, says of him: "Henceforth science will profit by the fruits of his immense labor; he is gifted with a prodigious power of work, which is testified by the extraordinarily long list of his researches. The reception which has been accorded to them by all competent men, points to their author as one of the most illustrious representatives of celestial mechanics. His activity has embraced the most diverse branches of astronomy and has enriched the domain of science with beautiful and durable conquests."

In 1906, Professor Newcomb is at work in his private office on some of the most difficult problems of mathematical astronomy.

FREDERICK HAYNES NEWELL

NEWELL, FREDERICK HAYNES, chief engineer reclamation service United States geological survey, was born at Bradford, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1862. His parents were Augustus William and Annie Maria (Haynes) Newell. His father was a civil engineer, an enterprising, inventive and resourceful man who held responsible positions. His ancestry in America is traced back for eight generations. Several members of the family took part in the Indian wars and in the Revolution.

Frederick Haynes Newell was graduated from the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1885, and took a post-graduate course in engineering at that institution 1886–87. On October 2, 1888, he was appointed assistant engineer of the United States geological survey and by promotions he reached his present rank in 1902. He was one of three commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt, October 22, 1903, to investigate and report upon the land laws of the United States. He has also, by the direction of the government, made extensive examinations of the water resources of the country.

Mr. Newell was married to Effie Josephine Mackintosh, April 3, 1890. They have had four children all of whom are living in 1906. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the National Geographic Society, and of the Cosmos club of Washington. He is the author of many scientific reports published by the government, and of a standard work on irrigation. His reading has been extensive and has covered a wide range of subjects. He is fond of walking, bicycle riding, and of outdoor exercise in general.

In youth he was neither large nor strong. The death of his mother while he was an infant deprived him of many of the influences of home life. Frequent change of location and many tasks requiring manual labor greatly interfered with his studies. His own preferenee determined the choice of his profession but in preparing for his work there were many difficulties to be overcome, and it is to these that he attributes the first strong impulse to make a determined fight for

success. To the young he would say that choice of and devotion to some large work to be accomplished, good sense, unswerving purpose, and earnest effort, are among the important means of securing advancement.

CHARLES COOPER NOTT

NOTT, CHARLES COOPER, judge of the Court of Claims by appointment of President Lincoln and chief justice of the court by appointment of President Cleveland, was born in Schenectady, New York, September 16, 1827. His father, Joel Benedict Nott (1797–1878) was a graduate and professor of chemistry, Union college, 1817–31; farmer in Guilderland, Albany county, 1831–78; member of the state assembly, 1850; president of the State Agricultural Society, 1841. He was married, in 1826, to Margaret Tayler, daughter of Doctor Charles D. and Margaret (Van Valkenburg) Cooper and a neice and adopted daughter of Lieutenant-Governor John Tayler of Albany. His grandfather, Doctor Eliphalet Nott (1773–1866) president of Union college, 1804–52, married in 1796 Sallie, daughter of the Reverend Joel Benedict, of Plainfield, Connecticut. His first American ancestor, John Nott, emigrated from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1640.

Charles Cooper Nott was brought up on a farm where active manual labor greatly strengthened his delicate constitution. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1848; studied law one year in Albany, New York, in the office of John V. L. Pruyn, subsequently chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He held various public offices in New York city, including trustee of public schools, notary public, loan commissioner, commissioner for revision of the public school system of New York city.

In 1860 he brought to New York Abraham Lincoln, then little known in the Empire city except for his joint canvass with Stephen A. Douglas for election to the United States senate in 1858. Mr. Lincoln's "Cooper Institute Address" delivered in February secured his nomination for the presidency. When the Civil war came, Mr Nott joined the Federal army as captain in the Fremont Hussars in Missouri and was transferred to the 5th Iowa cavalry. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 131st New York volunteers in 1862 and colonel in the 176th New York volunteers in 1863. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Brashear City, Louisiana, June,

1863, and was a prisoner of war in Texas until July, 1864, when he was exchanged. On February 22, 1865, President Lincoln appointed him a justice of the Federal Court of Claims and on November 23, 1896, President Cleveland appointed him chief justice of the court. He retired from the bench December 31, 1905. He married, October 22, 1867, Alice Effingham, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Mark Hopkins, president of Williams college, Williamstown, Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1874 and was a trustee of Union college, 1868–82. In collaboration with Cephas Brainerd he annotated the "Cooper Institute Address" of Abraham Lincoln (1860). He is the author of "Mechanics' Lien Laws" (1856); "Sketches of the War" (1863); "Sketches of Prison Camps" (1865); compiled and edited "The Seven Great Hymns of the Medieval Church" (1866, 8th ed., 1902); and the Court of Claims reports (40 vols. 1867–1905). His sketches of army life were translated and published in Germany in 1884. Judge Nott is now connected with the Washington Philosophical Society and the Loyal Legion. He was brought up in the Presbyterian church. He never engaged in indoor athletics, and thinks them injurious to a brain worker.

To American youth he says: "As to principles, choose the highest; as to methods, the simplest; as to habits, those which best conduce to health and hard work." Of himself, he said; "I came to New York poorly equipped for the law, never having been in a law school and having been for little more than a single year in a law office. My examination for the bar had been little more than a jest; I did not expect to pass, and went into the examination partly because of the persuasion of a college classmate who was nervous and wanted a friend beside him, and partly because I wanted to find out what my future examination for the bar would be like. By ill-deserved good luck I chanced to answer the questions that were put to me, and found myself an attorney and counseller-at-law, knowing Blackstone fairly well and little more. If I were asked, 'What was the first formative influence of your legal and literary life?' I should answer 'Blackstone.' If I were asked, 'What were the second and the third?' I should answer, 'Blackstone.' He taught me to analyze and to state the results of analysis clearly and fairly. In my judicial life the only jurists who have really influenced me were Marshall and Sir William Scott.

"I did not have, when I went to New York, a business acquaintance in the great city, and for days and weeks and, literally, months, no client opened my door. On the one hand, I had fastened upon me a clog, a hindrance, the paralysis of poverty (for my father had met with recent reverses) without having had the benefit in boyhood of that poverty which sharpens the wits and arouses the money-making faculties and teaches inexperienced youth how to push its own way into an adverse world. On the other hand I had grown up in a circle of the highest intelligence and culture inspired on both sides by the noblest and warmest sense of faith and duty. But those were influences which did not help me to be world-wise, and which many a time deterred me from taking a step across the line of self-respect into the field of immediate success. I did not have the gift of what is called 'popular oratory.' My public speaking was in the courts and in the public schools and in the hand-to-hand fights of political conventions and committees. Literature brought me some practice but no help; for magazines and newspapers at that time were not rich and paid nothing to beginners. I have had editorials in the great New York papers on subjects in which I was interested, and articles in magazines, but all the money which I received from literature during my life in New York was twenty-three dollars for twenty-three pages in the 'New York Quarterly Review' for an article (a reply to an attack by the 'North British' on Bryant, Longfellow and other American poets) which was more noticed and quoted by the press than any other article in that number of the 'Review.' Luck, too, was against me! No sooner had I made my mark in the 'New York Quarterly' than it went into bankruptcy; no sooner had I acquired a foothold in the 'International Magazine' by the first number of a novel called 'Mr. Ashburner in New York,' than the Harpers bought the magazine, and, extinguishing it, brought my novel from its beginning to its end.

"In the days of my New York life I thought that I advanced slowly—much too slowly. But now in the retrospect I am amazed that I advanced so fast. I was a young lawyer, poorly equipped for the law and a stranger in a great city; yet, in those ten years I held the office of notary, of loan commissioner, of trustee of public schools. I was nominated for the state legislature (defeated); for the senate (declined) and for judge of the court of common pleas (defeated). I was elected and reëlected trustee of public schools, and appointed

by the governor one of a commission of five to revise the school system of the city. I published a law-book (Nott on Mechanics' Liens) which made me one of the 'leading counsel' in that field of local law; and I fought my way at the bar to a position which, after the interlude of the Civil war, was the stepping stone to a seat on the bench of the Federal Court of Claims. In those ten years, too, came the greatest achievement of my life—I brought Abraham Lincoln to New York to deliver the Cooper Institute address—one of the remarkable addresses of the world—for in one hour it changed the course of political history and raised Mr. Lincoln in the estimation of his party from a successful stump speaker to a statesman, and made him president of the United States (see Nicolay and Hay's Life of Lincoln, vol. 2, p. 217, where the letter which brought Mr. Lincoln to New York is given)."

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Cinby S. Noyes

CROSBY STUART NOYES

NOYES, CROSBY STUART, veteran editor of "The Star," Washington's oldest established newspaper, is conspicuous among the men who "do things" at the National Capital. He has been both a newspaper-builder, and an active friend of all measures for building up the national capital. In Washington, noted as it is as the graveyard of newspaper enterprises, he has built up a successful and prosperous modern newspaper; and for nearly half a century he has been among the leaders in every wise plan for the development of the greater Washington.

Born in Maine, February 16, 1825, he came to Washington in 1847, and in 1853 became a reporter and a little later assistant editor of "The Star." During the war he won a reputation as a tactful, accurate newsgatherer of untiring energy and unfailing resources. In 1867 he acquired an interest in "The Star" and became its editor-in-chief.

From small beginnings he has developed "The Star" into a great modern newspaper, the special champion of local interests, a publication read by all classes of Washingtonians. He has done good service in nearly every branch of the newspaper work which as editor he is called upon to inspect, supervise and direct; and he thus brings to his editorial labors a ripe experience which is invaluable, and a thoughtful consideration of the rights and feelings of his subordinates which loyally attaches them to him and to the paper.

Mr. Noyes has labored effectively, both individually and through "The Star," at every stage of Washington's development during the last fifty years, and has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of the modern city. He ably and persistently assisted A. R. Shepherd to put into practical operation the projects of municipal improvement, about which the two men had dreamed and planned while fellow members of the local common council in 1863. He labored with Shepherd in the era of destruction, when the old municipal structure was with wise ruthlessness torn down. He was among the leaders in the era of reconstruction, beginning with the laying of deep,

broad and solid foundations for Washington's prosperity in the partnership relations established by the Organic Act between the nation and its capital; and in the later years of the construction era, as the municipal superstructure has been rising in lines of impressive beauty —in every effort to promote this upbuilding Mr. Noyes has had an active, influential and helpful part.

He is believed to be the oldest living editor of prominence who has stamped his individuality upon his paper and community. In his ripe old age at the close of over half a century of persistent and effective work in the interest of the community he enjoys a unique position in the esteem and affection of the people of Washington. The regard in which he is held was indicated in 1904 by the presentation of a silver loving cup, a testimonial of esteem not from a few large donors but from a multitude of small donors, thoroughly representative of the people of Washington. The occasion of the presentation of the cup was unique. It was attended by over a thousand citizens and over eight hundred letters of greeting were received. There gathered in his honor a remarkable assemblage of "all sorts and conditions of men," official and unofficial, including many of the great men of the nation at the seat of government, who tendered greetings either personally or by letter, while there was a notable representation of the people of Washington. President Macfarland, speaking for the District Board of Commissioners, the local government, emphasized the public regard for Mr. Noyes in the following words: "Such a tribute of respect and regard as is being given tonight by the citizens of the District to Mr. Noyes has not been offered to any other private citizen who has never taken high office. This fact declares the character and the reputation of the man and testifies the fitness of participation by the District government in honoring his career of service and achievement. The remarkable career of this remarkable man has not hitherto had full recognition, because it has been characterized by modesty and simplicity; but it is fortunate that while he is still with us in vigor of body and mind it is receiving the consideration which it deserves, for it is full of example and encouragement. . . . To have had through many years a great part in the formation and directing of the public opinion which rules the National Capital of the United States and to be justified by the results in the use of such responsible opportunity, is all that any man of public spirit could desire. But beyond this the

influence of Mr. Noyes has gone throughout the dominions of our flag, and his place and prestige in the world of journalism was well shown by his prominence in the press parliament of the world at St. Louis. Every distinction shown one of our citizens reflects honor upon us all, and what Mr. Noyes has done and won outside of the District has benefited it as substantially as his service here."

Mr. Noyes was invited to address, as American representative, the World's Press Parliament in St. Louis in 1904, and he read there a paper on the "Journalistic Outlook" which was widely reprinted.

In 1856 Mr. Noyes was married to Elizabeth S., daughter of Reverend Thomas Williams, of Maine. They have four children living: Theodore W., associate editor-in-chief of "The Star"; Frank B., editor and publisher of the Chicago "Record-Herald"; Thomas C., news manager of "The Star"; and Mira C., Mrs. George W. Boyd, of Philadelphia. He is the owner of a beautiful country home named "Alton Farm" near Washington, in Maryland, where he spends a considerable portion of each year.

CHARLES O'NEIL

O'NEIL, CHARLES, rear-admiral United States navy, is an officer who in peace, in preparation for war, and in war itself, has won an enviable record for fidelity, foresight, and efficiency. Without either official influence or the advantage of study in a technical school or the naval academy, by his energy, ability and character, he has risen from the place of a common sailor on a merchant vessel to his present high position.

He was born in Manchester, England, March 15, 1842. His parents were John and Mary Ann (Francis) O'Neil. His father was a note and stock broker, a man of culture and integrity, who gave careful attention to his business and was devoted to his family, but who never entered public life. Mrs. O'Neil was a woman of fine mind and noble character. They removed to this country in 1847 and settled in Roxbury, now incorporated in Boston, Massachusetts. One of their earlier ancestors was Henry O'Neil, an English painter.

Charles O'Neil studied in the grammar and high schools of Roxbury, but at the age of seventeen he "went to sea before the mast." During the next few years the craving for adventure which had led him to become a sailor was fully satisfied. His first voyage, from Boston to Liverpool and Calcutta, was made in safety, but on his second voyage, the ship foundered in the Indian Ocean. After drifting two or three days in an open boat, with a few of his companions he was rescued by a French bark and landed at Mauritius, where he found employment as clerk to the United States consul. Early in 1861, he went to New York as third mate, on a ship which had come into port for repairs.

As soon as possible after reaching New York, O'Neil entered the United States navy as a volunteer in the Civil war which had just begun. He served on the war ship Cumberland at both attacks on Forts Hatteras and Clark, and also in the encounter in which about one hundred and twenty men lost their lives and the ship was sunk by the famous Confederate ironclad, Merrimac. He also participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1864, while at Key West for coal

and supplies, he narrowly escaped death from yellow fever. For gallant service in various actions he received the commendation of the navy department and was promptly promoted.

After the war, he had various assignments in the ordinary line of naval service. In 1867 he was one of five (among a large number who took the competitive examinations therefor) who secured the highest positions in the regular navy which had been created for volunteers by an act of congress. In May 1879 he was placed on ordnance duty at Boston and for many years his principal work was in this department of the naval service. In 1884 he was in charge of the manufacture of steel guns at Cold Spring, New York; and in April, 1886, he became inspector of ordnance at the navy yard at New York, at which point he remained for three years. Here his mechanical skill and sound judgement made his services of great value in the difficult work of installing the large guns in the first of our modern ships. From March, 1890, until September, 1892, he was superintendent of the naval gun factory as Washington, where he made great improvements and large additions to the works.

During the next few years he was in command of the Marblehead. He participated in the imposing ceremonies at the opening of the Kiel canal in Germany; he protected American interests, and won the respect and confidence of the native officials, when the Armenian disturbances in Turkey were at their height; and in 1894, during the troubles respecting the Mosquito reservation, he rendered efficient protection to American and other foreign interests at Bluefields, Nicaragua. For the last-named service he was commended by our navy department and received the thanks of the governments of Nicaragua and Great Britain.

In 1896 he again became superintendent of the government gun works at Washington, where he continued the improvements and extensions which had been commenced under his previous administration; and on June 1, 1897, he was promoted chief of the naval bureau of ordnance.

It was owing very largely to his foresight and energy that the navy was well equipped with ammunition at the beginning of the war with Spain. The value of his work in this direction was highly appreciated by the people and the government. Admiral Sampson, in a public speech, asserted that the bureau of ordnance "was the one branch of the navy department that was ready when the war

started," and added that its chief "has always kept us well supplied ahead." By securing a modification of the law regarding the price to be paid for armor plate, Rear-Admiral O'Neil made it possible for the work of construction of several large ships to be resumed. He rendered another great service to the country by inducing the government to establish a factory in which to perfect the processes of making smokeless powder; and by various improvements in guns and projectiles, and in details of naval armament, he has done much to make our navy respected in peace and formidable in war. As president of the naval board of construction for seven years, he also rendered efficient service in the development of our naval power. By regular promotion he reached the rank of rear-admiral December 31, 1903; and on reaching the age limit for active service, he was retired March 15, 1904. Afterward he made an extended professional tour in Europe for the navy department, and reported on the state of the arts of shipbuilding, gun construction, the manufacture of armor and kindred subjects.

Admiral O'Neil was married in 1869 to Mary C. Frothingham, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Of their two children, one, Doctor R. F. O'Neil, a physician in Boston, is now living. Admiral O'Neil is a member of the New York Yacht club, and of the Metropolitan, Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. While he has never taken an active part in politics, his sympathies are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In his reading he has found biographies and books of travel most interesting and helpful. He is fond of reading; of out-of-door sports; takes pleasure in social life and "enjoys an occasional visit to the theatre." His early life was mostly spent in a suburb of a large city. The only difficulties in obtaining an education were, as he says, "dislike for study and fondness for play," though he was always ambitious and anxious to get on in the world. His choice of a profession was finally determined by his yielding to an impulse "to go to sea"—a course which he does not advise for others, but which in his case led to forty-three years of honorable and efficient service of his country.

The influences which have been strongest upon his life and have had the most to do with his success, were those of home. He owes much to his parents. The influence of his mother was particularly strong. His wife, also, has been a great help in his work. In re-

viewing the past he says that while he has been successful, yet he feels that he might and should have done better than he has, and his word of advice to the young is, "Be earnest, truthful and sincere, and whatever you do, do it as well as you can."

ROBERT MAITLAND O'REILLY

O'REILLY, ROBERT MAITLAND, surgeon-general United States army, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1845. His parents were John and Ellen (Maitland) O'Reilly. Among the distinguished ancestors of the family were Alexander O'Reilly, the last governor of Louisiana under Spanish rule; Thomas Fitzsimmons, who was a partner of Robert Morris, a member of the Continental congress, of the United States constitutional convention, and of the first, second, and third Congresses of the United States; Lieutenant Patrick McDonough, who was killed in the defense of Fort Erie in the War of 1812; and Major John Maitland, who served in a volunteer regiment in the same war and who was also a member of the select council of Philadelphia.

In childhood and youth Robert Maitland O'Reilly lived for the most part in the city. His health was good; he had no tasks to perform which required manual labor; and there were no unusual difficulties in the way of his acquiring an education. His preparatory studies were taken in private schools. The active work of life was commenced in 1862, in the medical department of the United States army. In January, 1864, he received the appointment of medical cadet in the army. He took a course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. His army service was continuous, and by successive promotions he reached the rank of major-surgeon in 1896. In the war with Spain he served from May, 1898, to May, 1899, as lieutenant-colonel, chief surgeon of volunteers. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel deputy surgeon-general in 1900, colonel assistant surgeon-general in February, 1902, and in September, 1902, after a service of forty years in the medical department of the army he was promoted to his present rank of brigadier-general surgeon-general.

He was married to Frances L. Pardee, August 16, 1877. Of their two children one is now living. Surgeon-General O'Reilly is a member of the Loyal Legion; of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia; of the University and

Pacific Union clubs of San Francisco; and of the Reform club of New York. His religious connection is with the Roman Catholic church. The influence of his mother upon his life and character was strong and helpful. The choice of his profession was due to accident rather than to deliberate consideration. His chief relaxation from official duties he finds in social intercourse. In addition to the performance of his regular professional duties he is developing plans for increasing the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN

OVERMAN, LEE SLATER, Trinity college, North Carolina, A.B., A.M., 1876; teacher, private secretary; lawyer; representative in the North Carolina legislature, 1883-85-87-93, and 1901, and speaker of the house, 1893; president of the North Carolina Railroad, 1894; trustee of the State university from 1894; president of the Democratic state convention and presidential elector from the state-at-large, 1900, and United States senator since March 4, 1903; was born in Salisbury, Rowan county, North Carolina, January 3, 1854; son of William and Mary E. (Slater) Overman. His father was a merchant, farmer and manufacturer, a man of thrift and ability who had accumulated a considerable property which the war between the states swept away. He was popular in the community, of strict honesty and upright character. His mother was the granddaughter of Major James Smith and inherited from him her strength of character and her strong religious convictions. Major Smith was a member of the Provisional congress of North Carolina, member of the state legislature for several continuous terms, a leader in organizing the committee of safety previous to the Revolutionary war and helpful in securing the passage of the Rowan resolutions declaring independence from England. On the outbreak of hostilities with Great Britain he raised a company and was made captain and soon rose to the rank of major. He was captured by the British and died in prison at Camden, South Carolina. William Overman, the first known American ancestor lived in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, about 1700.

Lee Slater Overman was brought up in his father's home in Salisbury, and received private instruction. When his father's slaves and other property were lost, he helped to support himself in preparing for college by teaching at the village high school, his father paying his college expenses. He was graduated at Trinity college, Durham, North Carolina, A.B., 1874; A.M., 1876. He taught school, 1875–76, studied law under J. M. McCorkle in Salisbury, and Doctor Richard H. Battle, in Raleigh; was private secre-

tary to Governor Vance, 1877–78, and to Governor Jarvis, 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and began the practice of law in Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1880. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893, 1899; was speaker in 1893, and candidate of the Democrats for speaker in 1887. He was president of the North Carolina Railroad Company in 1894; the candidate of the Democratic members of the state legislature for United States senator in 1895, the Populists and Republicans uniting on J. C. Pritchard as their candidate, and effecting his election. He was president of the Democratic state convention in 1900; a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1894, and presidential elector for the state-at-large in 1900. He has been prominent in local affairs in his native city, being elected president of the Salisbury Savings Bank and a director of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company and of the Davis and Wiley Bank, and an officer and director in various other financial and educational institutions. He was affiliated with the Chi Phi Society and the Knights of Pythias and Elks fraternities. From his boyhood he has been an active member of the Methodist church. As a young man before reaching his majority he was active in political affairs, and became acquainted personally with the leading statesmen and lawyers of North Carolina when boys of his age were at play and had no fixed purpose in life. He possessed the faculty of making friends, was a youth and man of strong personality, affable manners, and great strength of character.

He was married, October 31, 1878, to Mary P., daughter of Senator Augustus Summerfield and Margaret J. (Baird) Merrimon of Raleigh, North Carolina, and three of their five children are living in 1906. Senator Overman credits his success in life to systematic study and recreation, temperance, sobriety and determination to succeed, having a fixed purpose to make himself useful to his time and generation in any position he may be called upon to fill.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE

PAGE, THOMAS NELSON, author, lawyer, was born at "Oakland," the old mansion house of the family, in Hanover county, Virginia, on April 23, 1853. He is the son of Major John and Elizabeth Burwell (Nelson) Page, and a direct descendant of old and distinguished Virginia families on both sides—the Pages, of Roswell, and the Nelsons, of Yorktown. John Page, his great grandfather, was a conspicuous patriot of the Revolutionary war, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Nelson, another of his forbears, was war governor of Virginia at the time of the revolution, and rendered important services during the subsequent era of national construction.

The boyhood of Mr. Page saw his country in the throes of Civil war, which conflict interfered, in no small degree, with his early education, but by way of recompense, furnished him much of the material for his future literary work. His home was within the zone of conflict, in full view of the horrors of war, and was soon made to suffer the impoverishment that follows on a series of campaigns. He entered Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Virginia, but the debating society and the college paper seemed to have more charm for him than the routine of the class-room. His talents were distinctively literary, and he found greater pleasure in editing the college paper, constructing the framework of stories, assembling incidents of the war or characteristics of persons, and studying customs and manners, than in the curriculum of systematic study.

After teaching school for one year, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, completed its course of study, and received a degree in law, in 1874. He was admitted to the bar shortly thereafter, and practised law in Richmond until 1893, devoting his leisure, meanwhile, to literary work and the platform. He attained popularity as a public lecturer as great as was his repute in the field of literature. Among his best known works are: "In Ole Virginia" (1887); "Two Little Confederates" (1888); "On Newfound River" (1891); "Elsket and Other Stories" (1892); "Befo' the War" (in

collaboration with Armistead C. Gordon); "Pastime Stories" (1894); "The Burial of the Guns" (1894); "Unc' Edinburg's Drowndin'"; "Meh Lady"; "Marse Chan"; "Polly"; "Social Life in Old Virginia"; "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock" (1896); "Two Prisoners" (1897); "Red Rock" (1898); "Santa Claus' Partner" (1899); "A Captured Santa Claus" (1902); "Gordon Keith" (1903); "Bred in the Bone"; "Miss Gordon's Inheritance"; "The Negro: the Southerner's Problem" (1904); and several papers on race problems.

In 1893, Mr. Page removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and has since resided at the capital. He is a member of the Author's, Century, and University clubs of New York, and of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, University, and Alibi clubs, of Washington. He received the degree of Litt.D. from Washington and Lee university and from Yale university, and that of LL.D. from Tulane university in 1899.

He has been twice married. First, in 1886 to Anne Seddon Bruce, who died in 1888; second, in 1893, to Florence Lathrop, widow of Henry Field, of Chicago, Illinois.

The charm and pathos of "Meh Lady" and "Marse Chan" have won for Thomas Nelson Page a place in the hearts of the people, north and south, which would insure him lasting remembrance even if he were not the true literary artist he has proved himself to be in technic and in spirit.

EDMUND SOUTHARD PARKER

PARKER, EDMUND SOUTHARD, banker, financier, president of the National Metropolitan Citizens Bank of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1839, son of Andrew Parker and Ann Eliza Doty, descendants of early settlers of Pennsylvaina. His father was a prominent lawyer, represented his district in the lower house of congress, and for some years was a resident of Washington, District of Columbia.

He was educated at the public schools and at Tuscarora academy, Academia, Pennsylvania. Shortly thereafter, he entered the Mifflin county National Bank, at Lewiston, Pennsylvania, as a clerk; and after some time in that institution, returned to Mifflintown and organized the banking house of Doty, Parker and Company, the first bank to be organized in Juniata county. In 1880, upon the retirement of Mr. Doty, the senior member, the firm was continued under the name of Parker and Company, until 1888, when it was merged into a national bank. Mr. Parker remained in Mifflintown until 1887, the year before the merger, when he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and took part in the organization of the Columbia National Bank, of which he was elected cashier. In 1891, he succeeded to the presidency of the bank and continued at its head until June, 1897, when he became connected with the National Metropolitan bank, succeeding the late John W. Thompson as president. He is a careful student of fiscal matters, a good executive, and has been a frequent contributor to financial and other periodicals on banking and allied topics. Mr. Parker takes an active interest in the religious life of the community, and in the public schools of the city. He is a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

In February, 1865, Mr. Parker married M. Isabella Wilson, daughter of William White Wilson, of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania.

MYRON MELVIN PARKER

PARKER, MYRON MELVIN, soldier, lawyer, financier, has long been a leader in the financial and philanthropic interests of the capital city. He was born at Fairfax, Franklin county, Vermont; attended the public schools of his native state and the Fort Edward (New York) institute; but before completing the course of study left his books to take part in the Civil war. Toward the close of 1862 he enlisted in the 1st Vermont cavalry and he remained in the army till the close of the war. A large part of his military service was in Virginia and he participated in numerous engagements. When peace was declared he returned to his native state and for four years he was aide-de-camp to its governor with the rank of colonel.

Later he removed to Washington, District of Columbia and became a clerk in the war department. He studied in the law school of the Columbian (now George Washington) university and was graduated therefrom in 1876. For several years he was assistant postmaster at the capital city, and in 1893 he was appointed a commissioner of the District of Columbia.

He has served on the Republican national committee, was a member of important committees at the inauguration of three of the presidents of the United States, and was active in the movement which resulted in the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. He is president of a banking institution at Nome, Alaska, and of various building and manufacturing companies; and is a director in several large business corporations. He served as one of the executors of the estate of the late Senator John Sherman, and as secretary of the Washington Memorial Association. Among the institutions of which he is a trustee are the George Washington university, the Providence and Columbia hospitals, the Hospital for Foundlings, and the Training School for Nurses; all of Washington, District of Columbia. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

SERENO ELISHA PAYNE

PAYNE, SERENO ELISHA, graduate of the University of Rochester, 1864; lawyer, city clerk of Auburn, New York; supervisor of Auburn; district attorney Cayuga county; president Auburn Board of Education; representative from New York in the United States congress in ten congresses, 1883-1904, and in the last named year elected for the term to expire in March, 1907, member of the committee on Ways and Means of the United States house of representatives sixteen years, chairman seven years, and reappointed; helping to frame the McKinley and Dingley bills; author of the Porto Rico tariff act and the Cuban reciprocity act which passed the house in 1902 and formed the basis of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba; director of banks and manufacturing companies in Auburn, New York; speaker pro tempore of the United States house of representatives, and member of the American and British Joint High commission; was born in Hamilton, New York, June 26, 1843. His parents removed to a farm near Auburn, New York, in 1844 and he has made that city his residence except when duty as a representative in congress forced him to reside in Washington. His father, the Honorable William Wallace Payne, was a prosperous farmer, a member of the state assembly from the first district of Cayuga county in 1858 and 1859 and a man of strong intellect, vigorous body, great powers of conversation, able to discuss forcibly the political questions of the day, and interested in the affairs of city, state and nation. His mother, Betsey Sears, was a daughter of David and Thankful (Irish) Sears and a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins who came to America in the Mayflower, 1620. His grandfather, Elisha Payne, was the founder of the village of Hamilton, having migrated thither from Connecticut and married Esther Douglass. His great grandfather, David Irish, was a pioneer preacher in central New York and all his ancestors were God-fearing men and most of them members of some christian church. Sereno E. Payne worked on his father's farm when not in attendance at the district school and Auburn academy, and was able to do a man's work when

twelve or thirteen years old. He took special interest in running the farm machinery. He continued his farm work during his college vacations and in this way became strong and healthy. The practical knowledge gained from his farm life was a great aid in practising his profession as a lawyer, especially before juries. He was one of eight children; and his father desired that each one should graduate at the academy, but he did not plan to send any to college. It was only by urgent solicitation and consenting to have his expenses at college taken from his share of whatever might fall to him, that Sereno gained the consent of his father to advance the money, and he matriculated at the university of Rochester in 1860 and was graduated A.B. 1864, receiving his master's degree in course. He studied law in the office of Cox and Avery in Auburn, 1864-66, and was admitted to practice in June, 1866, at the bar of the supreme court of the state. He was a law partner with John T. M. Davie, 1869-70 and practised alone 1870-82. His political service began in 1867 when he was elected by the Republican party city clerk of Auburn, serving two years. He was supervisor of a ward of Auburn, 1871-72; district attorney of Cayuga county, 1873-79; and president of the board of education for the city, 1879-82. He then entered the national government as representative from the twenty-sixth congressional district of New York in the forty-eighth United States Congress, 1883-85, and from the twenty-seventh district in the forty-ninth Congress, 1885-87. He failed to receive the nomination of his party for the fiftieth Congress and it went with the election to Newton W. Nutting, of Oswego, who had been elected from the twenty-fourth district to the forty-eighth Congress and who died October 15, 1889. Mr. Payne served in the forty-eighth Congress on the committees on the Revision of the Laws and on Expenditures in the Interior Department; and in the forty-ninth Congress on the committee on Elections and was continued on the committee on the Revision of the Laws. He was elected to the fifty-first Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Nutting, and was placed on the committees on Ways and Means, and Railways and Canals, and on the special committee to investigate the Sergeant-at-Arms' office. In the fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses he was continued as a member of the committee on Ways and Means and also served on the committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. In

the fifty-sixth Congress he succeeded Nelson Dingley, Jr., deceased, as chairman of the committee on Ways and Means and also served on the committee on Insular Affairs. In January, 1899, he was appointed by President McKinley one of the members of the Joint High Commission to negotiate a treaty with Canada. He was unanimously elected speaker pro tempore of the United States house of representatives during the temporary absence of Mr. Speaker Reed in April 1898, and as such he signed the act annexing Hawaii, and other important bills. He was a member of the Republican national conventions of 1896, 1900 and 1904 serving in 1900 as chairman of the committee on Credentials. On the assembling of the fifty-eighth Congress he was a prominent candidate before the house for the speakership.

He was married April 23, 1873, to Gertrude, daughter of Oscar Fitzhugh and Arietta (Terry) Knapp of Auburn, New York, and their son, William Knapp Payne, became the junior member of the Auburn law firm of Payne, Van Sickle and Payne, of which his father was the senior member. Mr. Payne was always a forceful personage and while at home on the farm led the workmen of whom he was one, and was able to "hoe his row" with the most experienced farm-hand when fourteen years old. In college he was at the head of his class. As a lawyer he was highly successful. He built up an extensive practice early in his career and for twelve years prior to his election to congress he was engaged in most important cases in the court of his circuit. Since he entered congress he has given much attention to the law but as he remains in Washington during the entire sessions of that body has been obliged to decline many large retainers. As a legislator he has been a leader on the floor of the house and in the committee rooms. As a boy of twelve he says he had a strong impulse to become a public speaker, and when fourteen to become a lawyer. This first impulse was born of chagrin caused by a failure, through diffidence, in rehearsing a declamation before an audience. He has refused any office not in line with his profession and he accepted his first nomination to congress as a matter of duty, as his friends desired to break up a political combine existing in the district. Whatever of ambition he possessed, resulted from a habit of trying to do as well as possible the duty that each day brought with it. Home, school, early companionship, private study and especially reading history—the lives of public men and the political and tariff

history of the United States—and the principles of law gained by reading Blackstone and Kent, together with contact with public men, he regards as the chief influences that shaped his life and made it successful. He estimates that in his life his success would have been greater had he been more industrious and diligent. He feels that industry is the main factor of success in any life, and that genius is largely ability to work steadily and work hard; and that regular methods and habits and a moral and honest life are essential to success.

STANTON JUDKINS PEELLE

PEELLE, STANTON JUDKINS, LL.D., chief justice of the United States Court of Claims since January 1, 1906, and professor of law in the law department of Columbian (now George Washington) university, a trustee of Howard university and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, District of Columbia, was born near Newport, now Fountain City, Indiana, February 11, 1843. His father, John Cox Peelle, was a farmer till 1859, thereafter engaged in the insurance business. "He was a man who spoke ill of none and his marked characteristics were firmness and kindness." His mother, Ruth Smith Peelle, exerted a strong moral and spiritual influence upon her son. His grandfather, William Peelle, was for twenty years justice of the peace in New Gardner township, Wayne county, Indiana. An uncle, William A. Peelle, was secretary of state of Indiana, 1861-63, the first two years of the war. A brother of the same name was chief of the Bureau of Statistics in Indiana, 1882-94.

He had a healthful and natural childhood and youth; and his "earliest interests were connected with the church and with debating societies." He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years old. Farming was his only manual labor. His energetic disposition enabled him to overcome the difficulties which were in the way of his acquiring an education. He attended the common or grammar schools in Indiana, 1850-60; and later, Winchester seminary. After teaching in a private school in Randolph county, Indiana, he enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Civil war, joining Company G, 8th regiment, Indiana infantry volunteers, as a corporal and was soon thereafter promoted to sergeant. He served in the army of southwest Missouri, and participated in the battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas; and for meritorious conduct in that battle was promoted second lieutenant, Company K, 57th Indiana volunteer infantry, December 10, 1862. While in this regiment he participated in the battle at Stones River, Tennessee, serving in General Crittenden's corps and being slightly wounded. In all, his military service extended over two years.

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Soon after the expiration of his military service, he studied law, first with his uncle, Judge William A. Peelle at Centerville, Indiana, and later at Winchester, Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised there until 1869, when he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana. He was a member of the Indiana state legislature from 1877 to 1879, and a member of congress from the seventh or Indianapolis district, 1881-85. He was a member of the Board of Control of the Indiana Reform school for boys 1891-92. He was also alternate delegate-at-large from Indiana to the Republican national convention of 1888, and was chosen a delegate-at-large to that of 1892, but did not serve as he was appointed, March 28, 1892, judge of the United States Court of Claims, where he is still serving, residing in Washington, District of Columbia.

Judge Peelle has been a member of the session of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, District of Columbia, since 1894, and president of the Elders' Union of the Presbytery of Washington 1902 to 1904. He is a member of the Cosmos club of Washington; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the National Geographic Society; of the Washington branch of the Archeological Society of the United States; and of the Masonic Order, Ancient and Accepted Rite. He is identified with the Republican party, and is interested in the subject of international arbitration. He has little taste for fiction, but history, biography and stories of real life have great interest for him. For his religious instruction he relies upon the Bible as the word of God. He conducts with success a large Bible class for adults in the church of which he is a member. Walking and driving are his chosen modes of exercise and relaxation. His own ambition and personal preference decided his choice of a profession, in his twentieth year. His first strong impulse to success came from "hearing a candidate for congress make a speech and listening to the argument of attorneys in their cases in courts." He says, "Next to home, my contact with men of high christian character with determined purpose, shaped my course." His advice to young people is "to trust in God and be not afraid; and then plan your life-work, and determine to succeed under that banner. Press for the mark with hope and courage, and do well the things that lie nearest."

He has received the degree of LL.D. from Valparaiso college, Valparaiso, Indiana.

He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Lou R. Perkins, of South Bend, Indiana, July 16, 1867. She died November 27, 1873. His second marriage to Mary Arabella Canfield, of Painesville, Ohio, only daughter of the late Judge Milton Canfield, took place October 16, 1878. They have one son. Judge Peelle's address is the Concord, Washington, District of Columbia.

JAMES SUMNER PETTIT

PETTIT, JAMES SUMNER, United States army officer, was born in Lisbon, Ohio, August 4, 1856. His parents were Stacy and Grazella (Clark) Pettit. His father was a mechanic and contractor, a man of high moral and religious character, who was influential in the community in which he lived, and for two terms served his county as auditor. His earliest known ancestor in America was John Pettit, who was living on Long Island in 1686.

James Sumner Pettit studied in the public schools of Ohio, and was graduated from the United States military academy at West Point in 1878, ranking sixth in his class. He commenced the active work of life as second lieutenant United States Infantry, at Fort Sully, Dakota; was instructor in drawing and tactics at West Point, 1880-84; served in the Geronimo campaign in Arizona and New Mexico, 1885-86; was instructor in natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, 1888-92; and professor of military science and the art of war at Yale university, 1892-96. In the war with Spain he organized and commanded two volunteer regiments, of each of which he was appointed colonel. He was military and civil governor of the province of Manzanillo, Cuba, from October 1898 to May 1899. During this period he reorganized the government, established practical school and tax systems, and greatly improved the sanitary conditions. When relieved from duty he received the thanks of the department commander, and by act of the council he was made an adopted citizen of Manzanillo. In July, 1899, in command of a volunteer regiment of infantry, he sailed to the Philippines. He was commander of the Moro district of Mindanao and Jolo for four months and was then appointed civil and military governor of the second district of Mindanao, which position he held with honor for two years. He took part in the first Moro campaign, Lake Lanao, in 1902; served as assistant inspector-general and assistant-adjutant-general, and was elected vice-president of the United States infantry Association.

He was married to Bessie Bryson Sharp, November 22, 1886. They have had three children, all of whom are now living. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale university. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Order of Foreign Wars, the Order of the Carabao, of the Spanish War Veterans, of the Army and Navy club of New York, and of the Army and Navy, and the University clubs, of Washington. He is the author of "Elements of Military Science," and "Outposts and Advanced Guards." He is not identified with any political party. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds his principal relaxation in tennis; and for exercise prefers horseback riding, although he is fond of all manly sports and exercises.

His early life was divided between the village and the country. His health was good, and his tastes and interests were those common to boys of his age. The books which he has found to be most helpful in his work are military histories. Of the influences which have tended to make him successful in life he places first, those of home; second, those of school; third, contact with men in active life; fourth, private study; fifth, early companionship. He has no marked failures to regret, but he "hopes to make a record of greater achievement in the future." To the young he would say that, in whatever calling they engage, "industry, honesty and sobriety are the principal requisites for success."

EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS

PETTUS, EDMUND WINSTON, United States senator since 1897, was born in Limestone county, Alabama, July 6, 1821. His parents were John and Alice T. (Winston) Pettus. Before locating in Limestone county his father had been a soldier in the war with the Creek Indians.

Edmund Winston Pettus obtained his preparatory education in schools near his home. He then entered Clinton college, Tennessee, and later studied law at Tuscumbia, Alabama. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar and entered into a law partnership with the Honorable Turner Reavis, at Gainesville, Alabama. Two years later he was elected solicitor for the seventh circuit of the state, but when war with Mexico was declared he enlisted in the United States volunteer army in which he served as lieutenant. He returned to his home; but in 1849 he resigned the office of solicitor and with a party of his neighbors made a horseback trip to California where the "gold fever" was then at its height. After about two years in the gold fields, he returned to Alabama and resumed his law practice. In 1855 he was elected judge of the seventh circuit, which office he resigned three years later, removing to Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, where he continued the practice of his profession.

During the Civil war Mr. Pettus served in the Confederate States army, which he entered in 1861 as major of the 20th Alabama infantry, a regiment which he had been largely instrumental in raising. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and when the colonel of the regiment was killed at Vicksburg he succeeded to its command. He participated in many battles, won high praise for daring leadership in a desperate charge at Vicksburg, and was taken prisoner; but he was promptly exchanged. For a time he was in the Army of the Tennessee. In the Atlanta campaign he was in command of a brigade in General Stevenson's division; in the Carolina campaign he led the same force in the corps of General S. D. Lee; and with his troops he was with General Johnston when he surrendered in North Carolina. At the close of the war he returned to Selma and once

more took up the practice of law. In a few years he became prominent in the political affairs of his state, and from 1872 to 1896 he served seven times as a delegate to the Democratic national conventions. In the year last named he was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat, receiving more than his full party vote. He served on various important committees and his course was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was reëlected for the term which will expire March 4, 1909.

Senator Pettus was married to Mary L. Chapman, June 27, 1844. Their home is in Selma, Alabama.

ORVILLE HITCHCOCK PLATT

PLATT, ORVILLE HITCHCOCK, lawyer, statesman, late United States senator from Connecticut, was born at Washington, Connecticut, July 19, 1827, son of Daniel G. and Almira (Hitchcock) Platt. He died at the place of his birth, April 21, 1905.

His first American ancestor, Richard Platt, was of English birth and parentage, and one of the original settlers of the colony of New Haven, in 1638. His father, as well as his grandfather, John Platt, was a farmer, and he himself worked on the farm until he was twenty years of age. He received his education, meanwhile, in the public schools and at the celebrated Gunn academy, located in the village of Washington.

From the farm and the academy he passed to the study of law; first, in the office of Gideon H. Hollister, of Litchfield, the Connecticut historian; and subsequently at Towanda, Pennsylvania, with Honorable Ulysses Mercer, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1849, and to that of Connecticut, and practised law at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for two years immediately following his admission. He then settled in Meriden, Connecticut, continued the practice of law there, and soon entered political life.

In 1855-56, he was clerk of the Connecticut senate; in 1857 he was elected secretary of state for Connecticut; in 1861-62, he was a member of the state senate; and, in 1864, and again, in 1869, he served as a member of the Connecticut house of representatives, of which he was speaker during his last term. Throughout his legislative career he was an intense Republican, and while state senator he had removed from the state house the portraits of two so-called "Copperhead" governors, which, however, were afterward returned. In 1877, he was judge of probate for New Haven county, and was subsequently appointed state's attorney for the same county, relinquishing that office, in 1879, when he was elected to the United States senate as the successor of Honorable William H. Barnum, Democrat.

He was his own successor in that body in 1885, and was reëlected in 1891, 1897 and 1903. His period of service in the United States senate was practically contemporaneous with that of his colleague, General Joseph R. Hawley, his lifelong friend, whose death preceded his own by but a short time, and in attending whose funeral he contracted his own fatal illness.

After his entrance to the United States senate, he grew steadily in ability and influence during the twenty-six years of his service. While his best friends did not claim for him the reputation of a man of the very first order of intellect, his ability was of a high class and his integrity was sterling. He gained rank as one of the leaders of the Republican majority. Intensely devoted to his own state, he was even more deeply concerned for the whole country and could oppose what seemed to be state interests for the sake of larger national values. A man of statesmanlike instincts and of incorruptible integrity, he had acquired a vast and varied public experience which he had thoroughly rationalized, and which he always sought to use for the public welfare.

His services to the country were conspicuous and manifold; but he belonged to the old school of public men. He was not a business man in politics, as were some of his most notable associates; but he was not disregardful of business interests, and the country represented something more to him than the entire mass of its material activities. He saved the country millions of dollars by his assiduous and competent study of appropriations; and he modified and redrafted much legislation of importance. The amendment which secured the integrity of Cuba bears his name; he rendered distinct service to the copyright cause when that matter was before congress; he was a resolute friend of the disabled soldier. His service to the country and to the Indians, in his influential work on the committee on Indian Affairs, was most noteworthy. He was a consistent advocate of trade reciprocity. He served on various important committees in the senate, including Pensions, Finance, Patents, and Revision of Laws. On the death of Senator Hoar, he was made chairman of the Judiciary committee, as a tribute to the high esteem in which he was held as a lawyer; while just a short time before his death he had been selected to preside over the impeachment court formed for the trial of Judge Swayne. His knowledge of international law was well recognized, and was well evinced in what was probably his most important speech in the

senate, delivered in 1898, on the right of the United States to acquire and govern territory. These public recognitions of his carefulness and integrity as a legislator, with his knowledge of political questions and the poise of his judgment—gave to Senator Platt a distinction of character and career that are exceptional even in the foremost rank of public men.

Without aiming at graces of manner, despising the arts and artifices of a "captivating personality" and somewhat lacking in oratorical eloquence, he was yet a clear and forceful speaker, whose style was finished and whose arguments were always logical. In manner, he was quiet and unostentatious. He had many friends and he deserved them; and he may be said to have had no personal enemies. He was a man of moderate means, who never sought wealth through the advantages of his position; and no breath of scandal ever touched him. In his home town he was prominently identified with religious and philanthropic work, and was never known to turn aside from those who were in need or in trouble. These sturdy virtues of more worth than superficial brilliancy, won for him the highest respect, implicit trust and deep affection. In 1887, Yale university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Senator Platt was twice married: First, on May 15, 1850, to Annie B. daughter of James P. and Ann Bull, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, who died November 17, 1894; second, on April 29, 1897, to Jeannie P. Hoyt, widow of George A. Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut, a daughter of Truman Smith, former United States senator.

FREDERICK DUNGLISON POWER

POWER, FREDERICK DUNGLISON, D.D., pastor, preacher and chaplain by acclaim of the forty-seventh Congress, was born in Yorktown, Virginia, January 23, 1851. His father, Doctor Robert Henry Power, was a physician of high standing, and was a member of the house and of the senate of his state. In his son's estimation he was characterized by "firmness, sympathy, breadth, conscientiousness and devotion to God and church, country and home." Benjamin Franklin and Lucretia Mott were kinspeople of his mother. Her father, Colonel Jencks, was an officer in the War of 1812. She was a teacher, having been one of the early graduates of Mrs. Willard's famous school at Troy, New York. Her son felt her influence in his moral and spiritual life. A studious and ambitious boy, he was reared on the farm, learning from his laborious life independence, self-reliance and love of nature. He recalls the first battle of the Civil war at Big Bethel, and the encounter of the Merrimac and Monitor in Hampton Roads, and he has vivid recollection of the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, which were near his home.

He entered Bethany college, West Virginia, when seventeen and was graduated at twenty, in 1871, his diploma bearing the name of James A. Garfield, a trustee of the institution. He later received from his alma mater the honorary degree of LL.D. He was ordained to the ministry in 1871, and took charge of three country churches in East Virginia.

Doctor Power was married March 17, 1874, to Miss Emily Brown Alsop, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The same year he accepted the professorship of ancient languages in Bethany college. In September, 1875, he became pastor of the Christian church on Vermont avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, of which he is still pastor in 1906. At that time this church enrolled but one hundred and fifty members. General Garfield was then in congress and a member of the church, as was also Judge Jeremiah S. Black, ex-attorney-general of the United States, and secretary of state, 1860–61. When Gar-

field was elected to the presidency, the present church building was projected as a memorial. It was completed at a cost of sixty-seven thousand dollars. During Doctor Power's pastorate this church and the six colonies it has sent out have numbered over two thousand members.

Doctor Power has published "The Life of W. K. Pendelton, President of Bethany College" (1903); "Bible Doctrine for Young People" (1899); "A Sketch of the Pioneers of the Christian Church" (1898). He was president of the General Home Missionary society, and of the General Educational society of the Disciples of Christ, the denomination of his choice and of his lifelong service. "The classics, Greek, Latin and English, the Bible, with but little theology," are his best loved reading. He enjoys walking, travel and light reading. His own decision led him into the ministry, in which he has been signally useful. He says, "failures have come, and have only stimulated to more persistent effort. They have always been my greatest helps. Christian principles, up-to-date methods, industrious and temperate habits will bring the consummation"—true success in life.

In the dual relation of friend and pastor Doctor Power preached in the Capitol at Washington at the funeral of the martyred President Garfield, in 1881. He is generally beloved in Washington where he has given his best energy to the promotion of the moral and religious elevation of the community. He is an earnest advocate of temperance and of all moral reforms.

REDFIELD PROCTOR

PROCTOR, REDFIELD, governor of Vermont, 1878–80, United States senator since 1891, and member of President Harrison's cabinet as secretary of war from March, 1889, to 1891, was born June 1, 1831, at Proctorsville, Vermont. His father, Jabez Proctor, through Leonard and Mary (Keep) Proctor was a direct descendant from Robert Proctor, one of the four brothers who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635. Senator Proctor's father was a merchant and manufacturer; a member of the governor's council; judge of probate court, and presidential elector, in 1824 and 1836. As described by this son, "His most marked characteristics were business energy, foresight and patriotism."

Betsey Parker was his mother's maiden name, and her influence was strong on him in every way for good. Robert Proctor was the earliest known ancestor in America. His son Leonard moved from the vicinity of Boston to Vermont in 1783, and was the first regular settler in Proctorsville. He served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, in which war Redfield Proctor's maternal grandfather also took part.

His health in childhood was good; and reading, hunting and fishing were his interests in the country villages where his youth was passed. His family circumstances were such that he had no especial difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. He was graduated from Derby academy, Vermont; and from Dartmouth college (in 1851) receiving the degree of A.B., and in 1854 that of A.M. He took a course of professional study in law at the Albany law school, and was graduated from that institution in 1859, with the degree of LL.B. Some years later he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont. Farming and business had occupied him in part up to this time; but from 1860–61 he practised law in Boston, beginning there his active career as a lawyer. In 1861 he entered the Union army as a lieutenant, and served as quartermaster of the 3d Vermont regiment. He was promoted major of the 5th Vermont infantry in September, 1861. He was attached as brigade and

division quartermaster to the staff of General William F. Smith ("Baldy Smith"), in 1862 was made colonel of the 15th Vermont volunteers and was mustered out with his regiment in 1863. As an officer he is said to have been very popular during the war.

He became selectman of the town of Rutland, Vermont, in 1866; and held the position three successive years; he was a member of the Vermont house of representatives, 1867, 1868 and 1888; a member and president pro tempore of the state senate, in 1874; lieutenant-governor, 1876–78; governor of his state, 1878–80; and a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896, being chairman of the Vermont delegation in 1888 and 1896. Meantime from 1864 to 1869 he was a practising lawyer in Rutland, Vermont. From 1869–70 he was receiver of the Sutherland Falls Marble Company, near Rutland, and on its reorganization in 1870 he was elected manager, extending and enlarging the business of the company until it has become by far the largest marble producing company in the world. From 1880 to 1889 he was the president of the Vermont Marble Company, Proctor, Vermont.

Senator Proctor held the position of secretary of war, appointed by President Harrison a member of his cabinet in March, 1889; but as he had been appointed by Governor Page to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George F. Edmunds he resigned his position in the cabinet, November 1, 1891.

While Senator Proctor was secretary of war, the army was put into most efficient condition, for his work was eminently reconstructive and reformatory. His insight as well as his oversight reached every branch of the service, and every department felt the invigorating effect of thorough inspection and attention to details. Our coast and border defenses were strengthened; guns for fortifications and service in the field were constructed and put into position. New tactics suited to modern conditions were prepared, and the whole army was reorganized. His work was also philanthropic and humane; for not only did he raise the standard of the kind of men recruited, but the conditions of army life for enlisted men were much improved; rations of better quality were provided; and the whole matter of punishment in the army—so hard a matter to reduce to exact justice—was put upon a much better basis. It is said that desertions from the army were fewer during the time of his administration than ever before. He had had personal experience of the

raids at St. Alban's, Vermont, and this brought the whole subject of lake and border defenses prominently before his mind. He saw the inadequacy of our coast protection, and this led him to study our whole system of harbor defense. He devoted himself to these problems unremittingly with his customary assiduity, and the result of his quiet but thoroughgoing work was apparent. He had the active assistance and sympathy of the general of the army and of the chief engineers in these efforts. His representations awakened unusual interest and attention in the committees of the house and senate, to whom he looked for the needed legislation to make these much-needed changes. With practical proof that our large cities both on the sea coast and on the lakes were almost defenseless, he demonstrated the necessity that congress should vote the money essential to place our seaboard towns in safety. All the money was voted which could profitably be spent within the year for buying sites for new fortifications, for building batteries, constructing mines and placing heavy guns on the coast defenses. His work speaks for itself; and he brought to bear upon the whole department of the United States army, an intellect trained by all the practical teaching of his life as lawyer, soldier, and proprietor of immense industrial works.

As an illustration of the thought and money he has expended for the bettering of the men employed, of whom there are twenty-five hundred on his large quarries and marble works, he has provided for them a large and finely furnished and appointed building known as the Industrial Young Men's Christian Association. It is fitted up with all the conveniences of a modern club house, with facilities for amusement and recreation and the means of study and self-improvement. It is a call and stimulus to each man in his employ to make the most of himself in every way. Beside the wages he pays the men for their labor in developing his commercial enterprises, he dedicates this building to their moral and educational advancement. It cannot fail to enlarge and strengthen the characters of those who labor in this great industry. The library connected with this institution contains three thousand volumes.

At the election, October 18, 1892, Senator Proctor was chosen to fill the temporary and full terms in the United States senate, and in 1898 he was reëlected and again reëlected in October, 1904. His term of service expires March 3, 1911. He has served most usefully

in the senate as chairman of the committee on Agriculture and Forestry and as a member of the committee on Fisheries, Coast Defenses, Military Affairs, District of Columbia, Post Offices, the Philippines, and on the select committees on the University of the United States, and on Industrial Expositions. He is the author of "Early Vermont Conventions, 1776–1777," published in 1904. He is a member of the Republican party. His pastimes are hunting and fishing. A genealogy of the Proctor family has been published which contains a biographic sketch of Senator Proctor, and his life has been published by the Lewis Publishing Company, New York.

He was married May 26, 1858, to Emily J. Dutton. They have had five children, three of whom are living in 1906. Their oldest son, Fletcher D. Proctor, in 1889 succeeded his father as president of the Vermont Marble Works; he has also served politically in his state as a representative in the legislature, for the term 1890–91, and also for the term 1900–01, and he was also chosen speaker of the house for that year, and in the following year, 1901, he was elected to the state senate of Vermont.

Senator Proctor's address is Proctor, Vermont.

HERBERT PUTNAM

PUTNAM, HERBERT, lawyer, librarian, president of the American Library association, and librarian of congress since March 13, 1899, was born in New York, September 20, 1861. His father, George Palmer Putnam, was a publisher. He was for some time collector of internal revenue, in New York, and was also a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of the same city. His mother's maiden name was Victorine Haven. Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame was a distinguished ancestor. Prepared for college at J. H. Morse's private school, he was graduated from Harvard college in 1883. From 1883–84 he studied law at Columbia college law school. He was called to Minneapolis in 1884 as librarian of the Athenæum, which in 1887 he organized as the Minneapolis public library, conducting it until December, 1891. He was admitted to the bar of Minnesota; and he practised law in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1892–95. In the latter year he accepted the position of librarian of the Boston public library. During the four following years, the income of the library increased from one hundred and ninety thousand to two hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars, and great improvements were made in the different departments, and particularly in the methods for the circulation of books. He held the presidency of the Massachusetts library club during the year, 1896–97, and in this latter year represented the United States as delegate to the international library conference. In 1898 and 1904 he was president of the American Library Association.

Appointed March 13, 1899, the librarian of congress, he continues to hold the office (1906). He is a writer of articles chiefly upon library themes which have appeared in various journals. He belongs to the Tavern club, Boston; to the Cosmos and the Metropolitan clubs of Washington, District of Columbia, and is an overseer of Harvard college. He is fond of walking, rowing, tennis and cycling.

The vocation of librarian has recently become a profession. Courses of study preparatory to the work of a practical librarian are considered almost indispensable. Men who have given time, energy

and concentrated effort to the subject are to be ranked with our best educators. A country which has testified to its appreciation of books, and all which they imply, by housing them in such a structure as the library of congress at Washington, has put its imprimatur on reading, study and research, and has made learning one of the shining marks at which its people cannot fail to aim. Mr. Putnam's native ability, his education, his energy and his devotion to his chosen calling make him the fitting director of so important an institution.

He has received the degree of Litt.D., from Bowdoin college, 1898. Columbia, Illinois and Wisconsin, have given him the degree of LL.D.

He was married to Charlotte Elizabeth Munroe, October 5, 1886. They had two children living in 1906.

WALLACE RADCLIFFE

RADCLIFFE, WALLACE, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1842. His father was Elias Radcliffe, a builder, whose most marked characteristics were energy, generosity, faith and loyalty. His mother's maiden name was Susannah Wallace; and the influence of his mother was strong upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual nature. His earliest known ancestor in America was John Wallace. To the associations of his youthful life he owes much. The environment of his childhood, an excellent education (which his father and mother with true parental instinct made easy and delightful to him) in the Pittsburg schools and especially in the high school and afterward in college, together with his vigorous health, made his early career normal, interesting and progressive; and it was of a truly American type. The home from which he came was one whose standards of right living gave the son of the household high ideals received in daily life, absorbed by his nature and not merely impressed upon him from without. His especial tastes and interests in childhood and youth were for the study of language, poetry, oratory and the management of school societies connected with the educational institutions of the city in which he was born and reared.

After he was graduated at the Pittsburg high school, he studied at the Allegheny academy and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college in 1862. He pursued a course of theological study at the United Presbyterian seminary of Allegheny, with further study at Princeton theological seminary where he was graduated in 1866. His preparation for his life-work as pastor and preacher was thorough; and a mental equipment such as his, with excellent native powers and long training at the best schools of our country, leads naturally to such a position of influence for good as he has attained.

His first pastorate began at the Woodland Presbyterian church, West Philadelphia, which was built under his pastorate, in 1866. Here he remained until 1870. From 1872 to 1883 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Reading, Pennsylvania. From 1885 to 1895 at the Fort Street Presbyterian church, Detroit, Michi-

gan. Since 1895 he has been pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, District of Columbia, one of the leading churches of the city, and the one in which five presidents have worshiped, where the Lincoln pew still retains the wood-work of Lincoln's time.

Doctor Radcliffe has held important ecclesiastical positions. He was moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania and of the synod of Michigan; commissioner to General assembly, 1874, 1883, 1889, 1898, 1899; delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian alliance 1877, 1889, and 1899, and moderator of the General assembly, the highest governing body of the Presbyterian church in America, in 1898.

Public services have been rendered by Doctor Radcliffe outside of his immediate pastoral and church relations, notably in organizing and directing, from 1887 to 1895, the Tappan Presbyterian association of the University of Michigan. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette college in 1882; and that of LL.D. from his alma mater, Washington and Jefferson, in 1901. He has published sermons, church forms, and manuals. He is a member of Sigma Chi, of the Cosmos club of Washington, and of the Presbyterian Historical society of Philadelphia, and a director of Princeton theological seminary. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and has no thought of changing his political allegiance. The books which have been most helpful in fitting him for his life-work, as he looks back at it, are the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," Dr. Hodge's Theology, McCosh, Caird, Tennyson and Dickens. He finds healthful recreation and amusement in golf, walking and in "a good novel." His choice of profession was controlled by the wishes of his parents and by an increasingly peremptory conscience. His aspirations toward the intellectual life were strongly stimulated by one of his teachers, Mr. Andrew Burt, of Pittsburg. His own private studies and the inspiration of school and of his teachers have been the sources of his success, and in offering suggestions to young men he emphasizes the importance of concentration, by saying that "to the lack of full concentration he traces whatever failure he has experienced in his own life"; and he further suggests to young people that "they strive to acquire decision, concentration, independence and the morality founded upon the old Bible."

Wallace Radcliffe was married to Jessie Rawson Walker in May, 1889.

JACKSON HARVEY RALSTON

RALSTON, JACKSON HARVEY. Born in Sacramento, California, February 6, 1857, Jackson H. Ralston has had a somewhat varied career, which may be briefly epitomized. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he is the son of James H. Ralston, a man of high intelligence and ability, who served in both houses of the Illinois legislature and in the senate of California, and was United States circuit judge in Illinois. His mother, Harriet (Jackson) Ralston, exercised an uplifting influence upon his early life, which was passed in different cities of California and Nevada, and at Oyster Bay and Ithaca, New York; his elementary education being completed in the San Francisco high school. He entered a printing office at Ithaca in 1870, and worked at his trade with some persistence till 1878, in which year he represented the International Typographical Union at the Paris exposition. Meanwhile, led by family influence and personal inclination, he had studied law at the Georgetown law school, where he was graduated in 1876.

In 1878 he opened an office in Quincy, Illinois, removing to Washington, District of Columbia, in 1881, where he has since practised law. Among the events of interest in Mr. Ralston's legal career may be named his service as counsel for Felipe Agoncillo, who represented the Philippine Republic in Washington before the war of 1898–99. But much more noteworthy was his work as agent for the United States in the Pious Fund Arbitration between California and Mexico before the Hague Court of Arbitration in 1902, and as umpire for the Italian claims against Venezuela at Caracas and Washington, 1903–04; in both of which he did highly commendable work. He reported the decisions of all the commissions there operating, in a volume, "Venezuela Arbitrations of 1903."

Originally a Republican, Mr. Ralston left that party for the Democratic on the free trade issue. The most influential agency in his career, however, has been his perusal and study of Henry George's famous economic work, "Progress and Poverty." Its arguments converted him to a belief in the single tax theory, and he was presi-

dent of the Board of commissioners of Hyattsville, Maryland, in which town the single tax system had in 1892 its first practical application.

On June 1, 1887, Mr. Ralston was married to Sara B. Rankin of Keokuk, Iowa. He is a member of the Cosmos club of Washington.

JEREMIAH EAMES RANKIN

RANKIN, JEREMIAH EAMES, D.D., preacher and pastor, author and poet, writer of hymns sung round the world, and President of Howard University, was born at Thornton, New Hampshire, in 1828. His great grandfather was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1776. His father, Reverend Andrew Rankin, was a Congregational minister who filled many positions of usefulness with dignity, serving for some years as secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary society. His mother, Lois Eames Rankin, seems to have been a noble woman, exercising a marked moral and spiritual influence over her gifted son. As a boy he had vigorous health, confirmed by the free country and village life in which he passed his youth. His early tastes and interests were of a literary nature. His time was at his own disposal, and although he taught during his vacations to help to pay his way through college, his courses of study at school and college were not interfered with by teaching in term-time. His studies preparatory to college he pursued at South Berwick academy, Maine, and at Chester academy, Vermont; and he was graduated from Middlebury college, Vermont, in 1848. After leaving college he taught for three years. He studied theology at Andover seminary and was graduated from that institution in 1854. He received from Middlebury college the degree of D.D. in 1869 and that of LL.D. in 1889.

He was ordained to the ministry in 1855. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Potsdam, New York, from 1854 to 1855; at St. Albans, Vermont, from 1855 to 1862; at Lowell, Massachusetts, from 1862 to 1864; at Charlestown, Massachusetts, from 1864 to 1869, and of the First Congregational church in Washington, District of Columbia, from 1869 to 1884. He was called in 1884 to the Orange Valley Congregational church, New Jersey, where he remained until 1889, when he was elected president of Howard university at Washington, District of Columbia, accepting the office in January, 1890. He continued in the presidency of this leading collegiate institution

for the colored race until 1903, when failing health led him to resign. For this work, his intelligent sympathy, his broadmindedness and his gentle benignity of manner particularly fitted him; and during his administration the university was enlarged and strengthened in many ways.

His first published book was "The Bridal Ring" (1866). There followed "The Auld Scotch Mither and Other Poems" (1873); "Ingleside Rhymes" (1887); "Broken Cadences" (1889); "Hymns Pro Patria" (1889); "German English Lyrics" (1897); "Subduing Kingdoms and Other Sermons" (1881); "Atheism of the Heart" (1884); "Christ His Own Interpreter" (1884); "Esther Burr's Journal" (1900). He was a regular contributor to the "Independent" and the "Bibliotheca Sacra"; he was for some time the editor of the Pilgrim Press, and he wrote for many religious journals.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the Cincinnati. He has always been in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. His family traditions are of the early New England type, and include much that is finest and best in the old New England American life. As exercise he has enjoyed walking, driving and horseback riding. His mother's wishes greatly influenced his aim in life, and he names as the sources of his strong impulse to attain to what was best in thought and action, "the influence of his wife, and of Professor Park, Professor Phelps and Professor Shedd," who were his teachers at Andover.

The books in which he found especial inspiration were the Bible and Shakespeare. German and English literature were sources from which he derived great pleasure and profit. He enjoyed the humanheartedness of Dickens, and often read aloud from his novels in the family circle. The ideals expressed in Doctor Rankin's writings have found definite and attractive expression in his life and service. Sketches of his life have appeared in the various cyclopedias of biography and in Stedman's American Anthology, which contains selections from his poems.

Doctor Rankin's hymns show simplicity, directness, intensity and imagination. His personal qualities of gentleness, inspiring courtesy, and highmindedness combine with intellectual insight and spiritual beauty to make every verse pure and lucid. Hymns which he has written for special occasions and to help particular measures of reform, have been widely circulated. Perhaps no hymn has ever

found its way around the world in so short a time as did that one of his which was adopted by the Christian Endeavor society as its own, and is sung at all the meetings of that society as their closing hymn, "God be with you till we meet again." It has been translated into many foreign languages. It appeals to universal feeling; and had Doctor Rankin written no other Christian lyric, this one would keep his memory green for years to come. His poems generally have struck the keynote of human affection, high endeavor and interest in unseen realities.

Doctor Rankin was married to Mary Howell Birge, November 28, 1854. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, November 28, 1904. Of his five children, two were living in 1905.

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GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND

RAYMOND, GEORGE LANSING, professor of oratory and esthetic criticism at the college of New Jersey (Princeton university) 1880–93, professor of esthetics at Princeton university from 1893–1905, and professor of esthetics at the George Washington university since 1905, was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 3, 1839. His father, Benjamin Wright Raymond (1801–83) was a native of Rome, New York, and twice mayor of Chicago, a man of great public spirit, generosity and foresight, and of a peculiar delicacy in the perception of social and financial obligations. He did much to secure to Chicago and to Northern Illinois, parks, railroads and institutions of higher learning. His mother, Amelia, daughter of Reuben and Anna (Root) Porter of East Bloomfield, New York, removed with her husband to Chicago in 1836; and from her Professor Raymond seems to have inherited many of his intellectual traits and tendencies. His first ancestor in America, Captain William Raymond of Beverly, Massachusetts (1637–1709) commanded an expedition to Canada and received a grant of land from the crown. Benjamin Raymond (1774–1824) the first civil engineer to explore Northern New York, founder of the town of Potsdam, and of St. Lawrence academy, and judge of St. Lawrence county, was his grandfather; while Governor William Bradford and Edward Doty, Mayflower pilgrims; Governor John Webster of Connecticut, 1590–1661; Captain John Gallop the swamp fighter, 1675—were ancestors; and James Otis, Noah Webster and the Reverend Samuel Hopkins of Newport, Rhode Island, were first cousins of his great grandparents.

He attended private schools in Chicago, a boarding school in Auburn, New York, was graduated at Phillips academy, Andover, in 1858, at Williams college, A.B., 1862; A.M., 1865, and at Princeton theological seminary, 1865. On leaving the seminary he studied in Europe for three years going through courses in esthetics in the University of Tübingen under Vischer and at the Berlin Museum under Curtius, the Greek historian. Subsequently, "believing that all the arts are, primarily, developments of different forms of

expression through the tones and movements of the body, Professor Raymond made a thorough study, chiefly in Paris, of methods of cultivating and using the voice in both singing and speaking, and of representing thought and emotion through postures and gestures. It is the results of these studies that he afterward developed, first into his methods of teaching elocution and literature, and later into his esthetic system." The fundamental proposition of this system is that art is the representation of human thought and emotion through the use of forms borrowed from nature. This proposition, as applied equally to all the arts, his series of esthetic volumes may be said to be written to prove; and his own poetry he aims to have so written as to illustrate this.

On returning to America, he was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Darby, Pennsylvania, 1869–73, and professor of oratory at Williams college, 1874–81; and in intercollegiate contests in oratory and rhetoric, students trained by Professor Raymond won an exceptional number of honors. In 1880 he was called to a department of oratory and esthetic criticism, established especially for him, at Princeton. This position he resigned in 1893 on account of prolonged ill health, but was at once elected professor of esthetics with diminished duties; and he occupied the chair until 1905. He received the honorary degree of L.H.D. from Rutgers college, New Jersey, in 1883, and from Williams college, Massachusetts, in 1889. He belongs to the college fraternities of Kappa Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa; has been or now is a member of the Authors, Players, University, Century and National Arts clubs of New York, of the Nassau of Princeton, and of the Cosmos and University clubs of Washington; also of the Mayflower and Colonial Wars societies, of the National Elocution, Sculpture, Geographic and Archeologic Societies; of the American Philosophical Association; of the Academy of Political and Social Science; of the American Spelling Reform, Social Science, and Modern Language Associations; of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology, and of the American Philosophic Society, etc. He has been an advocate of spelling reform, restriction of child labor, and changes in educational methods, placing special emphasis upon the studies of the humanities and of art; upon which latter subject he has delivered courses of lectures in many colleges and universities. Among his published works are, "The Orator's Manual" (1879); "Modern Fishers of Men," a novel (1879); "A Life

in Song," poem (1886); "Poetry as a Representative Art" (1886); "The Genesis of Art Form" (1893); "The Speaker" and "The Writer" (1893); "Art in Theory" and "Pictures in Verse" (1894); "Rhythm and Harmony together with Music as a Representative Art" and "Painting, Sculpture and Architecture as Representative Arts" (1895); "Proportion and Harmony of Line and Color in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture" (1899); "The Representative Significance of Form," "The Aztec God and Other Dramas" (1900), and "The Essentials of Esthetics" (1906).

He was married August 29, 1872, to Mary Elizabeth Blake of Philadelphia, and they have one but child living, a daughter.

The books that have been most helpful in fitting him for his profession, Professor Raymond enumerates as the Bible, Milton, Shakespeare, Emerson, Tennyson, Goethe, and works on philosophy, criticism and history of all kinds. The road to success to which he points the young American is: "To make himself and his work indispensable on account of qualities connected with his own individuality. He must be able—or seem to be able—to contribute something to life; if to physical life, through his own strength or diligence; if to intellectual life, through his own conceptions or convictions; if to spiritual life, through his own considerateness or courtesy; if to life in general, through being, in the practical sense of the term, a Christian, harmless as a dove but wise as a serpent, outwardly gentlemanly toward all but inwardly cautious in the presence of the envious and the hostile. Some suppose that the American, being a business man, has a sordid, self-seeking ideal, and that to be successful a man must form himself on selfish ideals and by selfish maxims. But the career of President McKinley alone, would be sufficient to prove this supposition false."

GEORGE COLLIER REMEY

REMEY, GEORGE COLLIER, rear-admiral United States navy, retired, has held all grades of a line officer, from midshipman to rear-admiral, and commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station. He has seen long and varied service. He took an important part in the Civil war, the Spanish war, the Expedition to Peking, China, in 1900, and the insurrection in the Philippines from April, 1900, to March, 1902.

He was born in Burlington, Iowa, August 10, 1841; son of William Butler and Eliza Smith (Howland) Remey. His father was a native of Kentucky; his mother of Vermont, a descendant of the Pilgrim, John Howland, who came to America on the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December, 1620. His father, noted for his integrity, was a merchant, who held the office of county treasurer and recorder. To his mother, her son acknowledges indebtedness for true and elevated views of life, morally and spiritually; and the early environments of home, school and companionship, were among the important guiding influences which served to set an originally strong and reliable character upon lines of heroic development, and enabled him to bring his powers to the support of our Government in its hours of critical need.

He was physically strong in boyhood, and was a "good scholar." Living in a town or city during his youth, he attended public or private schools, until he was appointed in 1855 to the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1859, and was assigned to the Hartford, East India squadron, 1859–61. Becoming a lieutenant, August 31, 1861, he took part at the siege of Yorktown, and in the operations on the York and Pamunkey rivers, serving on the gunboat Marblehead. He assisted in the siege and blockade of Battery Wagner, during August and September, 1863, holding also the position of commanding officer of the Marblehead for a time. The naval battery on Morris Island was under his command and he participated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, engaging in a night assault on the fort with the second division of boats under his command, on the night of September 8,

1863, and was taken prisoner. He was held a prisoner by the enemy for over a year, his exchange not being effected until November 15, 1864. He was promoted lieutenant-commander June 25, 1865, and was attached to the steamer Mohongo, Pacific squadron; the naval academy, the sailing frigate Sabine; to the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Ship Canal survey; to the Naval Observatory, Washington, District of Columbia; the flagships Worcester and Powhatan; and was in command of the Frolic, from 1865 to 1873. He was promoted commander, November 25, 1872. He was present at the bombardment of Valparaiso, Chile, by the Spanish fleet, April, 1866. He was on duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and on other duty, from 1874 to 1876. During these years he commanded the naval force on the Rio Grande, November and December, 1875, and January, 1876, at a time when affairs on that border were critical, and he commanded the Enterprise from 1877–78. He was chief of staff on the flagship Lancaster, European station, from 1881 to 1883. It was during this time, in July, 1882, that he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the English fleet. He was on duty at the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia, 1884–86. He was commissioned captain, October 30, 1885, and served as captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia, from 1886–89. He was commander of the cruiser Charleston, Pacific and Asiatic squadrons, 1889–92, and took a conspicuous part in the Itata incident, (a Chilean steamer) in the Pacific in 1891. He was captain of the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1892–95, and was commandant of the same yard 1896–98.

He was made commodore June 19, 1897, and commanded the naval base, Key West, Florida, during the Spanish war; was again commandant of the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1898–1900. His promotion to rear-admiral came November 22, 1898; and he was made commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, April, 1900, to March, 1902. He was chairman of the Lighthouse Board and senior rear-admiral of the active list of the navy from May, 1902, to August 10, 1903, when by operation of law he was transferred to the retired list at sixty-two years of age, carrying with him the respect and esteem of the naval service at large and the appreciation and gratitude of his country.

Admiral Remey is a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Military Order of the Dragon, and of the Society of Foreign Wars. Pro-

fessional books upon naval affairs, and technical studies which he has pursued during his whole career, he has found most helpful in his chosen vocation. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. He finds in walking his chief exercise and his favorite mode of relaxation. His own personal preference caused him to choose the navy; and the success which he has attained in this branch of the service has been purely the result of his application and his strong desire and determination to excel. Admiral Remey's long and honorable career has been distinguished by high devotion to principle, serious application to his profession, great personal bravery and the ability to take advantage of a critical situation. He has participated in many brilliant engagements, and has cruised in all waters. He is one of the diminishing number of our gallant naval officers of high rank whose life and service embraces the time from the beginning of the Civil war to the present peaceful period consequent on the victorious conclusion of the Spanish war and the annexation of the Philippines.

He was married July 8, 1873, to Mary Josephine, daughter of Charles Mason, the first chief justice of Iowa, a native of New York and a descendant of Captain John Mason, who was prominent in the Pequot war.

JAMES DANIEL RICHARDSON

RICHARDSON, JAMES DANIEL, lawyer, representative and speaker in the state legislature of Tennessee, state senator, and permanent chairman of the (Kansas City) Democratic national convention of 1900, a representative in congress from the fifth district of Tennessee for twenty years, and leader of the Democratic minority in the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses, was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, March 10, 1843. His father, John Watkins Richardson, a physician, was "a student, a man of piety and sobriety and of uniform habits of life." His mother, Augusta M. Starnes Richardson, is said by her son to have exercised a very strong and beneficial influence upon his character.

His early life until he was eighteen was spent in the country. After the closing of the war he removed from his country home to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He attended good country schools, and had already entered college and was pursuing a course in Franklin college, when the Civil war broke out. He left his collegiate course without graduating and at the age of eighteen enlisted in the Confederate army, in 1861, as a private. After one year's service, he was promoted to adjutant of the 45th Tennessee regiment, and served through the four years of the war until 1865. He was wounded in the left forearm, at Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864. After the war, he removed to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. For two years he studied law, beginning the active practice of his profession in Murfreesboro, January 1, 1867. The principal public service he has rendered has been in his capacity as representative of the fifth district of his state in congress for twenty years. He declined the reëlection, which his friends believed he could have had (since he had been returned without opposition in his own party for twelve years) in order to devote his entire time to the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry. In 1871 and 1872 he had held the position of representative and speaker in his state legislature; he was state senator from 1873–74. He was chosen a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1896 and 1900; and was permanent chairman

of the Kansas City convention of 1900. In the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses, he was a member of the committee on Ways and Means. He compiled the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents"—a most valuable collection in ten large volumes, printed at the Government Printing House.

He is a member of the Masonic Society; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Honor; of the Knights of Pythias; he has been Grand Master of Masons for the state of Tennessee; Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of Tennessee; Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, the Mother Council of the world; and Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland for the United States. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. He enjoys "all kinds of reading." He is a member of the "Christian church" (also called the "Disciples church"). His personal preference determined his choice of a profession.

Representative Richardson was married January 18, 1865, to Miss Alabama Pippen of Alabama. They have had five children, four of whom were living in 1905.

ROBERT RIDGWAY

RIDGWAY, ROBERT, ornithologist, has always been irresistibly attracted by out-of-door life. The love of nature, and especially of birds, was the dominant trait of his early boyhood, as it is of his later years. His impulse to observe birds with loving interest, and the scientific study he has given to the subject have made him an authority on bird-lore of all kinds. His life and work show the value of a strong bent in childhood as a guide to the best development of one's powers.

He was born in Mt. Carmel, Illinois, July 2, 1850. He says his "father was a lover of nature and well-versed in wood-craft," and his "mother sympathetic and helpful." Brought up in part in a village, he would have been pleased to live in the country as it had especial charm for him. As a boy he was strong, and there were few kinds of manual labor which he did not do. The attractions of out-of-door life for him were so strong that he feels he did not take advantage of the educational opportunities afforded him, for his schooling ended in his sixteenth year. For the spring and summer of 1865, he was occupied as a teamster. From 1867-69, as ornithologist and ornithological artist he accompanied the United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, and did field-work in California, Nevada, Idaho and Utah. He has been curator of the United States National Museum since 1880. For many years he has been vice-president of the American Ornithologists' Union, and for two terms its president. He is a Republican in politics. While not a member of any church, he says, "I am a Christian in my religious beliefs." He enjoys gunning, walking, or driving in the country and horticultural gardening. Strongest in its influence on his life was his love of nature, inherited from both parents, and home influences and surroundings prepared him for contact with men of science. He says, "a more thorough education would have been most helpful"; and he would have every aspiring young naturalist bear constantly in mind that "only thorough, conscientious work will count in the end." He has received the degree of Master of Sciences from the State University of Indiana.

Among his publications are "A History of North American Birds" (co-author with Professor S. F. Baird and Doctor T. M. Brewer, 1874, 3 volumes, pertaining to land birds only), and "Water Birds of North America" (1884, 2 volumes); author of "Nomenclature of Colors" (1886); "Ornithology of Illinois" (1889, 2 volumes); "The Birds of North and Middle America" (1901, 8 volumes, the fourth volume to appear in 1906); and more than four hundred and fifty papers on subjects of interest in ornithology. A new work on "Standards of Color" is (1906) in course of preparation.

Mr. Ridgway was married to Julia Evelyn Perkins, October 12, 1875.

PRESLEY MARION RIXEY

RIXEY, PRESLEY MARION, surgeon-general of the United States navy, and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, was born near Culpeper, Virginia, July 14, 1852, son of Presley Morehead and Mary F. (Jones) Rixey. His early education was obtained in the schools at Culpeper and Warrenton, Virginia, but the male members of his father's family having espoused the Confederate cause, his father's estate was ruined by the war, and in order to finish his education young Rixey was compelled to borrow money. He accordingly entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1843, and then decided to enter the navy as surgeon. He went to Philadelphia, took a post-graduate course in medicine at Jefferson Medical college, passed the prescribed examinations and entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon January 28, 1874.

Of Doctor Rixey's thirty years' service in the navy, eleven years were spent at sea. He served on the old screw sloop, Congress, in the Mediterranean; on board the unlucky Tallapoosa, with the North Atlantic squadron; with the Lancaster, which cruised in European, African and South American waters; and on the dispatch boat Dolphin. On shore he was attached successively to the naval hospital at Philadelphia and Norfolk, and the naval dispensary at Washington, District of Columbia.

During the war with Spain, in 1898, he applied for duty on a battleship, but there was no vacancy. He, however, went to Cuba near the close of the brief naval campaign, on the hospital ship, Solace; and for services rendered the crew of the Spanish warship, Santa Maria, after an explosion on that vessel, he was decorated by the King of Spain. On his return he was again assigned to the naval dispensary, at Washington, becoming, in 1898, the official physician to President McKinley. He remained in attendance upon the president's family, until the death of President McKinley, and he has since served as the official physician to President Roosevelt in conjunction with his official duties in connection with the navy. When

Mr. McKinley was shot at Buffalo, New York, he joined Doctors Mann, Mynter and Parmenter in the unsuccessful attempt to extract the fatal bullet. He was promoted passed assistant surgeon April 18, 1877; surgeon, November 27, 1888; medical inspector, August 24, 1900, and surgeon-general, with the rank of rear-admiral, February 10, 1902—the youngest surgeon-general in the history of the navy. He holds membership in the American Medical Association; Washington Medical Society; and the Association of Military Surgeons.

On April 25, 1877, Doctor Rixey was married to Earlena I. English, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

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Yours Very Truly,
Ellis H. Roberts.

ELLIS HENRY ROBERTS

ROBERTS, ELLIS HENRY, treasurer of the United States from July 1, 1897 to July 1, 1905, was born in Utica, New York, September 30, 1827. He was the son of Watkin and Gwen (Williams) Roberts. His parents were both natives of Merionethshire, North Wales; the father emigrated to the United States in 1817, and located in Utica, New York, where Watkin Roberts, a thrifty and industrious stonemason, continued to work at his trade. When Ellis Henry Roberts was nine years old he found employment in a printing office in Utica where he worked hard and passed through the various grades assigned to the printer's boy, and when twelve years old took his place at the case as a compositor. He determined to gain a college education and saved his earnings for that purpose. He attended Whitestown seminary three terms and was admitted to the sophomore class of Yale college in 1847. He worked at his trade during his vacations and thus paid his expenses at Yale. He took prizes including the Townsend prize in English composition in his senior year; he was chosen by his classmates in his junior year first editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine"; and he was graduated A.B., 1850, and received his A.M. degree in course. He was second honor man of his class and divided the Bristed scholarship with a classmate. He was elected principal of the Utica academy on his return home, and resigned the position in 1851 to accept that of working editor of the Utica "Morning Herald," a leading Whig journal of central New York. He soon became part owner, and in 1854 he purchased the property which was in 1870 organized as a stock company, and he continued as chief owner and editor-in-chief, 1854-89. His position as editor of so important a Whig and Republican newspaper brought him into active participation in politics, and he was elected as a Republican member of the state assembly in 1866, and was chosen to the United States congress as the representative from his district to the forty-second and forty-third Congresses, serving 1871-75. James G. Blaine, in "Twenty Years of Congress," says, "Mr. Roberts entered congress with great advantages and resources.

So well recognized were these that the general opinion of his colleagues indicated him for the Ways and Means committee, a position rarely assigned to any but an old member. Mr. Roberts took active and influential part in all the financial legislation, and soon acquired a strong hold on the house. He always spoke clearly and forcibly, possessing at the same time the art of speaking briefly." He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864 and 1868. President Harrison appointed him assistant treasurer of the United States at New York city in 1889 and he served during Harrison's administration, 1889-93. When he retired from that office in 1893, he was at once elected president of the Franklin National Bank of New York and he served in that capacity for four years, resigning July 1, 1897, to accept the position of treasurer of the United States by appointment of President McKinley and he was continued in office by President Roosevelt.

He was married June 24, 1851, to Elizabeth, daughter of David E. and Ann (Lewis) Morris, of Utica, New York; they had no children. He was affiliated with the Presbyterian church from boyhood, and was active in church work in Utica, New York city and Washington, District of Columbia. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1869 and from Yale college in 1884. He visited Europe in 1868 and again in 1873; and while on the continent he studied points of interest both in and outside of the usual routes of travel. During this visit to the British Isles he made himself acquainted with the locality of the birthplace of his parents and noted the customs, habits and conditions of the hardy Welshmen from whom he was descended. While at college he was elected to membership in the Alpha Delta Phi, the Phi Beta Kappa and the Skull and Bones Societies, and he addressed the general conventions of the Alpha Delta Phi society at Clinton, at Rochester and at Baltimore; and of Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York. He is a member of the American Historical Association, of the National Geographic Society of Washington and of the Economic Society, the Cosmos club and the University club of Washington. He delivered a course of lectures before the students of Hamilton college and of Cornell university in 1884; lectured at Union, Syracuse and Howard universities at different times, and discussed topics of finance before the American Bankers' Association in 1900, 1903 and 1904; the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1903, and

the conventions of various state banking associations. He also served as president of the Editorial Association of the State of New York; of the Fort Schuyler club, Utica, New York; of the Oneida Historical Society; of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association; of the Patria club, and of the St. David's Society, New York city; of the Yale Alumni Association, of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Washington Economic Society. He credits his incentives to self-education, always encouraged by his widowed mother, to examples in American history, biography and general literature, of which he has been a constant reader. He urges upon young men the careful study of the Bible, of general history and of the best literature, and advises them not to scorn manual labor and to be systematic, enthusiastic, self-reliant, always learning something and always looking upward. He is the author of "Government Revenue, Especially the American System" (1884); "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State" (1887, revised edition 1904); "Addresses at Centennial Celebrations of the Battles of Oriskany and of the Sullivan Campaign" (published by the State of New York, 1877 and 1879 respectively); "To Greece and Beyond" (Utica Herald, 1873); "Annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States" (1897, *et seq.*), and of addresses before the Bankers' Associations of New York, of the states of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana previous to 1900; of Georgia (1901); and North Carolina (1904) and of the District of Columbia (1903); nearly all published by the respective associations.

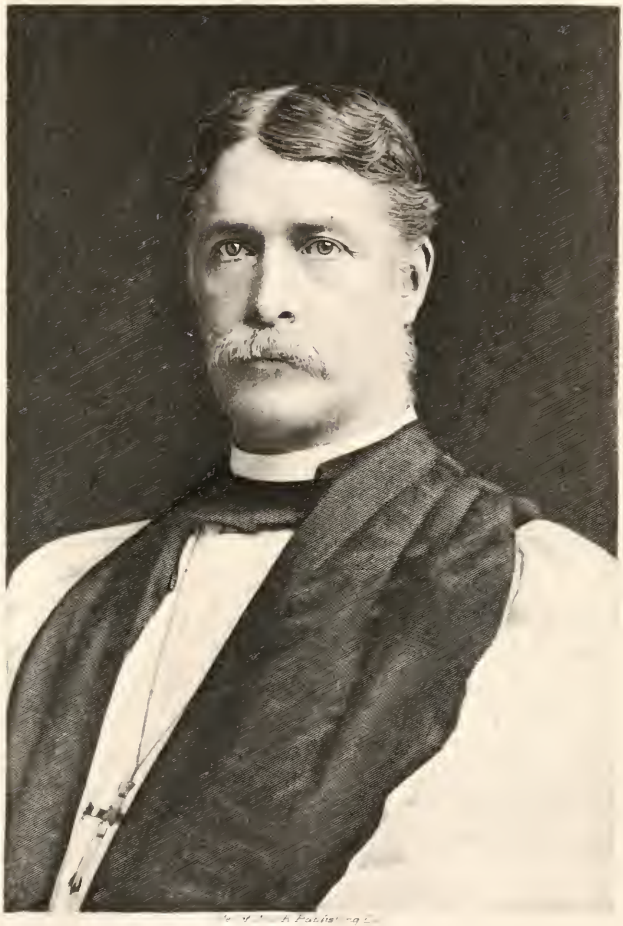
HENRY YATES SATTERLEE

SATTERLEE, HENRY YATES, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, District of Columbia, like the brilliant English preacher Frederick W. Robertson, while a boy was strongly drawn to the profession of a soldier. His life-work in his later-chosen vocation, while it has made evident qualities of courage and leadership which would have fitted him for a military career, has abundantly demonstrated the wisdom of the choice which led him to the nobler calling.

He was born in New York city, January 11, 1843. His father, Edward Satterlee, was a man of leisure, who held various public offices connected with the city government of Albany, New York. He was artistic in temperament and was the founder of the "Gallery of Fine Arts," and of the Musical Society of the "Concordia" in Albany. His mother was a devout Christian woman, with literary gifts, a great reader; and she insisted on his mastering the classics. His earliest ancestor in America was Benedict, son of Reverend William Satterlee, Vicar of Ide, Devonshire, England, a royalist clergyman, who came to New London, Connecticut, in 1685; he is descended from Sir Edmund de Sotterly, who was made a baronet under Edward III., for services in the wars in Wales.

Until his thirteenth year he lived in Albany, New York. As a boy he showed a decided taste for the natural sciences. He had a chemical laboratory of his own, had built a steam engine when he was thirteen years old, and spent his leisure hours out of school in such pursuits.

The family removed again to New York city, where they spent their winters, passing their summers at West Point. Young Satterlee had instruction under tutors up to the year 1858, when the family went to Europe. On their return from Europe, being strong and vigorous in health, he earnestly desired to enter West Point military academy. His father would not consent unless he first went to college. As this necessitated his graduation before he was twenty-one years old, he was pressed for time, and sometimes had to study



Yours truly
Henry L. Satterlee

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far into the night. He entered Columbia college, from Columbia college grammar school, in the freshman class of 1860, and passed an examination for the sophomore class three months afterward, and was graduated in 1863.

He then had the keen disappointment, after having made every preparation for West Point, of not being able to secure an appointment.

Regarding this period of his life, he says: "When I found, on leaving college, that it was impossible for me to go to West Point and enter the army, a higher ideal of a soldier's life took possession of me. I felt that I wanted to help my time to take its stand, and I decided to enter that profession where I felt that I would be most useful in my day and to my generation. Strange to say I think I was brought into the ministry by reading Carlyle's "Chartism" and "Past and Present." These works dwelt so strongly upon the burning wrongs to be righted in modern civilization, that I felt that the minister of Christ, as the character-builder in a community, was the man best fitted to do this kind of work. This was what determined the choice of my profession. That choice was contrary to the wishes of my parents and relatives; and certainly the circumstances of my own life pointed very clearly to a secular sphere; for quite a prominent position in Wall Street was offered me when I graduated from college."

He entered the General theological seminary in New York city, was graduated from that institution in 1866, having been ordained deacon nearly a yearbefore. He became the assistant to a venerable clergyman, born before the British colonies became independent of England, the Reverend Doctor Andrews. He remained in this parish of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, New York, as assistant minister, for ten years and as rector from 1875 to 1882; and during this time the parish became one of the strongest rural parishes in the diocese of New York.

He became rector of Calvary church, New York, in 1882–96, declined election as assistant Bishop of Ohio in 1888, declined election as Bishop of Michigan in 1889, was consecrated first Bishop of Washington in 1896.

In order to reach the people of the slums of New York, he built up a manifold East side work, with the conviction that this class could not be raised unless human nature were treated in its entirety. There was the Galilee Mission and Calvary Chapel for rescue and

spiritual work; a free reading room for intellectual needs; a lodging house where three hundred men lodged each night; and a coffee house in which on an average six or eight hundred meals were given every day. While doing this work, he was actively engaged in opposing Tammany Hall; and he suffered many inconveniences on account of this opposition. He was for years a member of the Civil Service committee in New York. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college, in 1882, and from Princeton in 1896; and that of LL.D. from Columbia college in 1897. He is the author of "Christ and His Church" (1878); "Life Lessons of the Prayer Book" (1890); "A Creedless Gospel and the Gospel Creed" (1894); "New Testament Churchmanship" (1899); "The Calling of the Christian" and "Christ's Sacrament of Fellowship" (1902); "The Building of a Cathedral" (1901).

In founding the new diocese of Washington, Bishop Satterlee's aim has been to emphasize the separation of the church from the state, not merely for the sake of the state, but for the sake of the freedom of the church, and in order that she may deliver her Gospel message fearlessly, untrammeled by any secular or political influences. The cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul was founded several years before he came to the diocese. In giving his efforts to this work, while he has labored to secure the land and bring to the cathedral foundation material resources, his first aim has been to create and set in motion the spiritual work of the cathedral. Bishop Satterlee started regular open air services on the cathedral grounds for the preaching of the gospel; built an altar of stones from Jerusalem for the administration of the Holy Communion, and erected a baptismal font, paved with stones from the River Jordan and large enough for immersion, for baptism.

Aided by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst and the late Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, the educational work of the cathedral is provided for in the foundation of a school for girls and a school for boys.

Bishop Satterlee has always taken a great interest in young people, and has had between one and two hundred young men under his charge while they have been preparing for the life of missionaries and clergymen.

The one ruling thought which he has always presented to them is "that the chief cause of failure in life is want of faith in Christ and Christ's direction; that Christ who came to this world from the out-

side is the only one *who knows.*" And to young men he says: "Two opposite thoughts always present themselves in beginning life; the first is, 'How much can I get out of life—how much of honor, pleasure or riches?' The second is, 'How much can I *give*—how can I give myself for the building up of God's kingdom of truth and righteousness among men?' While the majority of young men choose the first, and only a handful the second of these alternatives, the latter become the robust men and the moral leaders of their generation; and the highest success in life comes to him who follows unswervingly those seven greatest things in life, which are set forth in the Lord's Prayer."

Bishop Satterlee was married June 30, 1866, to Jane Lawrence Churchill. They have had two children. Their son, the Reverend Churchill Satterlee, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, died in 1904. His wife and three children survive him. Bishop Satterlee's daughter is living (1906).

CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE

SAWTELLE, CHARLES GREENE, quartermaster-general United States army, retired; was born at Norridgewock, Somerset county, Maine, May 10, 1834. His father, the Honorable Cullen Sawtelle, was a native of Norridgewock (a descendant of Richard Sawtelle who came from England about 1636, and settled in Groton, Massachusetts); a graduate of Bowdoin, class of 1825, a lawyer, register of probate, state senator, 1843–44, representative from his district in the twenty-ninth and thirty-first Congresses, 1845–47 and 1849–51, and was married to Elizabeth Lyman in 1830.

Charles Greene Sawtelle was brought up in his native village, attended Mount Pleasant academy, Amherst, Massachusetts, Phillips academy, Andover, and was graduated at the United States military academy in 1854. He was made brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1854, second lieutenant 6th United States infantry, March 3, 1855, first lieutenant June 5, 1860, regimental quartermaster 6th infantry February 15, 1857, to May 17, 1861, and on May 17, 1861, was acting regimental adjutant. He was transferred to Washington, District of Columbia, in August, 1861, and placed in charge of the quartermaster's depot at Perryville, Maryland; and in March, 1862, was transferred to the Virginia peninsula where he had charge of disembarking troops and forwarding supplies to the Army of the Potomac. He was assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain of staff up to September, 1862; was acting chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, September–November, 1862; chief quartermaster of the 2d corps, November, 1862–January, 1863, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, staff volunteers; was chief quartermaster cavalry bureau, Washington, District of Columbia, August 1863-February, 1864. On the retreat of Banks' army from the disastrous expedition up the Red river, he constructed a bridge across the river at Atchafalaya using twenty-one river steamers as pontoons, over which the army passed in safety, May 15–19, 1864. He was chief quartermaster military division of West Mississippi, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, staff volunteers, June 6, 1864, to June 2, 1865;

chief quartermaster military division of the Southwest, with rank of colonel, staff volunteers, June 3 to July 17, 1865; of the military division of the Gulf, July 17, 1865, to August 15, 1866; and of the Department of the Gulf, August, 1866, to April 1, 1867, and of the fifth military district, April 1, to August 31, 1867. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, United States army, March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion," and brigadier-general United States army "for faithful and meritorious services in the quartermaster's department during the rebellion," and continued on quartermaster's duty in the various departments up to August 19, 1896, when he was made quartermaster-general United States army with the rank of brigadier-general. He remained at the head of the department until he was retired from active service, February 16, 1897.

He entered the army through personal preference; and his military service received commendation from Generals Grant, Sheridan, Canby, Hancock, Ingalls, Porter, Williams, Schofield, Howard and Stoneman, and from Quartermaster-Generals Meigs and Holabird. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, a companion of the military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Sons of the Revolution; of the University club of New York city; of the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia and of Maryland.

He was married March 30, 1869, to Alice Chester, daughter of Edmund Sewall and Sarah (Stacey) Munroe of Englewood, New Jersey, and their three children were living in 1905.

RUFUS SAXTON

SAXTON, RUFUS, United States army officer, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, October 19, 1824. His parents were Jonathan Ashley and Miranda (Wright) Saxton. His father was a lawyer, editor and farmer, a man of high ideals, a lover of freedom and "a firm believer in the power of man to overcome unfavorable conditions." He held the office of justice of the peace. Among the early ancestors of the family in this country were Captain Salmon White, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and the Reverend Jonathan Ashley, the first Congregational minister of Deerfield, Massachusetts.

Rufus Saxton was graduated from the United States military academy at West Point in 1849. He entered the active work of life as a second lieutenant of artillery. In 1853–54, he was in command of an expedition to explore and survey a route across the Rocky Mountains for the Northern Pacific Railroad. For "indomitable energy, sound judgment and crowning accomplishment" in this work he received the thanks of the governor of Washington Territory. In the Civil war he was chief quartermaster on the staff of General Lyon in 1861 and later on that of General McClellan, and General Sherman. For "distinguished service and good conduct" in the defense of Harpers Ferry, when an attack upon that position was threatened by General Stonewall Jackson, May 26, 1862, he received the thanks of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and was awarded a medal of honor by the government. He was military governor of the Department of the South, superintended the recruiting of colored troops, participated in the attack on Charleston, and was commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, until the end of the war. He was afterward chief quartermaster of various departments. By successive brevets he reached the rank of major-general of volunteers and by promotion that of colonel of the army. In 1888 he was retired with the rank of colonel and assistant quartermaster-general.

He was married to Mathilda Gordon Thompson, March 11, 1863. He received the degree of A.M. from Amherst college. Among the organizations to which he belongs are: The Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion, Medal of Honor Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Metropolitan club of Washington. In politics he has always been a Republican. His religious connection is with the Unitarian denomination. The books which he has found most helpful he names as, the Bible; the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, Tennyson, Dickens, Holmes, Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, Browning, Whittier, Higginson, Channing, Spencer, Bulwer, Thackeray; and books on history. He has given some attention to physical culture from which he has received great benefit. The relaxations, sports and amusements which he has enjoyed are riding, driving, hunting, fishing, dancing, checkers, chess, baseball and whist.

In early life he had the usual tasks which fall to the boy on the farm, but they were not so exacting as to interfere with his studies. He was fond of reading, and he enjoyed the common country sports and pastimes. Circumstances over which he had no control determined his line of effort, but when his career was once chosen, he entered heartily into his work, and for forty-three years he served the government with zeal and fidelity. To the young he would say that "forgetfulness of self" should be the guiding principle of life.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY

SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT. There is probably not in the entire annals of the United States navy a more interesting personal record than that of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, nor the chronicle of a career more varied and active. Almost from the time when in young manhood he took up his life work, he was a participant in events formative of character, and in turn he exerted upon history-making episodes in many different parts of the world the influence which is inalienable from a strong, vigorous personality. Withal, his triumphs in achievement have been thoroughly and typically American, marked by that decision, energy and definiteness of purpose which have proved foundation stones in the careers of so many of the men of mark in the republic.

Winfield Scott Schley was born near the town of Frederick, Maryland, October 9, 1839. He was the great-grandson of John Thomas Schley, who came to America from Germany, in 1739. The father of the subject of this sketch, likewise named John Thomas Schley, was successively a lawyer, a merchant and a farmer; and at all times one of the leading men of the community in which he lived. His son has designated as the father's most marked characteristics: "High morality, respect for the law, and an enthusiastic love of country." The briefest review of the life of Winfield Scott Schley cannot fail to show that these principles descended from father to son.

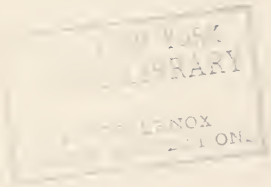
All the ancestors of Winfield Scott Schley were sturdy in devotion to the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and in the constitution of the fathers; but aside from the example thus afforded, a most beneficial influence was exerted throughout his early boyhood by his mother, Georgianna Virginia McClure Schley. She was a woman of exceptional character and her influence was very strong upon the intellectual, moral and spiritual life of her son.

His boyhood did not differ materially from that of the normal healthy lad of the period. He was fond of play; and the soundness of his principles was evidenced even at this early day by his insistence

Very truly yours

W. S. Schley

Rear Admiral U.S.N.


RARY
LENOX

upon *fair play* in everything. His early life was passed partly in the country and partly in town; but he was possessed of an unusually strong constitution as the result of a generous devotion to outdoor life. Young Schley's father was possessed of property, and his son was never confronted with the necessity of performing manual labor for a livelihood; but he never hesitated to do all that came to his hand, feeling always that there was dignity in labor.

In youth, Schley had few difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. After passing through the primary schools at Frederick, Schley attended in turn the Frederick academy and St. John's academy, at Frederick. He entered the United States naval academy at Annapolis, September 20, 1856, and was graduated from that institution in 1860.

His first active duty in his profession as a naval officer was on board the frigate Niagara, which cruised to India, China and Japan, in 1860–61, primarily for the purpose of carrying back to their home the ambassadors from Japan who had been sent to the United States in 1859. On August 31, 1861, Schley was advanced to the grade of master and served on the frigate Potomac. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant and served on the Winona, Monongahela and Richmond, under Farragut, in the Mississippi River campaign and the actions in the vicinity of Port Hudson, from March 16 to July 9, 1863, participating in many engagements. In common with every other young officer who was intimately associated with Farragut, Schley gained much by force of example from the great naval commander. Indeed, he has been as ready as Admirals Dewey, Clarke and Watson, to attribute much of the fame which came to him during the Spanish-American war to the knowledge of means and methods gained from that famous preceptor during the Civil war.

During the years from 1864 to 1866 Schley served as executive officer of the gunboat Wateree in the Pacific, and in 1865 he put down an insurrection of Chinese coolies in the Chincha Islands, and upon the occasion of a revolution at La Union, San Salvador, landed one hundred men and protected the interests of citizens of the United States. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander; and he served as instructor at the United States Naval academy from 1866 to 1869. The period from 1869 to 1872 found him serving as executive officer of the United States steamship

Benicia, on the Asiatic station, and during this interval he took an active part in the capture of the forts on Kang Hoa Island on the Salee river in Korea, during the trouble between the United States and the Hermit kingdom.

For the four years from 1872 to 1876, at the Naval academy, he was at the head of the department of modern languages. On June 10, 1874, he was promoted to the rank of commander. The conclusion of his stay at the Naval academy in 1876 was followed by another three-year period of sea service; and while in the Essex, on the Brazil station, Commander Schley gained distinction by rescuing from the Island of Tristan d'Acunha an American crew which had been shipwrecked there.

One of the most notable achievements of Schley's career occurred in 1884, when he commanded an expedition which sailed to the Arctic ocean and rescued from death Lieutenant Adolphus W. Greely and six companions, at Cape Sabine, Grinnell Land. The undertaking was, from the outset, a most hazardous and difficult one. Two previous expeditions, well equipped in every way, had been turned back by the ice pack and obliged to abandon the quest. Schley's entire conduct of the enterprise was thoroughly characteristic of the man. His preparations were in themselves such as to deserve success, for they were characterized by great thoroughness and minute attention to detail. To perfection of system, essential in its way, Schley added tenacity of purpose. When the ice pack threatened to close in and to become as formidable an obstacle as it had proved in the case of the two previous expeditions, it was thought that Schley might have to turn back; but he held on, claiming that this obstruction only afforded additional reason why the search should be prosecuted with vigor. And this proved to be the case; for when Lieutenant Greely and his companions were found their condition was such, as the result of starvation, that they could not possibly have lived more than two days longer. For his work of rescue, Commander Schley received from the Maryland legislature a vote of thanks and a gold chronometer watch, and from the Massachusetts Humane Society a gold medal.

In 1885 he was made chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the navy department at Washington; and on March 31, 1888, he was promoted to the rank of captain. When the cruiser Baltimore was placed in commission, Captain Schley took command

of her, and held that position from 1889 to 1892. During this period occurred another incident which tried his mettle. The Baltimore was cruising in South American waters at the time of a revolution in Chile and of much ill feeling toward the United States on the part of the people of Chile; and while the vessel was in the harbor of Valparaiso, a number of the crew who were on shore were attacked by a mob which killed several of their number and seriously wounded many others. After this affront, feeling ran high on both sides; and had it not been for Captain Schley's firmness and cool-headed judgment, the consequences might have been seriously detrimental to the relations between the two nations. However, the American officer proved himself a diplomat as well as a man of courage and determination; and within a few months after the attack the difficulty was settled through Captain Schley, the Chilean government apologizing for the insult and paying an indemnity of seventy-five thousand dollars.

In August, 1891, Captain Schley carried the body of John Ericsson, the inventor, to Sweden, and was presented with a gold medal by the king. He served as lighthouse inspector, 1893–95; served on the cruiser New York, in 1895–97; and during 1897–98 acted as chairman of the lighthouse board at Washington. On February 6, 1898, Schley was promoted to the rank of commodore; and with the call to arms for the conflict with Spain he was selected to command the flying squadron formed to protect the Atlantic seaboard, the armored cruiser Brooklyn being detailed as his flagship.

With the vessels of this fleet he was present at the battle which destroyed Cervera's squadron off Santiago on July 3, 1898; and on August 10, 1898, was promoted by the president to the rank of rear-admiral "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." On August 19th, of this same year, he was selected as one of the commissioners to direct the evacuation of Porto Rico. Honors were showered upon Admiral Schley as a result of the part he played in the Battle of Santiago. Receptions and banquets were held in his honor in most of the principal cities, and he received numerous handsome tokens of esteem, including a jeweled medal from the Maryland legislature, a gold and jeweled sword from the people of Pennsylvania, and a silver loving cup from the people of Atlanta, Georgia.

Admiral Schley was, on April 14, 1899, assigned to duty on the naval examining board, and on April 27th of the same year he was

transferred to the naval retiring board as senior member. He rounded out his forty-seven years of service under the flag in all parts of the world in war and in peace by a final interval of duty as commander of the South Atlantic squadron, to which he was assigned on November 18, 1899, continuing in this capacity until his retirement, on October 9, 1901, upon attaining the age-limit fixed by law.

After the close of the Spanish-American war, friends of Admiral Schley and Admiral Sampson engaged in a controversy as to which of these officers was actually in command of the American fleet before Santiago in the engagement which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron and the capture of its personnel. Admiral Sampson, while technically in command of the assembled naval forces, was temporarily absent (under order of the navy department) from the scene of battle on the day of conflict. The controversy, which was but a parallel of other famous disputes in the history of the United States navy, would probably have been allowed to run its course unnoticed by Schley had it not been for charges of irregularities made in a history of the United States navy in use as a text book at the United States naval academy. The accused officer felt that he could not permit the aspersions cast upon his official acts to pass unchallenged, and made a request for a court of inquiry, which convened on September 12, 1901. The majority report of the findings of this court was not wholly favorable to Admiral Schley in a few details; but to these, most vigorous exception was taken by Admiral Dewey, who was president of the court. The report served to free Admiral Schley from all charges of irregularity, and the congress of the United States forthwith prohibited the use of the offending Maclay history at the naval academy.

On September 10, 1862, Winfield Scott Schley was married to Anne Rebecca Franklin, daughter of George E. and Maria C. Franklin, of Annapolis, Maryland. To this union three children have been born, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are living in 1906. Admiral Schley is identified with the Protestant Episcopal denomination. He is the author of "The Rescue of Greely," published in 1885, and of "Forty-five Years Under the Flag," published in September, 1904. On June 22, 1899, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum of the United States; the Masonic fraternity; the United Service club of New York; the New York Yacht club; the Seawanaka Corinthian

Yacht club, of New York, and the Metropolitan club of Washington. He is not identified with any political party, and has not held public office outside of his profession.

While he has not, since the heyday of youth, devoted especial attention to athletics, Admiral Schley is an ardent devotee of outdoor life and exercise, and spends much time in walking, fishing, and other open air sports and exercises. Asked what especial lines of reading he has found most helpful in fitting him for the work of life, Admiral Schley cites the Bible, and works which relate to general history and the intellectual development of Europe, as well as the works of Thackeray, Washington Irving, Cooper, Moore, Tennyson and Longfellow. In his own profession he was particularly inspired by the careers of Blake, Nelson, De Ruyter, De Witte, Van Tromp, Hawk, Collingwood, Wellington, Napoleon, Washington and others. However, his strongest impulse to strive for such prizes in life as he afterward won, came from the lives and careers of the great captains who had gone before him, and especially from the careers and examples of that trio of famous admirals, Farragut, Porter, and Foote.

Estimating the effect of different influences upon his own success in life, Admiral Schley has placed "first, the home, as the abiding place of love and patriotism"; next, school and its companionships, as teaching equality and establishing the friendships of life; and contact with men in active life, as widening experience and broadening views of duty, of honor, of honesty and purpose as a citizen. Admiral Schley has attributed to love of travel, always strong in youth, his own choice of a profession. As a suggestion to young Americans in search of the secret of success, he says: "There is no profitable life to any one who does not remember that honor, honesty, and truthfulness in all things are the primordial law of usefulness in the fullest and widest sense everywhere. These added to charity in all things must result in good citizenship."

THEODORE SCHWAN

SCHWAN, THEODORE. The United States has always had the advantage of receiving into the number of its citizens, some of the strongest elements of the Old World. Many of our most useful and most highly valued citizens have been transplanted from the compact, cultivated traditional tillage of civilizations older than our own to become fruitful and powerful under the free institutions of our republic. During our Civil war, the fine military mind and training of more than one of our noted leaders was the gift of foreign lands. The history of many leaders beside Sigel and Schurz proves the attachment felt by Americans to the Germans, akin to us in racial stock and in their love of liberty.

Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan, United States army, retired, is a citizen of foreign birth to whom our country owes a debt of gratitude. His services began during the Civil war, but he is one of the few surviving general officers of that war whose length of service—forty-two years—has spanned the period including both the Civil war and the Spanish war. He was born in Hanover, Germany, July 9, 1841. His father, H. C. Schwan, was a clergyman, and also held the position of professor at the Gymnasium at Stade, Hanover.

In his early youth Theodore had a tutor and attended a public school; later he attended the Gymnasium at Stade, but he was not graduated, as at the age of sixteen he emigrated to America.

He enlisted as a private in the United States army in 1857. He was promoted to the various non-commissioned grades, and served with his regiment in the Utah expedition, 1857–58, under General A. S. Johnston. With this same regiment he participated in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns. He commanded, as second lieutenant, a company of his regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, May 8 to 12; North Anna, Pamunkey and Totopotomey rivers, May 22 to June 1; Cold Harbor and vicinity, and Bethesda Church, in June, and in the siege of Petersburg, June–October, 1864. Brevetted captain, October 1, 1864, for gallant service at the battle of Chapel House,

Virginia, and major for gallant and meritorious service during the war, he was awarded a medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action, at Peeble's Farm, Virginia," in which battle he commanded his regiment.

In 1866 he was promoted captain; and major and assistant adjutant-general, July 6, 1886. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel February 19, 1895, and colonel May 18, 1898. He was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, which grade he held till February 28, 1901, and vacated only in consequence of his appointment as a brigadier-general United States army, February 2, 1901. In the interval between the Civil war and the war with Spain, he served on frontier duty in Texas; was transferred to the Department of Dakota; was on recruiting service; was senior instructor in the Infantry Tactics, and assistant instructor in other departments at the Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Attached to the adjutant-general's department, in 1886, he was on duty in the war department until 1892. Subsequently he was sent abroad to obtain military information—being attached to the embassy of the United States in Berlin for that purpose. He also served as inspector-general of the Department of Dakota and as adjutant-general of the Department of Dakota and of the Platte. For some months after the declaration of war against Spain, he assisted at the war department in the organization of a volunteer army; and he was then placed in command of the 1st division, 14th corps, near Mobile. On July 31, 1898, he embarked for Porto Rico with his brigade. He commanded the expedition which expelled the Spanish troops from Western Porto Rico, after having defeated them twice, the second engagement occurring on August 13, 1898, and being fought in ignorance of the preliminary treaty of peace which had been concluded on the preceding day. General Miles, in his official report, says: "Great credit is due to the troops who composed and the general who commanded the expedition for well-sustained and vigorous action in the face of most trying conditions."

Recalled to the United States he was on duty at the war department until June 20, 1899; chief of staff to the general commanding the United States troops in the Philippines, and principal assistant to the military governor of the Islands, to April 15, 1900. Of the first of two expeditions of which he had charge, General Lawton,

department commander, thus speaks: "In the exercise of good judgment, perseverance and energy, General Schwan has successfully conducted this expedition through a country almost impassable for an army at the most favorable period, *during the rainy season*, upon which the enemy depended most for their safety; and I recommend that for personal gallantry displayed on this occasion and for the successful conduct of this difficult expedition, General Schwan be awarded a brevet in the regular army." In the second and more difficult expedition, commanding some four thousand men, he destroyed or scattered the insurgent forces in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas. The operations of this expedition resulted in the permanent occupation of twenty-one towns. Under the law applicable to the case, General Schwan was, at his own request, placed on the retired list, February 21, 1901. His address is 1310 Twentieth street, Washington, District of Columbia.

HUGH LENOX SCOTT

SCOTT, HUGH LENOX, adjutant-general in the United States army, military governor of Cuba, 1900–02; and author of valuable ethnological works, was born at Danville, Kentucky, September 22, 1853. He is the son of William M. Scott, a Presbyterian minister, "a fine speaker, kindly and very religious." His mother's maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Hodge, a daughter of Doctor Charles Hodge, Presbyterian divine, author, teacher, of Princeton theological seminary. His mother's influence over his early development was strong both intellectually and morally. His earliest known ancestor in America was Josiah Franklin. Among his especially distinguished ancestry was Benjamin Franklin.

His health was excellent in childhood, his early life having been spent in Princeton, New Jersey, where he developed sportsman-like tastes and proclivities. His studies preparatory to West Point military academy were carried on at small town schools, chiefly at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and at Edge Hill school, Princeton, New Jersey. He was graduated from West Point, June 14, 1876; was commissioned second lieutenant, 9th United States cavalry, June 15, 1876; he began his active career as a soldier at Fort Lincoln, Dakota, in 1876; was transferred to the 7th cavalry June 26, 1876, and in this year served in the Sioux expedition, and in the following year served in the expedition against the Nez Perces Indians; promoted first lieutenant, 7th cavalry, June 28, 1878, and was assigned to Camp Robinson, Nebraska, and participated in the Cheyenne expedition during this year. The years from 1878 to 1891 were spent on duty, chiefly with the Indians of the plains; and it was at this period that he had excellent opportunities of studying the sign languages, spoken languages and dialects of several of the tribes of North American Indians. He was honorably mentioned at the war department for his services at Oklahoma in 1891. He was put in charge of the investigations in regard to the Ghost Dance disturbances, 1890–91. He had great success in enlisting and commanding Kiowa, Comanche and

Apache Indians, forming Troop L, 7th cavalry, 1892, until they were mustered out (being the last troop of Indians mustered out of the service of the government), after five years enlistment.

He was promoted captain of cavalry, January 24, 1895, and was in charge of Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apaches, 1894–97. He was assigned to duty at the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, District of Columbia, writing his technical work on the sign language of the Plains Indians of North America, 1897.

At the breaking out of the war with Spain, he was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general United States volunteers, 2d and 3d divisions of the 1st army corps, May 12, 1898, to 1899; he was commissioned adjutant-general, Department of Havana, under General Ludlow, March, 1899-May, 1900; in the meantime he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, August 17, 1899. In May, 1900, he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general of the division of Cuba until August 12, 1900. August 13, 1900, he was promoted adjutant-general division of Cuba, until November 15, when the Division of Cuba was changed to the Department of Cuba. Under Major-General Leonard Wood, he was military governor of Cuba for two years, 1900–02. Since that time he has been on duty with General Wood, assisting in transferring the government of Cuba from the United States to the Cuban authorities, and in closing the affairs of the military government of intervention in Cuba. He was appointed Governor of Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, September 2, 1903, and held this position in 1905.

He delivered an address on the sign language of the Plains Indians, before the Folk-Lore Societies of the World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois, 1893, which has been published in their proceedings. He was a member of the Philomathian Society, Lawrenceville; Whig Hall, Princeton university; of the Society of Spanish wars; he is a Master Mason; a member of the Anthropological Society, Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Metropolitan club, Washington, District of Columbia. He is a Republican in his sympathies, but is identified with no party, in politics. Works on military art are his favorite reading.

His relaxation and amusement take the form of sportsmanship generally; riding to hounds, running, swimming and riding. His own personal wishes and those of his family and relatives coincided in the

decision for a military career, and the discussion of topics of military interest gave him his first impulse to strive to do his best.

He was married June, 1880, to Mary Merrill, at Standing Rock, Dakota. They have five children.

His address is, care of War Department, Washington, District of Columbia.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON SEE

SEE, THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON, astronomer, in charge of the twenty-six-inch equatorial telescope at United States naval observatory, Washington, District of Columbia, and of United States observatory, Mare Island, California, and professor of mathematics in the United States naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland, was born on a large farm near Montgomery City, Missouri, February 19, 1866. His father, Noah See, was a politician, strong in the Democratic faith, a successful civil engineer, county surveyor, and by his strict attention to business, just dealing and active interest in public affairs, he became a man of note in his community. His mother, Mary Anne (Sailor) See, daughter of James and Sabina (Cobb) Sailor, was a woman of strong intellectual and religious nature and was a powerful factor in shaping the life of her son. His grandfather, Michael See, married Katherine Baker. His great grandfather, Michael See, was a soldier in the American Revolution; and his great uncle, Adam See, was a state senator of Virginia during the war of 1812. The Sees settled in New York about 1730, coming from the Rheinish Palatinate, Germany; and others of the family migrated to Virginia.

Thomas J. J. See was a robust youth, devoted to books, numbers, trees, stars and all objects of nature. He was brought up in the country on a farm until eighteen years old and became inured to all sorts of farm work. His interest in intellectual things was so eager that he made rapid progress in learning despite a limited attendance at a country school. He read Humboldt's "Cosmos" when eighteen years old, and this fixed his purpose to become an astronomer. He practically prepared himself for college and was graduated at the Missouri State university, A.B., L.B., Sc.B., 1889; A.M., L.M., M.Sc., 1892. At the University of Berlin he studied three years, and he was a volunteer observer at the Royal observatory, receiving from Berlin the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1892. He aided in the organization of the Yerkes observatory, 1893–96, and was docent at the University of Chicago, 1893; assistant instructor, 1893–95;

instructor, 1895–98; astronomer at Lowell observatory, City of Mexico, and Flagstaff, Arizona, in charge of the survey of the Southern heavens, 1896–98; professor of mathematics, United States navy from 1899, on duty at United States naval observatory, Washington, District of Columbia, 1899–1902, and in charge of the United States naval observatory, Mare Island, California, from 1903.

He discovered the theory of tidal evolution in the development of systems of double stars and multiple stars; his lectures on sidereal astronomy before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1899, called his eminent ability to the attention of President McKinley, who appointed him United States naval astronomer. He discovered six hundred new double stars; remeasured some fourteen hundred double stars previously discovered; computed about forty-five orbits of double stars, and became recognized as an authority on stellar astronomy.

He was originally a Democrat in politics, but did not accept the silver platform as adopted by the party in 1896 and 1900, and in 1898 voted the Republican ticket. He is an Episcopalian in his religious faith. He was always interested in the advancement of learning and claimed that "American education should be restored to a classic basis—the only true basis of liberal culture, the only source of high ideals and inspiration in life, without which little of high order can be obtained." His own reading in addition to mathematics, physics, and astronomy, he extended to the classics, including Greek philosophy and Greek poetry—Sophocles, Homer, Virgil, Horace, etc., etc. He finds his relaxation from professional work in the study of art, Greek poetry, the composition of popular articles, including occasional odes, in walking in the country while he exercises deep breathing, in viewing the mountains and the ocean, and in the game of tennis. He feels that in the formation of his character, home influence in giving purpose in life and high ideals, stands first; the interest of a few good professors fixed his career, especially that of Professor W. B. Smith of Göttingen, who held the chair of physics and mathematics at the State University of Missouri, and subsequently at Tulane university, New Orleans, Louisiana. The lesson of his early life furnishes an incentive to American youth, as it shows what can be done in a few years by earnest effort. His titles in learned societies include: Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Mitglied der Astronomischen Geschellschaft; Member of

the London Mathematical Society; American Mathematical Society; Société Mathématique de France; Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung; American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; Washington Academy of Sciences; Philosophical Society of Washington; Academy of Sciences of St. Louis; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the British Astronomical Association; Honorary member of the Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico, etc., etc. He is the author of "Die Entwickelung der Doppelsternsysteme" (Berlin, 1892); "Inaugural Dissertation" at University of Berlin; "Researches on the Evolution of the Stellar System" (Vol. 1, 1896); "Catalogue of Five Hundred New Double and Multiple Stars in the Southern Hemisphere, Discovered at the Lowell Observatory," published in the Astronomical Journal (1898); and of about one hundred and fifty other scientific and popular papers in technical journals and magazines, and in the "Proceedings" of learned societies.

FRANK SEWALL

SEWALL, FRANK, S.T.D., clergyman, author and educator, was born in Bath, Maine, September 24, 1837. His father, a man of "business enterprise, independent thought and deep religious convictions," was, by occupation, a ship-builder. He held the office of representative in the legislature of his state. The influence of his mother was of an elevating nature morally and spiritually. His earliest known American ancestor, Henry Sewall, came from Coventry, England, to Newbury, New England, in 1634; and his great grandfather, Colonel Dummer Sewall, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and a man of marked individuality, was prominent among the founders of Bath, Maine. In his youth Frank had vigorous health and found his particular delights in nature, books and music. He grew up in the busy town of Bath, Maine, taking his share of the labors about the house with his brothers. From the private school of the Misses Allen, he entered the regular grammar and high school course of the public schools, and was admitted freshman at Bowdoin college in 1854, graduating from that institution with the degree A.B. in 1858. At Tübingen and Berlin universities he studied philosophy and theology, 1859–61, in Tübingen, following courses in both the Catholic and Protestant seminaries. Among the lecturers he heard were Hefele, Christian Baur, Michelet, Ranke and Bopp. In 1862, Bowdoin college gave him the degree of A.M.; and in 1902, that of S.T.D.

He began his active life-work in Glendale, near Cincinnati, Ohio, as a licentiate in theology, 1862. He was ordained a pastor in the New Church in 1863, and remained in the pastorate of Glendale till 1870. He became president of the New Church college at Urbana, Ohio, in 1870, and held the office until 1886. Resigning this office for a sojourn in Europe, he was a pastor at Glasgow, Scotland from 1886–88. Since 1889, he has been pastor of the New Church, Washington, District of Columbia. He is general pastor of the Maryland Association of the New Jerusalem, and chairman of the Board of

Visitors of the New Church Theological school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is president of the York, Maine, Historical society; corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society; member of the Washington Society of Philosophical Inquiry; of the American Philosophical Association and of the Cosmos club, Washington, District of Columbia. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternities; he is president of the New Church Evidence Society, and of the Swedenborg Scientific Association. In politics, he is a Democrat and has never changed his allegiance.

The special lines of reading most helpful to him have been the scientific, philosophical and theological works of Swedenborg, Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Taine, Symonds, Goethe and Janet. His relaxation has been music, sketching and country walks. For physical culture, he practises Sandow's home exercises. His own personal preference led him into his profession, and he says in regard to the impulse which first guided him in this direction, "In Rome on the Pincian Hill in the winter of 1858–59, I was moved to devote myself to the ministry of the New Church, and to write to Doctor Immanuel Tafel, the Swedenborgian scholar and editor, at that time librarian of the University at Tübingen, Germany, with reference to my coming to enter as a student at the university. Born and baptized in infancy in the New Church, my religious education inclined me to the church, and my philosophical studies in Germany led me to the broader view of the theology of the New Church in its universal relations." He thinks young Americans will be strengthened by the "possession of a strong and rationally entertained Christian faith, the regular observance of religious obligations, the assertion of principle before expediency, and the making of conscience the guide in civil as well as in individual life."

Doctor Sewall has published many volumes, among them are "The Christian Hymnal" (1867); "The Pillow of Stones" (1876); "The New Metaphysics" (1888); "The Ethics of Service" (1889); "Dante and Swedenborg and other Essays in the New Renaissance" (1893); "The Angel of the State" (1896); "Swedenborg and Modern Idealism" (1902). He has translated from the Latin: Swedenborg's "The Soul, or Rational Psychology" (1886); from the Italian: "The Poems of Giosue Carducci" (1892), and from the French: "The Trophies," Sonnets of J. M. de Heredia (1900).

He was married, October 28, 1869, to Thedia Redelia Gilchrist, of New York. They have five children, the oldest of whom is the artist and writer, Mrs. Alice Archer Sewall James.

SETH SHEPARD

SHEPARD, SETH, LL.D., jurist, was born in Brenham, Texas, April 23, 1847. His parents were Chauncey Berkley and Mary Hester (Andrews) Shepard. His father was a lawyer, and afterward a farmer; a man of firmness, courage and a high sense of honor, whose chief public service was rendered as a member of the Texas state senate. His earliest known ancestor in this country was Elder William Brewster, of Plymouth. Other distinguished members of the family were Samuel McDowell, a member of the house of burgesses, and of the Virginia convention, 1775 and 1776, a colonel in the Revolution and afterward a judge in Kentucky; and Thomas Prince, who was governor of Plymouth colony.

His early life was passed in the country. His health was good and his tastes and interests were those of the average boy. He performed various tasks on the farm, and in summer "Looked after the flocks"—an occupation which gave him time for study and reflection, of which he made good use. When the private schools were in session he attended them; but the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was about fourteen years of age, badly disorganized the schools of Texas. He studied at a military institute for four months. From July 4, 1864, until the close of the war, he served as a volunteer private, in Co. F, 5th Texas mounted volunteers in the Confederate States army. Chiefly because his father desired that he should enter this profession, he afterwards studied law. For this purpose he attended Washington college (now Washington and Lee university), from which institution he was graduated in 1868. In the following year he commenced the practice of law at Brenham, Texas; and later he was in active practice at Galveston, and at Dallas in the same state. He was a member of the Texas state senate, 1874–75, regent of the University of Texas, 1884–92; and from May 1, 1893, he was associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia until January 5, 1905, when he was made chief justice of that court. For several years he has also been a lecturer at the Georgetown university school of law.

He was married first to Caroline Nelson Goree, January 18, 1882; and second to Etta Knowles Jarvis, March 15, 1891. Of his four children all are now living. He is a member of the Cosmos club of Washington; of the Mayflower Society; of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the United Confederate Veterans; the Southern History Association, and fellow of the Texas Historical Association. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite forms of relaxation are walking, rowing, sailing and fishing.

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN

SHERMAN, JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT, lawyer, financier, mayor of Utica, representative from New York in the fiftieth to the fifty-ninth Congresses, 1887-1907, was born in Utica, Oneida county, New York, October 24, 1855. His father, Richard U. Sherman, was a prominent journalist in central New York; a member of the New York assembly 1858, 1875 and 1876, and a member of the convention that amended the constitution of the state of New York in 1867. His mother, Mary Frances Sherman, was a woman of strong mental and moral character and to her the son owes much for the cultivation in his life of strong traits of character. His great grandfather, Colonel Lawrence Schoolcraft, was a soldier in the American army in the Revolution and an officer in the army during the war of 1812, and married Margaret Anne Barbara Rowe; his great[2] grandfather, John Schoolcraft, married Anna Barbara Bass and his great[3] grandfather, James Calcraft, came from England to Canada as an officer in the British army in 1727 and subsequently settled in Albany county in the province of New York, where he was a surveyor and school teacher and changed his name from Calcraft to Schoolcraft. Colonel Lawrence Schoolcraft was the father of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (1793-1864) the celebrated ethnologist, explorer and author. James Schoolcraft Sherman passed his boyhood on the farm of his father and performed the light farm work usually assigned to farmers' sons. In 1867 his parents removed to Utica, New York, and he was transferred from the country district school to Utica academy and when graduated, to Whitestown seminary, where he was also graduated. He then entered Hamilton college and was graduated there A.B. 1878. He took a course in law at Hamilton for one year and in 1879 continued the study of law in the office of Beardsley, Cookinham and Burdick in Utica, New York, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1880. He formed a law partnership with Mr. Cookinham as Cookinham and Sherman in Utica; and his law practice bringing him in touch with financial and business enterprises, he became president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company and of the New Hartford

Canning Company and a director in various local railroads, the Utica City National Bank and the Troy Public Works. He was the Republican candidate for mayor of Utica in 1884 and was elected in March of that year by a substantial majority although the city had for years been carried by the Democrats. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892 and chairman of the state Republican conventions of 1895 and 1900. He was elected Republican representative from the twenty-third congressional district of New York to the fiftieth Congress in November, 1886 by a plurality of one thousand four hundred and ninety-four votes, and he took his seat December, 1887, and served on the committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and on that on the eleventh Census. He was reëlected to the fifty-first Congress in November, 1888, by a plurality of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one votes and on the assembling of that congress he was made chairman of the committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and a member of the committee on the Judiciary. He was defeated for the fifty-second Congress in the twenty-fifth district in November, 1890, by Henry W. Bentley, Democrat, who received five hundred and sixteen plurality. He was, however, reëlected from that district to the fifty-third Congress over Representative Bentley by a plurality of eight hundred and forty-six votes; and was made a member of the committee on Indian Affairs and Reform in the Civil Service. He was reëlected to the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and the fifty-sixth Congresses and in the fifty-fourth Congress he was made chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs and a member of the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and of the joint committee on the Washington Centennial. Reëlected to the fifty-seventh Congress, in addition to the standing committees on which he had served in the fifty-sixth, he was made a member of the special committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. He was reëlected to the fifty-eighth Congress in 1902, and served on the same committees. He became a member and served as president and governor of various fraternities, societies and clubs including the Sigma Phi, Royal Arcanum, Elks, University and Republican of New York and the Fort Schuyler, Yahurdasis and Sadaquad of Utica, New York. As a member of the Presbyterian church he has been interested in all the movements of that denomination toward the spread of the gospel and the amelioration of the condition of mankind.

He was married January 26, 1881, to Carrie Babcock, at Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Sherman received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1903.

He found his most profitable reading as a young man, in American history (including the biographies of notable Americans) and American politics as recorded in the "Federalist" and in the "American Statesman" series. The principal incentives that determined his success in life were the influence on his young life of his mother's precepts, and the example of his father as witnessed in his domestic and political life. Public office was urged upon him rather than sought, as his desire was to remain at home and give his attention to his law practice and to the management of the banking, manufacturing and railroad interests with which he was connected. He accepted public office as a duty that could not be neglected, and has performed it at a sacrifice of comfort, domestic inclination and financial advantage. He credits his success in life to temperate habits, truthfulness, honesty, industry and perseverance, all of which contributed to building up stability of character. His expectations and ambitions as a boy he feels have been greatly exceeded in the accomplishments of his life.

GEORGE SHIRAS, Jr.

SHIRAS, GEORGE, Jr., graduate of Yale, class of 1853; lawyer in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1856-92; presidential elector, 1888, associate justice United States Supreme court for eleven years, 1892-1903; was born in Pittsburg, Allegheny county Pennsylvania, January 26, 1832. His father, George Shiras, was a man of standing in his community, possessed a knowledge of men to an uncommon degree and had a local reputation as a wit. His mother was Eliza Blaine, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Blaine) Herron. His paternal grandparents were George and Hannah (Perry) Shiras. George Shiras, Jr., was a student in the preparatory department of Ohio Wesleyan university, Athens, Ohio, and was graduated at Yale university in the class of 1853, the class graduating one hundred and eight men and the roll including Wayne MacVeagh, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Andrew Dickson White, Edward Coke Billings, Charlton Thomas Lewis and Randall Lee Gibson, men who like Shiras have acquired a wide national reputation. He studied in Yale law school one year, 1854; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in Pennsylvania, 1857-92. He acquired a reputation that established him as one of the leading lawyers of western Pennsylvania. His name was presented to the Republican members of the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1881 as candidate for United States senator after a deadlock had made it necessary to select a third candidate, and when proposed he was nominated by a majority of two, but the vote was reconsidered and John Inscho Mitchell, of Wellsboro, was made the candidate of the party and elected as successor to William A. Wallace, Democrat. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888, and in 1892 when a vacancy occurred on the bench of United States Supreme court by reason of the death of Mr. Justice Bradley on January 22 of that year, President Harrison. appointed Mr. Shiras to be associate justice of the United States Supreme court. The appointment was confirmed by the senate and he took the oath of office October 10, 1892. When the question as to the constitutionality of the income tax, (created by the bill imposing a tax upon all incomes above four thousand dollars which became a

law by receiving the signature of President Cleveland,) was brought before the supreme court for adjudication, Justice Shiras voted against its constitutionality and the question was so decided by a majority of one. A strong dissenting opinion was submitted by the minority, and the incident brought the name of Mr. Justice Shiras prominently before the public as he was at the time the junior member of the supreme bench in time of service. Having reached the age limit under the retirement act, he resigned from the bench, February 18, 1903, after eleven years service, and after reaching the age of seventy-one years. His resignation took effect February 24, 1903, and Judge William R. Day of the United States Circuit court was appointed his successor by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Shiras was married December 31, 1857, to Lillie E. daughter of Robert and Charlotte (Hambright) Kennedy, of Pittsburg, and they had two sons living in 1906. At the thirtieth reunion of his class in 1883 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale, the faculty having requested that the class designate the member deemed most worthy for the degree. In the life of Mr. Shiras we find an example of steady development in one direction. His mind was trained in the channel of his chosen profession and he does not appear to have wandered far from the path apparently marked out by himself from his early boyhood. Brought up with no anxiety as to earning a livelihood, provided with an excellent classical education and enjoying the advantages of the best instructors both in the arts and in law, he developed a judicial mind and for thirty-six years was in constant practice before the bar in the highest courts of his native state. While affiliated with the Republican party he took no active part in politics, contenting himself with the duty he owed the many clients who entrusted the safety of their property to his hands, when forced into litigation. The Republican state committee when looking for strong men to place on the electoral ticket in the presidential election of 1888 selected him, and this appears to be the only time his name was brought before the voters of Pennsylvania. His learning and knowledge of the law pointed him out as a suitable member of the United States Supreme court, and President Harrison named him to the position. His eleven years service on the supreme bench fully justified the wisdom of the chief executive.

His opinions, between two hundred and three hundred in number, are to be found in the "Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States" (Vols. 246-292).

CHARLES DWIGHT SIGSBEE

SIGSBEE, CHARLES DWIGHT, rear-admiral in the United States navy, was born in Albany, New York, January 16, 1845, son of Nicholas and Agnes (Orr) Sigsbee. His early inclinations led him toward a naval career, and he received appointment to the United States naval academy at Annapolis, in 1859, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. He served throughout the Civil war, first in the West Gulf squadron and later with the North Atlantic squadron. He was on board the Monongahela at the battle of Mobile, and took part in the preliminary and final assaults on Fort Fisher.

The war over, he was assigned to various duties until 1874, having in the meantime been promoted lieutenant and lieutenant-commander, the latter in 1868. In 1874 he was placed in command of the Blake, and during the succeeding four years was engaged in deep sea explorations in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Gulf of Maine. During part of the time Professor Alexander Agassiz, was upon the Blake directing the deep sea dredging.

Shortly after taking command of the Blake, Commander Sigsbee began the institution of improvements in the instruments for deep sea sounding, and virtually designed a new machine for that purpose, which has since been widely adopted throughout the world. The results of the deep sea soundings made by the Blake, under his command, were published in an appendix to the report of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, for 1880, under the title "Deep Sea Sounding and Dredging: A Description and Discussion of the Methods and Appliances used on board the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Blake." This work has proved valuable in many ways, especially with reference to the intricate problems involved in the study of the Gulf Stream. The report is recognized as a comprehensive and standard treatise on deep sea exploration.

In recognition of his scientific work, Admiral Sigsbee has received medals and diplomas from the British government, and decorations have been presented to him by the late Queen Victoria, and by

William I., of Germany. These justly prized possessions went down with the Maine into the waters of Havana harbor, but were recovered by divers who searched the wreck of that ill-fated vessel. He was promoted commander in 1882; and captain in March, 1897, and in the following April was assigned to the command of the battleship Maine, which was so dramatically destroyed in the harbor at Havana, February 15, 1898. This tragic episode brought him into international fame, not only as a brave officer and true patriot but as an officer who had shown admirable self-restraint and judicial temper under the most trying of all conceivable circumstances. Upon his return to Washington, after the destruction of the Maine, he was tendered a brilliant reception attended by one of the most distinguished assemblages ever brought together at the national capital, including the president and vice-president of the United States, statesmen, diplomats, scientists, military and naval officers and many other distinguished guests.

During the war with Spain he commanded the auxiliary cruiser, St. Paul, and on May 24, 1898, cut off the Spanish fleet from its coal supply by capturing the collier Restormel. From September, 1898, to January, 1900, he was in command of the battleship Texas; he was the head of the Naval Intelligence Bureau during 1900–02; in command of the League Island, Pennsylvania, navy yard, in 1903; and subsequently he served on the Naval Construction Board and the Naval General Board. He was made rear-admiral August 10, 1903. Probably the best account of all the circumstances surrounding the Maine enigma and its consequences is contained in his "Personal Narrative of the Battleship Maine."

For several years prior to his taking command of the Maine, Captain Sigsbee was hydrographer of the navy department. While thus in charge of the hydrographic office, he developed many improvements tending to simplify and strengthen the hydrographic work of the navy—the data and material furnished the marine from both the practical and scientific sides. On the whole, his contributions to our knowledge of the sea bottom and its topography, place him in the front rank of scientific hydrographers. During his detail in charge of the hydrographic office, he was a member of the United States Board of Geographic Names.

In November, 1870, Admiral Sigsbee was married to Eliza Roger Lockwood.

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CHARLES EMORY SMITH

SMITH, CHARLES EMORY, LL.D. Prominent among the men who have made their mark upon the history of our days by the trenchant pen of the journalist, and whose statesmanship has been manifested in the public service of the United States, may be named Charles Emory Smith, late postmaster-general of the United States, and editor of the Philadelphia "Press," who has made himself widely known by the commanding position which he has given the journal under his control, by his powers as an orator, his skill as a diplomatist, and his ability as a man of affairs.

There is much in the career of Mr. Smith to illustrate his character and to indicate the cause of his success. Born in Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut, February 18, 1842, he seems to have inherited from his father, Emory Boutelle Smith, an excellent native judgment and skill in controversy, while some of his finer mental qualities seem to have come to him from his mother, Arvilla T. (Royce) Smith. Farther back in his ancestral line we meet with the name of Captain Isaac Smith, one of the patriots who fought for American liberty in the Revolutionary war. While still quite young, the boy showed an active mind, love of study and an interest in politics which was to become the molding force in his career. The family moved to Albany, New York, when he was seven years of age, his mother dying two years later. Here amid the stirring scenes of the capital of the Empire State, his education was obtained. He passed from the public schools to the Albany academy, and thence to Union college, at Schenectady, where he was graduated in 1861. While in his senior year at the Albany academy, a strong prevision of the coming man was shown in the boy—though but sixteen years of age—he became connected with a daily newspaper, the "Evening Transcript," and for six months he contributed editorial articles to its pages—a marked instance of precocity of intellect and journalistic genius. While at Union college he did editorial work on the "University Review," an intercollegiate quarterly. His early interest in political questions was further shown by his becoming captain of the "Wide Awakes," an undergraduate Republican club in college.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Smith received an appointment as military secretary to General John F. Rathbone, who was engaged in enlisting recruits for the Civil war. While in this employment he was promoted to judge advocate-general, with the rank of major, and for a period was engaged in the office of the adjutant-general of the state. After the election of Horatio Seymour, a Democrat, as governor, in 1862, Mr. Smith's connection with this service ended, and he became a teacher in the Albany Boys' academy, retaining the position for several years. At the same time he resumed editorial work, contributing to the pages of the Albany "Express"; and in 1865 he purchased an interest in this paper and gave up the profession of teaching for that of journalism. At that time the "Express" was a local journal, of little influence; but the presence of fresh editorial force was quickly manifested, and the paper rose into rivalry with the Albany "Journal," then the recognized organ of the Republican party at the New York State capital. His editorship of the "Express" continued until 1870, and was diversified, 1866–68, by service as secretary to Governor Fenton. In 1870 he accepted a position as associate editor of the "Journal," of which he afterward became editor-in-chief. Before engaging in newspaper work Mr. Smith had married Miss Ella Huntly, June 30, 1863.

His position as editor of the influential Albany "Journal" made Mr. Smith still more prominent in the political field. He became an influential force in the state conventions of his party. He was especially active in preparing the annual platforms of the Republicans; and in 1877 he inserted in the platform a plank in favor of civil service reform, New York's earliest endorsement of the measure. For five years of the interval between 1874 and 1880, he was chairman of the committee on resolutions; and in 1879 he was president of the convention. In 1876 he also served as a delegate to the Republican national convention, and as a member of the committee on resolutions he drafted a large part of the party platform. Meanwhile his pen was making itself vigorously felt on the editorial page of the "Journal," with which he remained connected for ten years, from 1870 to 1880. His leading position as an editor was recognized by his election as president of the New York State Press Association in 1874. He was also made a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1879–80.

In 1880 Mr. Smith left Albany for Philadelphia, which has since been his place of residence, exchanging the "Journal" for the Philadelphia "Press," of which he has been the editor for the last twenty-five years. The "Press" long made prominent by the forceful pen of its original proprietor and editor, John W. Forney, in 1880 needed fresh vitality; and Mr. Smith proved himself the right man in the right place. The paper was quickly brought back to its old position as the leading Republican organ of eastern Pennsylvania. It took an advanced stand in the presidential campaign of 1880, and in 1884 attained a national position by its aggressive support of Blaine and Logan as the Republican candidates. Since then the "Press" has maintained its standing as a dignified and resolute champion of Republican aims and interests, and has long been outspoken in the cause of municipal reform. Its editor has frequently been called from the sanctum to perform important political duties. In 1887 he was chairman of the Union League committee which was mainly instrumental in selecting a candidate for the first mayor of Philadelphia under its new reform charter. This official, Edwin H. Fitler, was named by Mr. Smith as a candidate for the presidency in the national convention of 1888. In 1890 Mr. Smith was nominated by President Harrison for the important diplomatic post of United States Minister to Russia, the appointment being quickly confirmed by the senate. Two years were spent by him in St. Petersburg, where he maintained with efficiency the interests of the United States. It fell to him to distribute to the famine sufferers in Russia the money and provisions contributed for their relief by the people of the United States; and he made an earnest though ineffective effort to mitigate the severity of the "May Laws" directed against the Russian Jews. He resigned in 1892 to resume his editorial duties on the "Press," which became very active in the ensuing presidential campaign. In 1895 Mr. Smith extended his labors on the political platform to the West, speaking with Governor William McKinley in Ohio; and in the national convention of the following year a large part of the platform came from his facile pen. On April 21, 1898, President McKinley appointed him to the cabinet position of postmaster-general, which post he held until the death of the president by assassination, and continued to hold under the Roosevelt administration until January 15, 1902, when the demands upon his time of his journal, the "Press," obliged him to resign. During his nearly four

years' control of the postal interests of the United States, Mr. Smith did much to improve the operation of the department, especially in its new feature of rural free delivery, which received a large development under his supervision.

These are the leading events of Mr. Smith's career. What is the significance of that career? What influences molded the man? In a word, for what does his life stand? As a boy he had excellent advantages of education; as a young man, he was at once brought into active relation with public events. In his youthful years he had been much more given to study than to sport, and was especially fond of historical reading, and particularly of American history. In his school life we find pronounced indications of his native bent, in his editorial work while still a school boy, in his interest in college politics, and in his precocious editorial proclivities. That his profession would be that of a journalist, and that he would mingle largely in public events in later life, seemed foretold in these early influences, studies and inclinations. He was thrown into the current of political life from the period of his boyish editorial venture. And so clearly did he see the trend of the political forces of the time, and so wisely did he contribute to them and guide them, that he reached some of the highest positions in the gift of the nation, and used his opportunities and his powers for the good of the nation.

As regards the conditions and limitations of his career we cannot do better than to quote from words spoken by himself: "If I have fallen below what I might have done (and this is surely true) I think it due to an easy disposition to be satisfied without coming up to my own standards. Every man has his limitations, greater or less, but he ought in the long run to measure up to his own best."

The truth of this remark by no means applies especially to Mr. Smith. It is true of most men.

The essentials of success, in his view, are a well-ordered life, in which one does his best instead of being content to do fairly well, concentrates his labors instead of wasting his forces in scattered efforts, and devotes himself to constant instead of intermittent work in his chosen field of life-labor.

Mr. Smith's standing in the public life of the nation has been recognized by college honors from several sources. Union college, his alma mater, conferred on him in 1889 the honorary degree of LL.D.; and this degree was also given him by Lafayette college in

1899, by Knox college in 1900, and by Wesleyan university in 1901. His social alliances are with the Union League of Philadelphia and the Union League club of New York, both partaking of political character; and he is a member of the Masonic order. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist denomination.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH

SMITH, WILLIAM ALDEN, lawyer, legislator, member of the United States house of representatives, from the fifth Michigan district, was born at Dowagiac, Michigan, May 12, 1859. During youth his educational advantages were limited to the common schools, and when twelve years of age, his parents removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where for some time he was a newsboy, and messenger in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1879, he received an appointment as page in the Michigan house of representatives, and, after three years of service with that body, was made assistant secretary of the Michigan State senate. During this time he had taken up the study of law and in 1883, he was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon the active practice of his profession, advancing with rapid strides until he attained a prominent position at the bar of his state.

During the years 1888, 1890 and 1892 he was a member of the Republican state central committee; and in 1895 he was elected a representative in congress from the fifth Michigan district. He has served in the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses, and has been reëlected to the fifty-ninth Congress. He is chairman of the house committee on Pacific Railroads, and a member of the committee on Foreign Affairs.

From 1886 to 1901, Mr. Smith was general counsel for the Chicago and West Michigan, and Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad companies. He is now the president of the Grand Rapids "Herald," and first vice-president of the Peoples Savings Bank of Grand Rapids, his home city. His ability as a lawyer, his readiness in debate, his calm judgment on public issues, and his sterling personal qualities have made him a valued member of the national legislative body. In June 1901, Dartmouth college conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the committee having in charge the memorial exercises of the late President McKinley at Washington, District of Columbia.

In 1886, Mr. Smith married Nana Osterhaut.

NEHEMIAH DAY SPERRY

SPERRY, NEHEMIAH DAY, son of a farmer and manufacturer, was brought up in the country, attended the district school and a private school in New Haven, Connecticut, became a school teacher, a mason and a builder and contractor in New Haven; was councilman, alderman, selectman, secretary of state of Connecticut, postmaster of New Haven for twenty-eight years, and representative in congress since 1895. He was born in Woodbridge, New Haven county, Connecticut, July 10, 1827. His father, Enoch Sperry, was a farmer and manufacturer, known for integrity, sobriety, and strict uprightness in all his dealings. His mother Atlanta (Sperry) Sperry, was the daughter of Asa and Eunice (Johnson) Sperry. His paternal grandparents were Simeon and Rachel Sperry and his first ancestor in America, Richard Sperry, who came from Wales to New Haven colony about 1643. Nehemiah Day Sperry was the third son of a family of four boys and one girl, and worked on the farm and in the mill and attended the district school in the winter months until he was himself fitted to teach. He then taught in the neighboring district school until he was fourteen years old. He went to New Haven in 1841, where he worked to pay his board and tuition while attending the school kept by Professor Amos Smith. He also learned the trade of mason and builder and made that business his occupation. He became selectman of the town of New Haven in 1853; member of the common council of the city, 1853; alderman, 1854; president of the New Haven chamber of commerce; secretary of the state of Connecticut, 1855-56; postmaster of New Haven, 1861-85 and 1889-93; and representative from the second district of Connecticut in the fifty-fourth and following congresses, serving on the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and as chairman of the committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. He was originally a Whig, was a delegate to the American national convention that met in Philadelphia in June, 1855, to formulate a party platform, and was made a member of the committee on platform. The question of slavery divided the conven-

tion and led to a minority (antislavery) report on platform, and many of the antislavery men withdrew and joined the Republican party then also in a formative state. Mr. Sperry was a leader of the bolters. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1856 that met in Philadelphia June 17, and nominated John C. Fremont for president. He became chairman of the Republican state committee and was continued at the head of the state committee for many years. He was a member of the Republican national committee of 1860 and served as its secretary through the presidential campaign that elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States; secretary of executive committee chosen to conduct Lincoln's campaign—seven members—with headquarters at the Astor House, New York; and he served during the Civil war as chairman of the recruiting committee. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864 which assembled at Baltimore, Maryland in June, and renominated President Lincoln, with Andrew Johnson for vice-president. When there was pressing need to complete the Monitor as planned by John Ericsson he became bondsman for its builders. He declined the appointment by Postmaster-General Randall as a commissioner to examine the postal systems of Europe; and on the election of President Garfield he was favorably presented as a candidate for the postmaster-generalship in Garfield's cabinet, but when the secretary of state was selected from New England he was not available. He became a member of the National Board of Trade, a member of the Quinnipiac club of New Haven and was affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He is a member of the Congregational church.

He was married in 1847 to Eliza H., daughter of Willis and Catherine Sperry, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, who died in 1874, leaving two daughters; and he was married a second time in 1875 to Minnie B., daughter of Erastus and Caroline Newton, of Lockport, New York.

AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD

SPOFFORD, AINSWORTH RAND, LL.D., librarian, author, lecturer, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, September 12, 1825. He is the son of L. A. Spofford and Grata Rand Spofford. His father was a clergyman, and a man of "industry, probity, studiousness and piety." His mother's influence over him was "chiefly moral." His earliest known ancestor in America was John Spofford, who settled in 1638 in Essex county, Massachusetts, coming from Yorkshire, England, where "Spofford Castle" still stands, although in ruins.

In early life, young Spofford's health was almost uniformly good, but his strength was slight. In his village life he found books, and games his chief recreation, and his mode of life "fostered habits of industry and fidelity to business," for he had the customary tasks of light manual labor which fall to boys in a country town, "working in the garden, preparing wood for fuel, carrying post-office mail, and other household tasks." Part of his preparation for college he made under the private tuition of his brother, who was a student at Amherst college, and assisted him in the classics. But his eyes being impaired at the age of fourteen, he was prevented from entering that institution. He also studied in boyhood at Bradford academy, Massachusetts, in 1836; and in 1843, he took a six month's course at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts.

He began the active work of life in 1844, when he became a clerk in a book store in Cincinnati, and in 1850 he became partner in a publishing house, which business he continued until 1858. A journalist, associate editor of the Cincinnati "Daily Commercial," for three years, 1859–61, he finally found in the duties of librarian the life-work in which he has been engaged for forty-five years. In 1864 he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln librarian of congress, at Washington, District of Columbia. From 1898 to 1904 he was Professor of Library Science in Columbian university at Washington. His principal public services have been: Reorganizing the library of congress; aiding

the researches of public men and scholars; and concentrating at Washington the copyright records and business of the United States, which has greatly enlarged the national library since 1870, when the plan was carried into effect. He has also lectured on library science, and has selected a vast number of books for the library, which increased during his administration from seventy thousand volumes in 1861, to seven hundred and fifty thousand in 1897.

Doctor Spofford has been President of the Cincinnati and the Washington Literary clubs, of the Washington Library Association; vice-president of the Columbia Historical Society, and of the Washington National Monument Society. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Historical Association, the Washington Archeological Society, and other societies and clubs too numerous to mention.

He is the author of a "Manual of Parliamentary Rules" (1884); and "A Book for all Readers," designed as an aid to the collection, use and preservation of books, (1900). He edited the "American Almanac and Treasury of Facts" (12 vols., for the years 1878–89); the "Library of Choice Literature (10 vols., 1881); the "Library of Wit and Humor" (5 vols., 1884); "Library of Historic Characters" (10 vols., 1893). He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst college in 1882. In regard to politics, he says, "I hold a position quite independent of party, while cherishing my own views of public questions." He is unattached to any church or ethical society, and he is uncommitted to philosophical movements. "I owe much to the poets," he says, "especially to Virgil, Shakespeare, Milton and Tennyson; to the biographies of Gibbon, Rousseau and Franklin; to the Bible; to Goldsmith and Walter Scott; and to Emerson, whose writings I have found among the finest intellectual tonics in all literature." "Riding on horseback has been for fifty years my physical exercise, full of stimulus and delight. My favorite relaxation is travel, seeking new places and scenery every year." "Complex causes operated in influencing my career, but having been addicted to reading from childhood, the passion for books was the paramount motive in my choice of a life-work"; and he adds, "I owe more to private study than to any other influence." "Postponement to more convenient seasons that fail to arrive, is what ails us all; and to young Americans he further says, "the love of labor carried through life is the best sheet-anchor."

Doctor Spofford was married to Sarah P. Partridge, September 15, 1852. She died in 1892. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1906.

JOHN COIT SPOONER

SPOONER, JOHN COIT, lawyer, statesman, United States senator from Wisconsin,was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, on January 6, 1843, the son of Judge Philip L. Spooner. His father, a lawyer and jurist of recognized ability, was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, of English descent, whose forefathers came from the vicinity of Colchester, England, to Massachusetts, in 1637. His mother's name was Coit, a descendant of a Welsh family which settled in New England several generations ago.

Philip Spooner (great-grandfather of John C.) and his brother took part in the battle of Lexington, and both rendered patriotic service in subsequent revolutionary conflicts. His maternal great-grandfather, Samuel Coit, was also a soldier in the Colonial army, a man of exceptional courage and powers, and during the early history of the New England states wielded a positive and salutary influence in the formation of their civil institutions. The Spooners and Coits were also participants in the war of 1812, and in the Mexican war.

Judge Spooner removed with his family to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1859, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where John C., completed his preparation for college, as well as his collegiate education. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, in 1864, at the age of twenty-one, received the degree of A.M., in 1867, and was subsequently honored with the degree of Ph.D. After graduation he enlisted as a private in Company D, 40th Wisconsin volunteer infantry, recruited largely from Wisconsin colleges and other educational institutions. At the close of a hundred days service, in Tennessee he reënlisted for three years, or "during the war", as captain of Company A, 50th Wisconsin infantry, and was assigned to duty in Missouri and later to frontier duty in Dakota. He was mustered out of service, July 1866, with the rank of brevet major, and a record for faithful, efficient discharge of duty such as has subsequently characterized his entire public life.

At the close of his military service, he was appointed military and private secretary to Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin, with the rank of colonel. About the same time he began the study of law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. His success in the law was immediate, and, in the following year, he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the State, serving in this capacity until 1870, when he removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, and resumed private practice. In 1872, he was elected a member of the lower house of the State legislature, from St. Croix county, and took a conspicuous part in the legislation which at that time was necessary to place the State university upon a sound financial and educational basis. While in active general practice at Hudson, he became general solicitor for the West Wisconsin Railway Company, afterward and now the Chicago and Minneapolis Railway Company, not abandoning however his general practice. His experience in corporation and general practice was varied and extensive, and brought him increased reputation as a profound, careful and re-resourceful lawyer.

Mr. Spooner's congressional career began in 1885, when at the age of forty-two he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Honorable Angus Cameron. The Republican nomination for this position had narrowed down to Ex-governor Fairchild and Mr. Spooner, resulting, after a friendly contest devoid of personal rancor or animosity, in the selection of the latter, who received in the legislature 76 votes to 48 for his Democratic competitor. At the end of his first term in the United States senate, in 1891, the Democrats having obtained control of the legislature, he was succeeded in that office by Honorable William F. Vilas. In the following year, he received the Republican nomination for governor, but was defeated and shortly thereafter he removed to Madison, and resumed the practice of law.

As the term of Senator Vilas drew toward its close, public sentiment again favored the return of Mr. Spooner, and he received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus. He was accordingly reëlected for the term beginning March 4, 1897; and was again elected in 1903.

Sometime prior to the last senatorial election, Mr. Spooner wrote a letter declining reëlection, inspired mainly by the condition of his wife's health. He was reëlected to the Senate, notwithstanding, and without competition.

From 1882 to 1885, Mr. Spooner was a regent of the State university. He was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892; was offered the Interior portfolio by President McKinley, in 1898, in place of Cornelius N. Bliss resigned, a place which he declined, as he also did the chairmanship of the Joint High Commission (British and American) in the same year. At the beginning of President McKinley's second term he was offered the attorney generalship of the United States but declined it. His industry, intelligence and wisdom in the discharge of legislative duties soon marked him as one of the most influential leaders of that body. Subsequent years, and eminent services in law-making have confirmed his reputation as a truly national figure and a public servant of the highest type. He is an effective and valuable worker on committes; and probably he is the first debater in congress. His views have been expressed with clearness and force, and few if any of his compeers have brought to the consideration of public questions greater breadth of legal learning or a more just view of the proper scope of legislation. Much of his effectiveness in the Senate is due to the fact that he frees himself from the thraldom of trivial things and gives his energies to real statesmanship. He has never been a specialist; but his willingness to work, his eagerness to investigate, his tirelessness, alertness, sincerity and poise of judgment, have drawn all the specialists to him. As a lawyer and a lawmaker, as a practical deviser of plans to meet existing conditions, as a partisan of stronger and better methods, and as a censor of the furtive slippings and the blunders of routine legislation, he has no superior in either house of congress. When he speaks for party he rarely descends to partisanship, though he is capable of the sharpest repartee and the most witty rejoinder. The spontaniety of his intellect never fails him, and rarely does he write out his speeches; so encyclopedic is his general knowledge, and so perfectly under control are his faculties. He is genial in social intercourse, intensely devoted to his family, honorable and pure in all the relations of life, and has won high esteem both for his personal worth and for his official ability.

Senator Spooner was married on September 10, 1868, to Annie E. Main, of Madison, Wisconsin. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living.

DENIS J. STAFFORD

STAFFORD, DENIS, J., D.D., Roman Catholic priest, Shakespearean scholar and lecturer, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1860. His father was a prominent contractor, a man of high character and of marked business ability. His mother was a woman of deep piety who gave much of her time to religious services.

He studied in the schools of Washington, and later at the Niagara university, Niagara Falls, New York. His active work as a priest was begun at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was ordained in 1885. He afterward took an advanced course of study at Georgetown university, Washington, District of Columbia, where his high attainments in scholarship secured for him the degree of D.D. For several years he served with great acceptance at St. Peter's church in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1892 he was transferred by Cardinal Gibbons to St. Patrick's church, in Washington, District of Columbia, where he still remains. His congregations are large, and not infrequently when he preaches people are unable to find even standing room in the church. His ability and eloquence attract many hearers from outside his own parish.

While he is famed as a preacher he is still more widely known as a lecturer. He is a devoted student of the principal plays of Shakespeare, and is held by his admirers to be one of the finest interpreters of the chief characters in the most famous of these plays. In addition to great dramatic ability he has remarkable command of language; and his voice, sweet, powerful, and under perfect control, adds to the charm of his finished elocution. Although he makes a specialty of Shakespearean studies and interpretation, he also lectures upon theological, philosophical, political, and historical subjects. He has addressed large meetings of Young Men's Christian Associations, of Jews, and of professed unbelievers in religion, as well as great audiences composed of Catholics and Protestants; and at important public meetings in Washington, in which representative men of the city participate, his services as a speaker are in demand.

GEORGE MILLER STERNBERG

STERNBERG, GEORGE MILLER, son of a clergyman and teacher, surgeon-general, United States army, commissioner for the study of yellow fever, author and scientific worker; was born at Hartwick seminary, Otsego county, New York, June 8, 1838, the oldest of eleven children. His father, the Reverend Doctor Levi Sternberg, was a Lutheran clergyman and principal of Hartwick seminary, 1851–64. His mother, Margaret Levering (Miller) Sternberg, was the daughter of the Reverend Doctor George B. and Delia Bray (Snyder) Miller. His great grandfather, Nicholas Sternberg, was a member of the committee of safety in Schoharie county during the war of the revolution; and his son, John, married Anna Schafer. They were the parents of the Reverend Doctor Levi Sternberg.

George Miller Sternberg was educated in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, and at Hartwick seminary; taught country schools, 1855–58; and was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city in 1860. He practised medicine, 1860–61, and on May 28, 1861, was appointed assistant surgeon, United States army. He was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, but effected his escape. He was officially commended for service at Bull Run, Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill. He was assistant medical director of the Department of the Gulf from August, 1862, to January, 1864; was in charge of the United States general hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, from January, 1864, to April, 1866; and was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon, United States army, May 28, 1866. He served at Fort Harker, Kansas, during the cholera epidemic of 1867; and his wife who assisted him during the epidemic fell a victim to the disease. He also served at Fort Barrancas, Florida, during the yellow fever epidemics of 1873 and 1875; and he was commended by the chief of his corps for service in the South. He received promotion to major and surgeon, United States army, December 1, 1876; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, United States army, July 12, 1877, "for gallant services in

the performance of his professional duty under fire in the action against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho"; and served as post surgeon at Fort Walla Walla until 1879, when he was placed upon the yellow fever commission of the national board of health and sent to Havana, Cuba. In 1885 he was a delegate to the international sanitary conference at Rome, Italy. President Cleveland appointed him as an expert to make investigations in Brazil, Mexico and Cuba relating to the etiology and prevention of yellow fever by inoculation, and he spent two years in this investigation (1887–89). He was appointed deputy surgeon-general, January 12, 1891, and brigadier-general and surgeon-general, United States army, May 30, 1893. He was a delegate to the international medical congress at Moscow, Russia, August 19–26, 1897; directed the medical department of the United States army during the war with Spain, 1898; and addressed the American medical association on the "Sanitary Lessons of the War" June 8, 1899. He was retired from the United States army by operation of law on his sixty-fourth birthday, June 8, 1902.

He was elected president of the American public health association in 1886, of the American medical association in 1897, and of the Association of Military Surgeons in 1900. During his administration of the medical department of the army he established the army medical school and the hospital for tuberculosis cases at Fort Bayard, New Mexico; greatly improved the military hospitals, and made the service especially efficacious during the war with Spain both on land and on the sea by the use of hospital ships. Through investigations made under his direction the important discovery that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitos was made in 1898. He found his inspiration to work hard to gain an education and to continue to work hard through his entire career, in his desire to succeed in adding something to the store of human knowledge. His tastes for scientific studies he inherited from his father. His most helpful reading was history, biography, geology and natural history; and his recreation he found in his garden and at the billiard table. To young men he says: "Practise self reliance, have right ideals of duty and honor, love truth, and be assured that perseverance and industry will infallibly lead to success." He was married in 1866, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Robert and Louisa (Armstrong) Russell, of Cooperstown, New York. She died of cholera in Fort Harker, Kansas, in 1867; and he was married September 1, 1869, to Martha L., daughter of Thomas

Thurston Nelson and Elizabeth (Mauzy) Pattison of Indianapolis, Indiana.

He is a member of many American and foreign medical and scientific societies, and he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1894 and from Brown university in 1897. He is the author of "Bacteria" (1884); "Photomicrographs and How to Make Them" (1884); "Malaria and Malarial Diseases" (1884); "Report Upon the Prevention of Yellow Fever by Inoculation" (1888); Report on the Etiology and Prevention of Yellow Fever (1890); "A Manual of Bacteriology" (1892); "Immunity of Serum-Therapy" (1895); "Infection and Immunity with Special Reference to the Prevention of Infectious Diseases" (1903).

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WILLIAM SULZER

SULZER, WILLIAM, lawyer from 1884; member of the assembly of the state of New York five consecutive terms, 1890-94; speaker of the assembly, 1893 (being the youngest speaker in the history of the state); delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1896, 1900 and 1904; representative from the tenth district of New York to the fifty-fourth to fifty-ninth Congresses, was born in Elizabeth, Union county, New Jersey, March 18, 1863. His father, Thomas Sulzer, a native of Germany, while a student at Heidelberg, joined the patriots, engaged in the Revolution of 1848, was captured and imprisoned, making his escape to Switzerland, and then emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1851, where he was soon after married. Thomas Sulzer subsequently became a contractor and farmer near Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was assisted in his farm work by his son William until the boy was fourteen years old. William Sulzer attended the public schools and was graduated from the grammar school in 1877. He attended lectures at Columbia College law school, and studied in the law office of Parrish and Pendleton, in New York city. He was admitted to the bar on reaching his majority in 1884 and began the active practice of the law in New York city. He early achieved success as a lawyer, and soon became recognized as an eloquent public speaker and rendered effective service to the Democratic national committee as a campaign orator in the campaigns of 1884 and 1888 and in every state and national contest since. He was elected to the New York assembly in 1889 and was reëlected each successive year for five terms, serving as speaker of the assembly in 1893, and as leader of the Democratic minority in 1894. He made a brilliant record during his term in the New York assembly for honesty, ability and industry. In 1894 he was elected from the tenth district of New York a representative to the fifty-fourth Congress, and was reëlected by an increased majority at each successive election. His present term will expire in March, 1907. His service in congress was conspicuous for his championship of popular rights, and especially his defense of the cause of the people

against the growing evil of combinations and trusts. He pleaded the cause of the Cuban insurgents before the house in several eloquent speeches. His reëlection in 1896 was by three times the majority he received at his first election, and he has always run far ahead of his ticket. In the fifty-fifth Congress he introduced the measure by which was established the Department of Commerce and Labor with a secretary having a seat in the cabinet. He also introduced a bill creating a Department of Labor intended to regulate and control the corporations and trusts, and the bill as originally introduced by him, made the first scientific classification of labor ever attempted in this country. He introduced the first resolution sympathizing with the Cubans, the first granting to them belligerent rights, the first favoring the independence of the Cubans and the first declaring war against Spain. He also championed the rights of the Boers in congress by introducing a number of resolutions of sympathy for their cause, and denouncing in several pointed speeches the conduct of the war by the British. He is the author of resolutions providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so that United States senators shall be elected by the people, and of the measures known as the eight-hour law and the anti-injunction bill. He was the ranking Democrat on the committee on Military Affairs and also on the committee on Patents. He is a forceful debater, and one of the prominent leaders on the floor of the house. It is claimed for him that he fought more battles before the house for the various bodies of organized labor, in the face of strong opposition, than any other representative in congress. In national politics he was sent as a delegate from New York to the Democratic national conventions of 1896, 1900 and 1904, and was one of the most active supporters of William J. Bryan's nomination before the convention; and when Mr. Bryan was nominated, Mr. Sulzer was one of his most persistent and effective advocates before the people in the presidential canvass. He was a prominent candidate for the nomination for governor of New York at the state conventions of 1898 and 1902.

During the war with Spain he organized a regiment of volunteers and was elected colonel; but the regiment was not called into active service.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, has held all the honors, and years ago became a life member. He was elected to membership in the Democratic, Manhattan, Masonic and other clubs in New York

city. His church affiliations were always with the Presbyterian denomination. His most profitable reading has been history, romance, philosophy and political economy; and his advice to young men is to work hard, cultivate good habits, have a motive and aim in life and a positive determination to succeed. Mr. Sulzer is at present engaged in writing a book on "Political Economy."

THOMAS WILLIAM SYMONS

SYMONS, THOMAS WILLIAM, lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers of the United States army, is now, 1906, stationed in Washington, District of Columbia, and is in charge of public buildings and grounds, including the White House, is military aide to President Roosevelt, and is in general charge of all the large social and official functions at the White House. Before coming to Washington in 1903, he had designed and built at Buffalo, New York, the largest breakwater in the world. He has been consulting engineer for the United States government and for states, cities and corporations, notably as a member of the advisory board on the policy of New York state regarding its canals, 1898–99; consulting engineer on canal work and high lift locks, in New York, 1899–1900; member of the advisory board of consulting engineers by appointment of the governor of New York and special authority of congress, 1904; and member of the Electric Canal Towage commission of New York.

He was born at Keesville, New York, February 7, 1849. His father was a merchant, devoted to his family and his work. His mother was a woman who exercised the best influence over her son. Not very strong in childhood he was strengthened, no doubt, by such tasks as usually fall to a boy's share in a small town. "Farm and garden work, sawing wood and other manual labor he performed, with the effect of rendering him unafraid of work." He studied in the common schools in Flint, Michigan, and was for one year in the State Agricultural college at Lansing, Michigan. In 1874, he was graduated from the United States military academy at West Point, New York. From 1874 to 1876, he pursued a post-graduate course at the Torpedo school at Willetts Point, New York, now Fort Totten. He began the active work of his life as second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, United States army, and has since that time performed continuously all the duties of an officer in that corps, up to his present rank. Since 1874 he has been in charge of civil and military engineering works in Washington, District of Columbia, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Montana and on the Great Lakes and their

connecting and tributary waters. For many years he has had the charge of United States lighthouses from Detroit, Michigan, to Ogdensburg, New York.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; honorary member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers; member of the Metropolitan, and the Chevy Chase clubs at Washington, and of the Fort Orange club, at Albany, New York; honorary member of the Buffalo club; of the Ellicott club; of the Buffalo Yacht club; and of the Erie Yacht club, Erie, Pennsylvania. He has held the office of director in the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is the author of "The Columbia River" (1882); "A Ship Canal from the Great Lakes to the Sea" (engineering report, 1897,) and very many official reports. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. The choice of his profession was "his own act in taking advantage of circumstance." The source of his first strong ambition in life was "the desire to excel and the discovery of his ability to excel." He accounts his contact with men in active life as the most forcible influence in the early part of his career. "To learn to think clearly, to investigate thoroughly, to talk fluently and with confidence, and always to do one's duty as well as possible, and *something more* than the task set," is the aim he would set before young people. The doing of *something more* than one's allotted duty he regards as one of the most important secrets of success.

He was married to Letitia V. Robinson in October, 1884. They have three children living in 1905.

CHARLES SUMNER TAINTER

TAINTER, CHARLES SUMNER, inventor of the graphophone, and associate inventor of the radiophone, an instrument for transmitting sounds to a distance through the agency of light, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, April 25, 1854, the son of George and Abigail (Sanger) Tainter. His father was an inventor and manufacturer, characterized by a progressive, energetic and upright spirit. His mother was a very strong influence in developing her son's moral and spiritual life. His earliest known ancestor in America, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1638, was Joseph Tayntor. Major Samuel Barnard, Eaires Tainter, William Sanger and Daniel Goodnow, his great grandfathers, all served in the Revolutionary war.

In youth his health was not robust, but at an early age he showed great fondness for reading and study, especially upon mechanical and scientific subjects. When about sixteen years old he began a practical course in electrical, philosophical and astronomical instrument making. His education was received at the public schools of Watertown, Massachusetts. In 1871 he began the work of electrical instrument making in the establishment of Charles Williams, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1873 he became connected with the establishment of Alvan Clark and Sons, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the celebrated telescope makers; and with them he worked in making astronomical and optical apparatus. In 1874, he was a member of the United States government expedition sent to the Southern hemisphere to observe the transit of Venus, December 8, of that year. From 1879 to 1886 he was associated with Professor Alexander Graham Bell in experimental and scientific work. From 1886 to 1898 he was with the American Graphophone Company. In 1881 he was awarded a gold medal at the electrical exposition, Paris, France, for work in connection with the photophone and radiophone. In 1889 he was given the decoration of Officier de l'Instruction Publique by the French government for the invention of the graphophone. In 1900 he was awarded the John Scott medal

by the city of Philadelphia for the invention of the graphophone. As inventor in connection with the photophone and the graphophone he has taken out twenty-four patents.

He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of the Cosmos club of Washington, District of Columbia. He early belonged to the Republican party and has never changed his party allegiance. Books and papers on physics, optics, acoustics, electricity and mechanics are his favorite and most helpful reading. Billiards, pool and travel are his modes of recreation and relaxation. His own personal preference led him to choose scientific invention as his particular field of labor; and "private study and contact with active minded men" he has found to be the strongest factors in his success. He says, "if I had my life to live over again, I would certainly commence with a scientific course in some technical school."

He was married to Lila R. Monroe, June 22, 1886.

ZERA LUTHER TANNER

TANNER, ZERA LUTHER, farmer's boy, 1841–52; machinist, 1852–55; a seaman and officer in the merchant marine, 1855–62, an officer in the United States volunteer navy, 1862–68; an officer in the United States navy through all the grades to commander, 1868–97; commander Pacific mail steamers, 1874–78; engaged in scientific deep sea explorations, 1879–94; special duty 1895–98; was born in Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, December 5, 1835. His father, Zera Tanner (1810–36) was a farmer and died in 1836, and his mother, Ruth Emeline Tanner was a daughter of Luther and Ruth (Hedges) Foster. His first known ancestor in America was his great great-grandfather, Thomas Tanner, Sr., (1705–50) who came to Rhode Island about 1705–10, and had four children. His great grandfather, Thomas Tanner, Jr. (1743–1817) was the father of seven children, and served in the French and Indian and in the Revolutionary wars. His grandfather, Zera Tanner (1770–1837) married Jennette McWhorter. His father died before he was one year old, and his mother was left with an only child, with but slender means, and was obliged to seek work wherever she could obtain it. He found shelter with his mother's relations, and was brought up a farmer's boy and allowed to attend the primitive district school in the winter season. He found work in a machine shop, 1852–55, his special taste and interest in boyhood and youth being for mechancis. He went to England in 1855, in connection with a mechanical device which he wished to introduce there; and also for the benefit of his health. As his health did not improve, he made a sea voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, India, and return, as a sailor. This occupied one year and he accepted the position of third officer and repeated the trip. On returning to Liverpool in 1859, he joined the American ship Bridgewater, as boatswain, and sailed for New York, where he shipped as second officer of the clipper ship Game Cock bound for the East Indies. He returned to the United States as second officer of the King Fisher by way of Yokohama to San Francisco, in 1861, was promoted to first officer and proceeded to Boston

Very truly yours.
J. L. Tanner

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via Cape Horn, arriving in that port in November, 1861. His ship then engaged in transporting troops and horses for General Butler's expedition to Ship Island. He was first officer on the government transport Western Empire on a like trip with troops and horses, and the transport followed the United States fleet to New Orleans. Being convinced that the war would be fought to the bitter end and feeling that every man owes something to his government in times of great emergency, he applied for and received appointment as acting ensign in the volunteer navy, August 18, 1862, and was promoted to acting master, September 29, 1864. He was commissioned ensign, United States navy, March 12, 1868; master, December 18, 1868; lieutenant, March 21, 1870; lieutenant-commander, February 22, 1883; commander, February 7, 1893; and was retired by age limit December 5, 1897. While he was attached to the United States steamship Augusta that steamer convoyed the monitor, Miantonomoh, with Assistant Secretary Fox, United States navy, on board, to Russia, to convey the congratulations of the United States government to Alexander II. on his escape from assassination; and after visiting the chief ports of Europe, the monitor and her convoy reached New York, May 6, 1867. Lieutenant Tanner served as navigator and astronomer of the Dewey expedition on the lower California coast in 1872. He commanded the Pacific Mail steamer Colon on thirteen voyages between New York and Aspinwall, 1874–75, and was in command of the City of Peking of the same company between San Francisco and Japan and China, 1876–78. He returned to regular duty in 1878, and commanded the United States steamship Speedwell, on special service in 1879 under the United States Fish Commission, engaged in deep sea exploration. He supervised the construction of (and afterward commanded) the United States Fish Commission steamer, Fish Hawk, 1879–82, and the Albatross, built from his designs, 1882–87, employed in deep sea exploration on the Atlantic coast, British North America, and the Caribbean sea; and 1888–94 on a scientific voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and in the exploration of Alaskan fishing grounds and those of the Pacific coast from the Bering sea to Panama. He also made a cable survey between the coast of California and the Sandwich Islands. After a continuous work on the Albatross of eleven and one-half years, he was detached, and on January 1, 1895, was ordered to special duty with the United States Commission of Fish and Fish-

eries in Washington, District of Columbia, where he prepared a record of his experiences in deep-sea investigation, embracing a general description of the Albatross, her equipment, her scientific apparatus and her method of work, published by the government. His connection with the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries terminated October 31, 1896, after a service of seventeen years, fifteen of which were spent in deep-sea investigations; and on December 5, 1897, when he reached the age of sixty-two, he was placed on the retired list. On April 8, 1898, he made a written application to the navy department for active duty in event of war with Spain, and on May 17 he was ordered as a member of a board to examine and report upon devices for coaling vessels at sea; on June 8 as a member of the Naval Examining Board; and on July 25 to special duty in the Bureau of Equipment. He went to Honolulu in September, 1898, to select a site for a coaling station. He was ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, in December, 1898, on inspection duty; and on January 17, 1903, he was ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Maryland, for temporary duty.

Commander Tanner says that he had experienced the disadvantage of a lack of educational facilities in his childhood and youth, and he fully realized the necessity for study in his maturer years. This became more apparent as his experience broadened, and as more duties and responsibilities were placed upon him. He was obliged to study, during his limited time for recreation, whatever was of the greatest immediate use, giving only such attention to collateral branches as the necessity of the occasion required. It was in this way that he acquired his knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, navigation, nautical astronomy and something of ship building, and maritime law. Upon entering the naval service, he was obliged to add the knowledge of naval and international law, also of ordnance and gunnery, naval drills, rules and regulations, tactics, etc., in the same way. His preparation for and conduct of scientific explorations under the Fish Commission was practically a new profession, for which he prepared as he had done in the other branches of maritime service; and this new profession which he followed for fifteen years, he considers the most interesting and useful period of his life. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; he was senior vice-commander of the California Commandery, and is a member of the council, Commandery of the District of Colum-

bia, comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the United States Naval Institute, of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, of the National Geographic Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the United States Naval Athletic Association and of the Society of American Wars. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination. To young men he says: "Be temperate, truthful, honest, industrious and reliable. Whatever you find to do, strive to do it a little better than any one else."

He was married to Helen Benedict, November 11, 1884. In 1906 they had one daughter, Ruth Francis, living, having lost one infant child.

HANNIS TAYLOR

TAYLOR, HANNIS, son of a North Carolina merchant, educated in the best schools of his native state from his fourth to his seventeenth year, student of law all his life, outlining his great historical treatise when twenty-one years old, lawyer in Mobile, Alabama, twenty-two years, state solicitor of Baldwin county, United States minister plenipotentiary to Spain for four years, counsel for United States in Alaska boundary case tried at London, England, professor of constitutional and international law, Columbian university, special counsel for the government of the United States before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, diplomat, author and jurist; was born in Newbern, North Carolina, September 12, 1851. His father, Richard Nixon Taylor, son of William and Mary Taylor, was a merchant of systematic industry, and temperate in all things. His mother, Susan (Stevenson) Taylor was the daughter of James C. and Elizabeth Stevenson. His first paternal ancestor in America was William Taylor, who came from Paisley in Scotland about the date of the American revolution. His uncle, also William Taylor, was the inventor of submarine armor.

Hannis Taylor was a precocious but strong lad, having a special fondness for books and study. He began attending school when four years old, was a pupil at Newbern academy, Wilson's and Lovejoy's schools and the University of North Carolina, 1867–68, but did not graduate, leaving college to take up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and practised in Mobile, Alabama, 1870–92. He was state solicitor for Baldwin county, Alabama, his first public employment. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him United States minister plenipotentiary to Spain and he served from May, 1893, to September, 1897. He also served as counsel for the United States in the Alaska Boundary case, tried at London during the fall of 1903. He occupied the time between September, 1897, and December, 1901, in completing his treatise on "International Public Law," characterized by the "Harvard Law Review" as "the best American work since Wheaton," and by the "Law Quarterly Review"

of London, England, as "the fullest treatise in the language on its subject." He was appointed in 1904 by President Roosevelt as special counsel of the government of the United States before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. His life work, the preparation of his great treatise entitled "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution, in which is drawn out by the light of the most recent researches the gradual development of the English constitutional system, and the growth out of that system of the Federal Republic of the United States," was begun in 1872, the first volume was published in 1889 and the second volume, completing the work, in 1898. This work was formally adopted as a text-book by the senate of the University of Dublin and is used in the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh and as a text-book or book of reference by many of the leading American universities and law schools. The seventh edition of Volume I and the third edition of Volume II had already appeared in 1904, and "A Treatise on the Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Supreme Court of the United States" was published in 1905.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh and from the University of Dublin, in June, 1904, in person; and from the Universities of North Carolina, of Alabama, of Mississippi, Tulane university of Louisiana, Washington and Lee university, and the University of Virginia.

He was married May 8, 1878, to Leonora, daughter of William A. and Eliza Le Baron of Mobile, Alabama; and their five children were living in 1906. Doctor Taylor, taking his own experience as his authority, advises young men if they desire to succeed, to take some serious subject or undertaking and work it out through years of persistent effort.

HENRY MOORE TELLER

TELLER, HENRY MOORE, leader of the state bar of Colorado; one of the best equipped lawyers in the Rocky Mountain country; the champion of free silver; elected to the United States senate on the admission of Colorado into the Union in 1876, and kept in the senate during the entire period of the state's existence, except for the three years from 1882–85, during which he served as secretary of the interior in President Arthur's cabinet, is a striking example of a man who has achieved success through his own exertions. As a gifted orator, a close thinker, and a careful reasoner, his reputation is well established.

He was born May 23, 1830, in the town of Granger, New York. He is of Holland stock, his ancestors being among the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island. His earliest known ancestor, William Teller, came to Albany, New York, in 1639. He is also a descendant of General Dubois of New York, who served in the Revolutionary war. His father, John Teller, was born in Schenectady, New York, and had removed to Granger, Alleghany county, New York, a short time before the birth of his son. His son says of him, "he was a great reader, a good Methodist, a religious man and a great student." His mother, Charlotte Chapin Moore Teller, who died at her home at Morrison, Illinois, November 17, 1901, at the age of ninety-three years was of New England origin, a native of Windham, Vermont. Her son ascribes to her a strong mental and moral influence over his character. She emphasized "thoroughness"; and "thoroughness" has been the motto of his life.

His health in boyhood was good, and he had an especial taste for books. Early in his career he showed an ambition to secure a better education than was afforded in the school directly within his reach at his early home. He studied for four years at Rushford academy, supporting himself by farm labor and by teaching during his vacations. He also took a partial course at Alfred university, at Alfred Center, New York, and has since received the degree of LL.D. from that institution and the same degree from the University

of Denver. He taught school for seven years and was admitted to the bar in Binghamton, New York, in 1858, having studied for three years in the office of Honorable Martin Grover, of Angelica, New York, who was afterward one of the judges of the court of appeals of New York. Admitted to the bar, he at once removed to Whiteside county, Illinois; and three years later he removed to Central City, Colorado, where he still retains his legal residence.

During his brief sojourn in Illinois, he had taken an active part in politics, although he was then quite young. The period was one of keen political interest, embracing as it did the Lincoln-Douglas debate, the presidential campaign of 1860, the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, and the beginning of the Civil war. He began his political life as a Democrat, but soon after coming of age he attached himself to the newly-formed Republican party. He was always a firm supporter and an ardent admirer of Mr. Lincoln, and was most thoroughly enlisted for him in the campaign preceding his election as president. He was major-general of the Colorado militia from 1862 to 1864. Well grounded in the principles of law, he soon took high rank as a lawyer; and from the time of his removal to Central City, to his election to the United States senate fifteen years later, he gave himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, having a very large law business. He was engaged in almost every lawsuit of importance tried in the territory during that time. He was interested in all the special questions of the territory. He organized the Colorado Central Railroad in 1865 and held the position of president of the road, until the line was consolidated with the Union Pacific five years later. He had become well known by the time Colorado became a state, in 1876; and he was chosen with great unanimity one of the two United States senators from the new state. The wisdom of this choice is proved by the fact that he has since been reëlected four times, and has been kept in the senate almost without effort on his part, performing his official duties with conscientious fidelity and universally recognized ability.

He accepted the position of secretary of the interior in 1882, with reluctance, and after much pressure. His administration was efficient and satisfactory. His extensive legal practice and his familiarity with the questions coming before the department, from his personal knowledge of affairs in the West, qualified him in an especial manner to act upon the matters which claimed his attention.

He had acquired a national reputation through the position he took in investigating the election frauds of 1876 in the Southern states; and he has kept this prominence by his actual acquaintance with all questions coming before the senate, and his force and fearlessness in dealing with them. He has been especially interested in all financial questions. He has devoted his energies in particular to the effort to secure the free coinage of silver. But he takes an interest in all matters of general importance that come before the senate. He is heard very frequently in debate, and has decided convictions on every question of real interest. The tariff and all subjects pertaining to United States revenues, legal questions, and questions of foreign policy, are sure to receive his attention in study and in debate.

He is chairman of the senate committee on Private Land Claims, one of the most important of the minority committees of the senate. He is also a member of the committees on Finance, on Appropriations, on Relations with Cuba, on Indian Affairs and on Rules, five of the most important of the senate committees. During his senatorship, he has served as chairman of seven different committees, viz., Pensions, Mines and Mining, Patents, Privileges and Elections, Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, Claims and Private Land Claims. He is one of the best informed real estate and mining lawyers in his state and without turning aside from the law, he has become an extensive property owner. A warm-hearted and generous friend, an open and undisguised enemy, however much one may differ from him in politics or in convictions upon financial questions, he is always regarded and esteemed for his moral courage, his integrity of character, his courteous and modest bearing, and his steadfast adherence to what he believes to be right.

Senator Teller withdrew from the Republican national convention held in St. Louis in June, 1896, because of his dissatisfaction with the financial platform of the Republican party. He supported Bryan for the presidency in 1896 and in 1900. His election to the senate in 1897 was by the Democrats and the silver Republicans. He received a vote of ninety-four out of one hundred, and was reëlected to the senate, January 24, 1903, as a Democrat, for the term expiring March 3, 1909. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, and is inspector-general of the order. He is a past grand commander of the Knights Templar, and was for seven years grand master of the order in Colorado.

"History, and books such as lawyers use" are his favorite reading. He determined to be a lawyer, he says, at fourteen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The text of the Teller Resolution on the Cuban question over which so much debate arose in the senate and on which various senators have expressed their opinions as to its effect in securing the independence of Cuba and preventing foreign complications, is as follows: "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

In June, 1862, Mr. Teller was married to Harriet M. Bruce, daughter of Packerd and Dolly Bruce, of Cuba, New York. They have three children living in 1906. His address is Denver, Colorado.

SILAS WRIGHT TERRY

TERRY, SILAS WRIGHT, rear admiral United States navy, was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, December 28, 1842, son of Abner R. and Eleanor Dyer Terry. When he reached school age his parents resided in Cadiz, the county seat, where he attended school. He was admitted to the naval academy as an acting midshipman, September 28, 1858. Something of his strength of character is evidenced in the decision he made in the spring of 1861, when so many midshipmen were resigning from the academy to takes sides with the seceding states. When the naval academy was transferred from Annapolis to Newport, Rhode Island, early in April 1861, the midshipmen were embarked in the frigate Constitution, which was towed to New York and thence to Newport. Up to this time it was well known that Terry was willing to resign had he received the parental authority, without which no midshipman was permitted to do so. Being without instruction from home, he determined to act for himself. Immediately after the Constitution started down Chesapeake Bay, Terry announced to a group of comrades that thence-forward he would be loyal and true to the Union, and that he should not resign under any circumstances. Two days later, on arrival at New York, he received a letter from Mr. Burnett, his brother-in-law, the member of congress who had secured his appointment, saying that it was his mother's wish that he resign at once, if ordered to active service. This letter he read and tore up in presence of his friends, and within a week he was ordered with his classmates to active service. Whatever success he may have attained in his career he attributes to this decision.

He was promoted ensign September 16, 1862; lieutenant February 22, 1864; lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866; commander July 11, 1877; captain January 9, 1893; rear-admiral March 24, 1900. During the Civil war he served on the Atlantic Coast, and for thirteen months in the Mississippi squadron on board the flagship Black Hawk. He took part in the expedition up Red river. From his flagship Cricket May 4, 1864, Admiral Porter addressed

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur W. Terry

Rear Admiral U.S. Navy

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this letter to the Navy Department. "I endeavor to do justice to all officers under my command, but have failed to mention the gallant conduct of Ensign S. W. Terry on the expedition up Red river. He was placed on board the transport Benefit to take dispatches to me at Springfield Landing. I had a field-piece and a twenty-four pound howitzer placed on this vessel and a part of the crew of the flagship to go in her. About fifty miles above Grand Ecore Mr. Terry discovered a battery of four guns facing down the river on which he opened fire with his howitzer and steamed on. The battery opened a quick fire on him striking the little vessel almost every time. The river captain was killed together with three other men, but the little transport fought her way through and brought me the dispatches which were important. Such cool and brave conduct gives promise of a good officer. I commend him to the notice of the Department." In July, 1864 Lieutenant Terry received this letter and its enclosure from the secretary of the navy, dated 22 July, 1864.

"The President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate having advanced you five numbers in your grade, to take rank next after Lieutenant O. A. Batcheller, for gallant conduct on the expedition up Red river, I have the pleasure to transmit herewith your commission, dated 30 June 1864, the receipt of which you will acknowledge to the Department.

Very respectfully,
Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy."

He was assigned to the staff of Admiral Porter in an order dated May 20, 1864 as follows: "You are hereby placed in charge of the office of detail, and will be a member of my staff. You will be excused from all other duty on the vessel; your duties will consist in attending to all affairs relating to officers in this squadron, dismissals, appointments, resignations, leaves of absence, examinations, etc., receiving officers when calling on business connected with your office, and otherwise performing all the duties appertaining to the office of detail." This assignment continued to the close of the war. He participated in the attacks and capture of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, North Carolina, and subsequently in the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond. He was one of the

suite accompanying President Lincoln when he entered Richmond, where he received the commanding generals in Jefferson Davis' residence. In November, 1881, while commanding the Marion in the River Plate, South America, he was ordered to Heard's Island, in Latitude 53.30 South, Longitude 73.30 East, to "rescue crew of Barque Trinity supposed to be there." This service was successfully performed, the entire crew of thirty-three being saved. The barque Trinity had sailed from New London, Connecticut, June 1880 for Heard's Island to catch sea elephant for their oil, and reached her destination in October following. The vessel was wrecked within a week after arrival and the crew of thirty-five were stranded on this bleak and desolate island where they remained until rescued fifteen months later by the Marion. Upon his return to Cape Town in February 1882, he rescued upon request of owners the British ship Poonah, stranded on the beach ten miles north of Cape Town. This letter dated 11 March, 1882, from Sir Hercules Robinson, governor-general, was written Commander Terry: "I have much pleasure in tendering you and the officers and men of the United States corvette Marion the thanks of this government for the valuable assistance so promptly rendered by the Marion to the British ship Poonah, lately stranded in Table Bay. I have the honor to forward for your perusal a copy of a minute which I have received from my ministers on this subject, and to inform you that I intend to request the Right Honorable the Secretary of the Colonies to convey the acknowledgments of this government for your services to the government of the United States.

Colonial Secretary's Office
No. 393. Cape Town,
Minute. Cape of Good Hope.
9th March, 1882.

"In submitting for the information of His Excellency the Governor the accompanying letter received from the Port Captain of Table Bay, detailing the services rendered to the stranded ship Poonah by Captain Terry and the officers and men of the United States corvette Marion, Ministers desire to record their opinion that such conduct is worthy of the highest commendation and respectfully request that his Excellency may be pleased

to cause to be conveyed to Captain Terry and to the government of the United States the thanks of this government for the valuable services promptly rendered on the occasion.

Thomas C. Scanlon."

The report of the Port Captain concluded, "I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very hearty and enthusiastic manner in which the work was carried out by Captain Terry, officers and crew; nothing was spared, no suggestion of my own but was carried out at once with cheerful good will, showing how pleased they were to be of assistance, and as a sailor of nearly thirty years experience I have never seen work carried out in a better manner than was done on the 23d February on board the United States corvette Marion under Captain Terry's command."

This letter was addressed to the secretary of state by the British Minister in Washington, dated April 17, 1882.

"I have the honor to inform you that her Majesty's Government has received a report from Cape Town in which mention is made of the services rendered by Captain Terry of the United States ship Marion, on the occasion of the stranding of the Coolie Emigrant ship Poonah, near that town, and that Earl Granville has now instructed me to convey to that officer the thanks of Her Majesty's government for his assistance in floating the vessel in question. In requesting you to be good enough to cause a communication to this effect to be made to Captain Terry, I have the honor to be with high consideration sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. S. Sackville West."

In this connection it is known the British Admiral at Simonstown nearby had been appealed to and declined to render assistance. The British steamer City of Liverpool was engaged to endeavor to pull the stranded ship off the beach, but owing to bad weather and the many difficulties encountered, she remained only fifteen hours, collected sixty pounds an hour, and steamed away, leaving the Poonah to her fate.

Rear Admiral Terry's naval career is interesting in the fact that it includes service in the old time sailing vessels, the sail and steam

vessels, the steel cruiser, and the latest battleship. He has commanded the sloops Portsmouth and Jamestown, built in the forties, the sail and steam corvette Marion, the steel cruiser Newark, and the battleship Iowa, the latter on her interesting voyage in company with the Oregon from New York through the straits of Magellan around to Puget Sound.

Rear Admiral Terry, October 1873, married Louisa, the elder daughter of the late Judge J. Thomson Mason of Annapolis, Maryland and they have a son and a daughter. Rear Admiral Terry was retired by operation of law on reaching the age of sixty-two, December 28, 1904, and resides in Washington, District of Columbia.

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Yours truly

John R. Thayer

JOHN R. THAYER

THAYER, JOHN R., farmer boy, graduate from Yale, lawyer in Worcester, Massachusetts, city councilman, city alderman, representative in the general court of Massachusetts, state senator, representative from the third district of Massachusetts in the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses, was born in Douglass, Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 9, 1845. His father, Mowry Richardson Thayer, was a farmer, selectman, school committeeman and a self-reliant, independent and forceful citizen. His mother, Harriet Morse, was the daughter of Chester and Lucy Morse and a woman of healthy religious and moral sentiment. His grandfather, John Thayer, also lived on the farm which had been in the Thayer family for four generations, and married Ruth, daughter of Jeremiah and Ruth Mowry. His first ancestor in America, John Thayer, the great grandfather of John R. came from Scotland to New England in 1732 and settled at Mendon, Massachusetts.

The parents of John R. Thayer both died when he was sixteen years of age, he having previously attended the district school. He then went to live with his uncle, Charles D. Thayer, of Thompson, Connecticut, and attended Nichols academy, Dudley, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Yale in the class of 1869 and was graduated A.B. He then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Henry Chapin of Worcester, Massachusetts, his ambition to become a lawyer having been aroused by attending a justice's court with his father when a boy. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. He served the city of Worcester as councilman, 1874–76, and as alderman, 1878–80, and his native state as a representative in the general court, 1880 and 1881, and as a state senator, 1890 and 1891, at a time when the senatorial district was largely Republican. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for district attorney of Worcester county in 1876, and for mayor of Worcester in 1886. His success at the bar was pronounced; he became known as one of the first lawyers in central Massachusetts, and with his law partner, Arthur P. Rugby, he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. In

1896 Joseph H. Walker, Republican, had been reëlected for a fifth term as representative in congress from the third Massachusetts district, the last time by a plurality of 11,800 votes. In 1898 Mr. Thayer was made the Democratic candidate for representative to the fifty-sixth Congress with Representative Walker as his opponent; and he was elected, receiving 11,167 votes to 11,008 votes for Walker. The same year Roger Wolcott, Republican, received in the district 6,195 plurality.

Representative Thayer was made a member of the committees on Banking and Currency and on Indian Affairs. He was reëlected in 1900 to the fifty-seventh Congress by a majority of 130 votes, his opponent being C. G. Washburn, Republican. He was continued on the committee on Banking and Currency and was placed on the committee on Territories in the fifty-seventh Congress. He was reëlected in 1902 to the fifty-eighth Congress. These repeated successes of Mr. Thayer in a strong Republican district which at each election went for the remaining Republican candidates on the state and national ticket with majorities ranging from seven to nine thousand, are among the greatest political honors conferred upon any citizen of Massachusetts for the past fifty years, and are to be compared with the phenomenal success of William E. Russell, Democrat, who was elected three successive terms as governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Thayer declined renomination in 1904, from financial and family considerations, and again took up the practice of his profession. In 1904 his name was prominently mentioned as an available Democratic candidate for governor of the commonwealth. But Mr. Thayer took and has adhered to the determination that he would accept no nomination to any office until he had served out the full congressional term—that in this way alone he could best show his high appreciation of the exceptional honor the people of his district had conferred upon him by electing him three times to congress in this immensely Republican district. Had he accepted the nomination for governor under the conditions which existed in Massachusetts in 1904, it seems probable that he would have been elected.

Mr. Thayer was married January 31, 1873, to Charlotte D., daughter of Pitt and Diana (Perrin) Holmes of Worcester, Massachusetts. He was brought up a Unitarian but became an Episcopalian with Unitarian tendencies. He was a trustee of Worcester City hospital for eight years and has been a trustee of Nichols

academy for fifteen years. He has never been a member of any secret society or of any club since leaving college. He determined to see if one could not get on in the world relying upon himself and his own resources, without the assistance of clubmates or society affiliations. He holds that his life as a boy on his father's farm trained him to habits of activity and unremitting toil and enforced upon his mind the conviction that laziness was next to crime. He was taught to be a *producer* rather than a mere consumer, and to be of service to others even at the cost of hardship to himself. On the farm he learned to work, and to rely upon habits of industry. He attributes his success in life to always holding himself in readiness to help "the under dog," and never attempting to impress his fellowmen with a sense of his attainments, of his exclusiveness or of any assumed claim of superiority. To the youth of America he says: "When you are conscious of your limitations never attempt to palm yourself off as a greater person than you really are; always recognize your limitations, or you will surely be detected and condemned to a lower plane than you really ought to occupy. There is altogether too much veneered furniture on exhibition all the time."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND

TOWNSEND, GEORGE ALFRED, veteran newspaper correspondent, war correspondent for the New York "Herald" and the New York "World," author of descriptive daily newspaper correspondence signed "Gath," and writer of many books; was born in Georgetown, Delaware, January 30, 1841. His father, the Reverend Stephen Townsend, M.D., D.D., a well known physician and clergyman, married Mary, daughter of Ralph Milbourne, descendant of General Jacob Milbourne, who was prominent in the early history of the colonies of New York, New England and Maryland about 1688. His grandfather, Stephen Townsend, was descended from John Townsend, who came to St. Mary's, Virginia in 1686, as interpreter for the Indian chiefs from the Eastern shore of Maryland, and settled in Nassawadox, Virginia; and from Richard Townsend, the immigrant, who was indentured to Doctor John Potts of Jamestown, became a burgess, councilor and assemblyman, and joined William Claiborne and Captain Richard Ingle's "Men of Kent" in their efforts to restore to Virginia the land claimed by Lord Baltimore, by expelling Governor Leonard Calvert in 1645; whence Claiborne and Ingle went down in history as "the rebels."

George Alfred Townsend was prepared for college in the schools of his native city, was graduated at the Philadelphia high school, A.B., 1860, and at once entered journalism as a reporter on the Philadelphia "Inquirer" transferring his service soon after to the Philadelphia "Press." He became local news agent for the New York "Herald" in Philadelphia in 1861, and was correspondent for the "Herald" in 1862, notably in McClellan's Peninsular campaign and in the army of Pope in the second battle of Bull Run. He then went to Europe and while in England wrote for English and American newspapers and lectured on the Civil war as observed by him in the field. On his return to America in 1864 he became war correspondent of the New York "World," exacting from that paper the condition that all his articles should be signed by his full name and this brought him prominently before the American public as a war correspondent and an unusually lucid and effective descriptive writer.

He went to the seat of the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, as correspondent of the New York "World"; and from 1867 he wrote from his home in Maryland, or his office or winter home in Washington, District of Columbia, daily letters of from one to three columns for the Chicago "Tribune," the Cincinnati "Enquirer" and other leading newspapers. His articles were largely descriptive of men and places, and were of considerable historic value.

He was married in December, 1865, to Bessie E., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Vandergrift) Rhodes. He built a home on the battle ground of Crompton Gap, South Mountain, Maryland, and named the place "Gapland"; and around this picturesque home a considerable village grew up which also took the name of Gapland. He is the author of a play entitled "The Bohemians" (1862) and of books: "Campaigns of a Non-Combatant" (1865); "Life of Garibaldi" (1867); "Real Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1867); "The New World Compared with the Old" (1868); "Poems" (1870); "Washington Outside and Inside" (1871); "Mormon Trials at Salt Lake" (1872); "Washington Rebuilded" (1873); "Tales of the Chesapeake" (1880); "Bohemian Days" (1881); "Poetical Addresses" (1883); "The Entailed Hat" (1884); "President Cromwell" (A drama, 1885); "Katy of Catockin" (1886); "Life of Levi P. Morton" (1888); "Tales of Gapland; Mrs. Reynolds and Hamilton" (1887); "Columbus in Love" (1892); "Poems of Men and Events" (1900).

ROBERT JOHN TRACEWELL

TRACEWELL, ROBERT JOHN, Hanover college, A.B., 1874; lawyer in Corydon, Indiana, 1876–94; representative from the third district of Indiana in the fifty-fourth Congress, 1895–97; comptroller of the United States treasury since August 1, 1897; was born in Warren county, Virginia, May 7, 1852; son of William Neal and Louisa V. (Brown) Tracewell. His father removed to Corydon, Indiana, where he practised law. Robert John Tracewell attended the common schools of Corydon, but says he was dull and indolent to the degree of negligence in acquiring the tasks set for him, and made no serious effort to obtain an education until he entered Hanover college in 1870. Meantime he had worked in a printing office and there gained his first knowledge of the value of money self-earned. He was graduated at Hanover college in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, having studied law in his father's office. He practised in Corydon up to the time of taking his seat in the United States house of representatives, March 4, 1895. He was the Republican candidate for representative from the third district of Indiana to the fifty-fourth Congress in 1894, and was elected over Strother M. Stockslager, Democratic representative in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth Congresses, by a plurality of six hundred and fifty-six votes, the first Republican to be elected from the district. He was defeated for reëlection in 1896 by Judge William T. Zenor, of Corydon, Democrat, by two thousand five hundred and forty-eight votes, there being no third candidate in the field. On August 1, 1897, he was sworn in as comptroller of the United States treasury, having been appointed to the office by President McKinley as successor to Robert B. Bowler. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hanover in 1893, and that of LL.D. in 1903. He asserts that contact with his classmates in college and his legal brethren at the bar were the strongest influences to direct his course in life, and that the choice of a profession was his personal preference. His counsel to young men is to "do the thing however humble they find at hand better than the average person." His greatest regret in life

is the time he wasted when a boy at school and during the early years of his professional life.

He was married April 1, 1878 to Grace G. Bean, daughter of James M. and Mary Bean of Corydon, Indiana, and four of their five children were living in 1906.

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER

TUCKER, HENRY ST. GEORGE. Dean Tucker, of George Washington university, is a native of Winchester, Virginia, and a descendant of an old Virginia family, his immediate ancestors, back to his great grandfather, having been lawyers, judges and authors in the Old Dominion. His earliest ancestor in America, St. George Tucker, came to Virginia from Bermuda. His father, John Randolph Tucker, was especially distinguished, holding the positions of attorney-general of Virginia, member of congress and university professor of law. He was a man of logical acuteness, religious earnestness, and a strong sense of humor, and he exerted a most beneficial influence upon the character of his son. Born on April 5, 1853, Henry St. George Tucker lived in the village or the country and during youth indulged in the outdoor sports of a healthy lad, while he did a wholesome share of useful labor, such as wood cutting, work in the harvest field, "going to mill," and similar pieces of work for boys in a rural home. His early education was obtained in the Loudoun school, and was followed by a term in Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Virginia, where he was graduated in 1875. The next year he studied law in the same institution, graduating B.L. in 1876. In recent years he has been honored with the degree of LL.D. from the University of Mississippi, and from the Columbian (now George Washington) university at Washington.

Mr. Tucker was admitted to the bar in 1876, and at once opened an office at Staunton, Virginia, where he continued the practice of law until 1889, with an ability that brought him success and marked eminence in his profession. Shortly after beginning his legal work (October 25, 1877) he married Henrietta P. Johnston, who died in May, 1900, leaving six surviving children. He married again (January 13, 1903) Martha Sharpe, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Tucker's legal career was followed by an eight years' period of service in the national legislature, where he was a member of the house of representatives from 1889 to 1897. As a congressman, a

member of the Democratic side of the house, he was active and progressive, his most notable service being the origination and earnest advocacy of a bill in favor of a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by the people, and a bill for the repeal of the Federal election law. The latter was passed and was signed by President Cleveland, February 8, 1894. His congressional experience ending in 1897, he was elected to succeed his father as professor of Constitutional and International Law and Equity in Washington and Lee university. He was also dean of the law school from 1899 to 1902. These positions he filled with credit until 1902, when he resigned; and shortly afterward he accepted his present position, that of dean of the schools of Law and Diplomacy in the Columbian university, of Washington, District of Columbia, now the George Washington university. Mr. Tucker is the author of "Tucker on the Constitution," a two-volume work published at Chicago in 1899.

At the annual meeting in St. Louis in September, 1904, of the American Bar Association, Mr. Tucker was elected president of that body for the ensuing year—an honor which his father had so worthily worn just twelve years before.

To this sketch of the leading details of Dean Tucker's life, a few words of comment as to its guiding influences may be added. A member of the Presbyterian church, his earnest study of the Bible has been one of the strong forces bearing upon his moral development. The works of Shakespeare and Burns have played a similar part in his intellectual growth and development. While his profession was of his own choice, he was led to adopt it by family traditions; and his early impulse to strive for life's prizes undoubtedly came from his father. Home influence, indeed, especially that of his father, was the chief element in launching him successfully upon the voyage of life. His father taught him the rule for attaining success, which he offers to others: To "fix upon a career early in life and stick to it." Asked for his favorite recreation Dean Tucker says that it consists in what some might deem the laborious exercise of "speaking in the cause of public education in the South"—a fact which speaks decisively for the earnestness and public spirit of the man. His interest in the advancement of education in the South has been untiring, and for two years under the direction of the Southern Educational Board he was engaged in canvassing the state of Virginia and arousing

the people to favor public schools for all. The good effects of this work are seen in the progressive and liberal legislation of the past few years in Virginia for the public schools.

JAMES WOLCOTT WADSWORTH

WADSWORTH, JAMES WOLCOTT, soldier, farmer, legislator, member of the lower house of congress from the thirty-fourth New York district, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1846, son of General James S. and Mary (Wharton) Wadsworth. He was educated in the public schools, and at a college preparatory school, at New Haven, Connecticut, for entrance to Yale college; but instead of going to college he entered the army, in 1864, serving until the close of the Civil war as aide-de-camp on the staff of General G. K. Warren. For distinguished service at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, he received the brevet rank of major in the United States army. After the war he took up his residence in Geneseo, New York, where he managed the family estate, and during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, he was supervisor of the town. The following year he was elected to the New York state assembly, in which he was continued two terms; and from 1880 to 1881, he was comptroller of the state of New York. In the latter year he was elected to congress from the Geneseo district, and has served as a member of the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses, and has been reëlected to the fifty-ninth Congress. He is the present chairman of the important house committee on Agriculture, and a member of the committee on the District of Columbia.

On September 14, 1876, he was married to Louise, daughter of William R. and Louisa (Johnson) Travers of New York. Their oldest son is, in 1906, speaker of the New York assembly.

ARTHUR LOCKWOOD WAGNER

WAGNER, ARTHUR LOCKWOOD, United States army officer, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, March 16, 1853. His parents were Joseph Henry and Gertrude Matilda (Hapeman) Wagner. His father was a surveyor. The earliest ancestor of the family in this country was Peter Wagner, a native of the Bavarian Palatinate, who settled in the Mohawk Valley, New York, in 1710. Of the five paternal ancestors in this country, four served in its various wars.

The early years of the life of Arthur Lockwood Wagner were passed in the small city in which he was born. As a boy his health was good. He was fond of reading and of the common out-of-door sports of boys. His mother had been left a widow with but limited means for support, and when he was thirteen years old he left the public schools and commenced work as clerk in a store. He continued his studies without a teacher until, at the age of seventeen, he received an appointment to the United States military academy at West Point, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. He commenced active field service (with the rank of second lieutenant) on the frontier, and served in various Indian campaigns in 1876-77 and 1881. He was professor of military science and tactics at the East Florida seminary in Gainesville, Florida, 1882-85, and was stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1885-86. In the year last named he was appointed instructor in the art of war at the United States infantry and cavalry school, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

While holding this position he visited Europe to investigate the military methods, schools and organizations of Germany, and to study the topography of the great battlefields in Germany, Austria, France and Belgium. In 1897 he was placed in charge of the military information division of the war department at Washington. In the meantime he had passed through the grades of first lieutenant and captain of infantry and major in the adjutant general's department, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel February 26, 1898. In the war with Spain he served on the staff of General Miles,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur L. Wagner,

Colonel, General Staff,

U. S. Army.

ASTOR LENOX

being detached for duty on the staff of General Lawton in the Santiago campaign. After the surrender of Santiago he rejoined General Miles and served on his staff in the campaign in Porto Rico. From January to November, 1899, he was adjutant-general of the department of Dakota, after which he served for more than two years in the Philippines, being on the staff of Major-General Bates in the campaign in Cavite and Batangar. He was then appointed adjutant-general of the Department of the Lakes, and on September 18, 1903, became assistant commandant General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At the combined maneuvers of the regular army and the organized militia, at Fort Riley, Kansas; West Point, Kentucky; Athens, Ohio; and Manassas, Virginia, in 1902, 1903 and 1904, he was chief umpire; and for his skill and discretion in this capacity he was officially commended. He reached the rank of colonel and assistant adjutant-general, June 30, 1901. On January 4, 1904, he was assigned to duty at the Army War college, and on the twenty-ninth of the same month he was detailed as a member of the general staff and appointed chief of the third division and senior director of the War college.

He was married September 5, 1883, to Anne B. Howard, daughter of Andrew Howard, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Of their five children all were living in 1905. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Army and Navy clubs of Washington, District of Columbia, and Manila, Philippine Islands; and of the Society of Colonial Wars, of Foreign Wars, of Indian Wars; of the Army of Santiago, of the Army of the Philippines, of the Carabao; and of the National Geographic, and of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. He is the author of "The Service of Security and Information," and of "Organization and Tactics," both of which works are used as text books at West Point, at the United States Artillery school, at the Infantry and Cavalry school and the Staff college, and in the examination of army officers for promotion. He has also written, "The Campaign of Königgratz: A study of the Austro-Prussian Conflict in the Light of the American Civil War," which received the commendation of General Sherman; "A Catechism of Outpost Duty"; and many professional papers, including "The Military Necessities of the United States and the Best Provisions for Meeting Them," for which he received the gold medal of the Military Service institution; "The Military and Naval Policy of

the United States," which was translated into French and German and reprinted in Europe; "The Military Geography of Canada"; "The Origin and Development of Hasty Intrenchments"; and "An American War College." In these various essays many measures, since adopted by the government, were recommended. He has never identified himself with any political party. His own preference governed in the choice of his profession. Among the powerful aids to his success he names private study, and the sustaining encouragement of his mother, who was a woman of excellent disposition and fine character. The books which have helped him most are military histories and works on the art of war. The first strong impulse to strive for the prizes which he has won came largely from family tradition. With the exception of the war with Mexico, his family has been represented in all the wars of this country from the early colonial wars with France; and the Civil war, which was in progress during his youth, made a strong impression upon his mind and had much to do in leading him to choose the military profession.

General Wagner died at Asheville, North Carolina, June 17, 1905.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT

WAINWRIGHT, RICHARD, naval officer, is the son of the distinguished naval officer, Captain Richard Wainwright, who was prominent during the Civil war. Admiral Farragut, under whom the elder Wainwright served, commended his gallantry and heroic action especially during the siege of New Orleans and in the taking of the Vicksburg batteries. He was in command of the flagship Hartford, and was ordered to attack Fort Jackson. The Confederates set afloat a number of firerafts, by which the rigging of the Hartford was ignited, but her captain with consummate skill and energy succeeded in beating off the fireraft and the ram Manassas as well. While still commander of the Hartford, he met with an untimely end near New Orleans, August 10, 1862. His most marked characteristics were executive ability and heroism. His son has inherited these qualities; and no doubt the stirring scenes of the Civil war, and the noble part taken by his father in some of the most notable battles of that war, made a deep impression on his mind as a boy. It was also his mother's wish that he should follow the profession to which his father had given his life. He counts among his ancestors the distinguished names of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Dallas and Colonel R. D. Wainwright, United States Medical college. His mother's maiden name was Sallie Franklin Bache.

He was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 17, 1849. His education was pursued in private schools in that city. He was moderately strong while young and books were the chief interest of his earlier years. After the necessary preparation, he was appointed to the naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. Later in life he took a course of law at the Columbian university law school, graduating in 1884; and he has received the degree of LL.D. from that university.

As midshipman, after graduation from the naval academy, he was ordered to the Jamestown in connection with the Pacific fleet; was promoted ensign April 19, 1869, and was then attached to the hydrographic office at Washington, District of Columbia. The

following year he was promoted master, and was assigned to the flagship Colorado of the Asiatic fleet, from 1870 to 1873. He was promoted lieutenant, September 23, 1873; he served again for two years, 1873–75, in the hydrographic bureau; he was then for three years, 1875–78, in command of the coast survey vessel, Arago; after which, for a period of three years, from 1878 to 1881, he served with Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson of the Asiatic squadron. He was then with the North Atlantic squadron in different capacities until 1887. He was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1894, and during the interval between 1887 and 1894, he was on duty at the naval academy and again at the hydrographic office in Washington. He was put in charge of the battleship Maine, December, 1897, as executive officer, and was on board that vessel when she was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898. His scientific knowledge was of great assistance at this time of excitement and distress, and his heroic qualities were as evident as was his scientific knowledge, in his direction of the divers who undertook the recovery of the bodies of the valiant men who were the victims of this disaster. On April 5, he pulled down the colors of the wrecked battleship.

During the blockade of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, he was in command of the Gloucester, with the blockading fleet of Admiral Sampson. July 3, 1898, he took part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet; and he destroyed the torpedo boats Pluton and Furor. After the decisive victory, the Gloucester under his command rescued the drowning Spaniards and took charge of prisoners; and he received Admiral Cervera on board the Gloucester. His heroic and efficient service through these July days of 1898 was most highly appreciated by the country at large. The citizens of Gloucester, Massachusetts, presented him with a silver loving cup, and his native city of Washington gave him a sword as memorials of his most humane and brilliant achievements. In August, 1898, he was advanced ten numbers in rank, and on March 3, 1899, he was promoted commander.

Since the Spanish war he has been in command of several warships. For two years, from 1900–02, he held the superintendency of the naval academy; and in 1903 he was in command of the Newark. Reading on military and naval subjects is his recreation.

On September 11, 1873, he was married to Evelyn Wotherspoon of Washington, District of Columbia. They have had three children, two of whom were living in 1906.

CHARLES DOOLITTLE WALCOTT

WALCOTT, CHARLES DOOLITTLE. There is no more absorbing pursuit than that of scientific research, none that more fully fills the measure of a man's life, leading him onward from problem to problem, and affording satisfactions which money-making cannot give. This is well illustrated in the career of Charles D. Walcott. Born in the village of New York Mills, Oneida county, New York, March 31, 1850, the son of Charles D. and Mary (Lane) Walcott, he was a boy of delicate health and studious habits. The character of his future career was indicated in his thirteenth year, when he found at once enjoyment and instruction in the collection of fossils at Trenton Falls, New York, and the study of science in many branches, on winter evenings. Mr. Walcott's father was a cotton manufacturer, and a man of business integrity and sagacity, who died in 1852, leaving the mother to care for the children. Charles was educated with a view to business pursuits, in the public and high schools of Utica, New York. On leaving school, he spent two years in a business house; but the boy's inclination for geologic study had grown too strong to be easily overcome, and his persistent research in the rock-world bore fruit.

During five years of life on a farm he had made a valuable collection of fossils, which was afterward purchased by Professor Louis Agassiz for the Cambridge museum; and in 1876 his reputation as an ardent young geologist brought him the offer of a position as assistant to Professor James Hall, state geologist of New York. During his three years of active labor in this position, he extended researches (begun upon New York's geological problems) to the neighboring fields of Ohio, Indiana and Canada. Mr. Walcott was appointed on the United States geological survey in 1879, his early work on the survey carrying him into the then unexplored plateau country extending through Utah and the Grand Canon of the Colorado, where he made valuable investigations. Later he became deeply interested in an investigation of the Cambrian system of the Appalachians,

from the St. Lawrence river to Alabama, the results of which he published in numerous works, and in 1888 summarized before the International Congress of Geologists in London. He was especially interested in the study of remains of ancient life; and in 1891 he was appointed chief paleontologist to the United States geological survey, two years later being made geologist in charge of its branches of geology and paleontology. The broad scope of work given him in this position was further widened in 1894, when he succeeded Major Powell as director of the survey. Shortly afterward he was awarded the Bigsby medal by the Geological Society of London, in honor of his long-continued work of research.

Doctor Walcott has continued active in the work of exploration and the development of the natural resources of the arid region of the West. The great task at present under his direction is that of carrying out the immense plans for irrigating this enormous arid region recently undertaken by the government. In 1897–98 he served also as assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the National Museum; and since 1902 he has been secretary of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He has added to the treasures of the National Museum several valuable collections of invertebrate fossils.

Doctor Walcott has been honored with the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college, and from the universities of Chicago, Johns Hopkins, and Pennsylvania. He has been chosen to membership in several foreign geological societies; and he is a member of the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society and of other scientific organizations of the United States and Europe. His several works have become authorities on the subjects treated, the most famous of them being his monograph on the fauna of the Lower Cambrian, which deals with the oldest known forms of life.

Married June 22, 1888, to Helena Burrows Stevens, Doctor Walcott has a family of four children. In religious affiliation he is a Presbyterian. The influences to which his life work has been due were largely those of his home surroundings and private study; but especially he was urged on by an inborn passion for research. In scientific research he found recreation as well as labor; in field work in geology, in camping out, tramping, horseback riding, quarrying, etc., he has found a perennial source of enjoyment and of good health. In his view success in life is largely dependent upon "the

early selection of a definite pursuit, as broad a training for this as possible, and subsequent earnest devotion to it—all interfering habits or inclinations being sternly set aside. Add to this, strict obedience to the Golden Rule, and one cannot well miss making an honorable mark in life."

JOHN GRIMES WALKER

WALKER, JOHN GRIMES, LL.D., rear-admiral United States navy, has served his country with fidelity and success, in peace and in war, at home and abroad, for more than fifty years. He has become eminent as an engineer, as well as distinguished as a naval officer, and when, on account of age, he had been for years retired from active service in the navy, he became the head of the government commission for the construction of an isthmian canal which is one of the most important and most difficult of all the great works of its kind ever projected.

He was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, March 20, 1835. His parents were Alden and Susan (Grimes) Walker. Alden Walker was engaged in manufacturing and farming. He was noted for his firmness, integrity, and high sense of justice. While most of his time was spent in attending to his private business, for a while he held the office of sheriff, the duties of which he performed with wisdom and fidelity. His wife was a woman of fine mind and noble character who died while her son was quite young. Rear-Admiral Walker traces his ancestry in this country back to 1643, at which time, according to the records of that place a "Widow Walker," of Rehoboth (now Seekonk), Massachusetts, signed a petition for the division of public lands. Among his ancestors was Samuel Walker, who died in 1712, a captain in King Philip's war, a representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1705, and a man of large possessions for that time. Other prominent members of the family were Aaron Walker, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, who died in 1775, and Samuel Walker, who died in 1831, and had served for a number of years in the Continental army.

Most of the early life of Rear-Admiral Walker was spent in a country village but for about two years before he entered the naval academy he lived in a town. In childhood and youth his health was delicate, and there was a marked weakness of the lungs; but the boy was always cheerful and during play hours he was a leader of his companions in their country games and sports. During his boyhood

he had the usual tasks which boys who lived on a farm in those days were required to perform. In acquiring an education no unusual difficulties were encountered. The foundations were laid in the district schools and in a country academy at which a brief course of study was taken. In 1850 he was appointed from Iowa and entered the United States naval academy, from which he was graduated with the highest honors in 1856. After serving on various ships, and being promoted, in due course, master and lieutenant, he was instructor in the naval academy, 1859–60. During the civil war he served for more than two years on gunboats on the Mississippi river and took a leading part in many battles. He commanded the ironclad Baron de Kalb in various engagements, including the attacks upon Vicksburg, and was reported for gallantry by Admiral Porter, the officer in command of the fleet. While in command of the same boat, he rendered valuable service in the expedition to Yazoo Pass. Subsequently he was in command of other boats and took part in operations on the North Atlantic coast. In 1866 he was promoted to the rank of commander and became assistant superintendent of the naval academy. After serving in this capacity for three years he took a class of midshipmen to Europe. In 1873 he became secretary of the lighthouse board which office he retained for five years. He was the head of the bureau of navigation 1881–89, and in this capacity he rendered important services to the secretary of the navy. He was in command of the white squadron in its visit to Europe and at the Atlantic stations 1889–93, and in 1894 he was promoted rear-admiral. In this year he was placed in command of the Pacific squadron and proceeded to the Hawaiian Islands to guard American interests which at that time were seriously imperiled. In this mission he was very successful. He held the highly responsible positions of chairman of the Lighthouse Board and chairman of the board for the Location of a Deep Water Harbor in Southern California 1896–97, and in the year last named, having reached the legal age-limit, he was retired from active naval service. In the same year he was appointed president of the Nicaragua canal commission in which capacity he served for two years. He was then appointed president of a commission to investigate the various proposed routes for an isthmian canal and report upon the same. After the selection of the Panama route, he was appointed in 1904, by President Roosevelt, president of the board which was charged with the construction of the canal and he entered

upon the active duties of the office in the spring of that year. In addition to his other services Rear-Admiral Walker has been very earnest and efficient in his efforts to build up the new navy.

Rear-Admiral Walker was married September 12, 1866, to Rebecca White Pickering. They have had seven children of whom five are now living. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Metropolitan club of Washington, and of the University club of New York city. He is also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of the Naval Order, the Military Order of the French Alliance, and of the Masonic Order. In several of these organizations he has held prominent positions. He has been president of the Metropolitan club of Washington, general commander of the Naval Order, commander of the District of Columbia Commandery Loyal Legion, commander of the District of Columbia Society of Foreign Wars, and vice commander-general of the Military Order of the French Alliance. During almost his entire active life he has been connected with the navy. He has never identified himself with any political party. While not an active member of any religious denomination he is in sympathy with the liberal, or Unitarian faith.

In childhood and youth he says that he was ambitious; and a desire to excel has had much to do with his success in making his way in the world. Such tasks as he was required to perform not only accustomed him to labor but also gave him an idea of responsibility which has influenced him in all his subsequent life. In the choice of a profession he was allowed to follow his own preference. He has never followed any system of physical culture or given attention to athletics. His principal relaxations have been found in the exercise and the sports of country life. His reading has been varied but he has found historic and biographic works the most helpful to him in winning success. In estimating the various forces which have had a determining influence upon his career Rear-Admiral Walker mentions contact with men in active life as the strongest.

Among the important means for obtaining success which experience and observation have led Rear-Admiral Walker to recommend, are "good habits, persistent and determined effort, and a reasonable degree of confidence in one's own powers of accomplishment." In

addition to these, as a point upon which especial stress is laid, he names the unswerving integrity which tends to make a strong character and which wins and permanently holds the respect and confidence of acquaintances and friends.

THOMAS F. WALSH

WALSH, THOMAS F., mining engineer, capitalist, was born in 1851, on a farm in Baptist Grange, near Fethard, county of Tipperary, Ireland, son of Thomas and Bridget (Scully) Walsh. He was educated in the public schools, learned the millwright and carpenter's trade, and came to the United States in 1870, locating at Worcester, Massachusetts. From there he went to Colorado, in 1872, where he engaged in mining and at the same time made a close practical study of geology, mineralogy and metallurgy. He introduced new methods in the treatment of ores, and subsequently became an extensive operator of mines in many of the mining states and territories of the West, including the celebrated Camp Bird mines and mills, at Ouray, Colorado, of which he was sole owner. He is now one of the richest mine owners of the United States, a director in a number of financial and other institutions, and a large owner of real estate in Washington, District of Columbia, where he now resides.

In 1894, he was delegate-at-large from Colorado to the Republican national convention at Chicago. He was one of the national commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1900. He is in 1906 president of the Irrigation Association of America. He is a member of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science; Washington Academy of Science; National Geologic Society; American Association of Mining Engineers; Washington Board of Trade; Washington Business Men's Association; American Chamber of Commerce, Paris, France; American Chamber of Commerce, Naples, Italy; New York Chamber of Commerce; Hellenic Travelers club, of London; and the American Political Science Association. He is also a member of the following clubs: Metropolitan and Cosmos, of Washington; Metropolitan of New York; Denver club, Denver; El Paso club, Colorado Springs; Automobile club of America; life member of the Automobile club of France; the Pilgrims club, of London, and others. Few self-made men have gained such genuine social distinction, both in this country and abroad, as has Mr. Walsh; and for the past decade the members of his family have been familiar

figures in the social life of Washington, Newport and other fashionable centers. He is of a sunny, optimistic temperament; has always recognized the dignity and rewards of honest labor and is held to be loyal to the friends of his early days.

In October, 1879, he married Carrie Belle Reed of Leadville, Colorado. Three children have been born to them.

LESTER FRANK WARD

WARD, LESTER FRANK, sociologist, geologist, paleontologist, was born at Joliet, Illinois, June 18, 1841. He received his early education in the schools of his native state, and at Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he resided from 1860 to 1862. He enlisted in the Federal army during the Civil war and was wounded in the engagement at Chancellorsville. At the close of the war he was appointed to a position in the United States treasury department, Washington, District of Columbia, and was subsequently chief of the division of navigation and immigration, and librarian of the bureau of statistics, both of which were at that time under the control of the treasury department. His connection with the department continued until 1872, during which period he was graduated from Columbian (now George Washington) university, with the degree of A.B., in 1869, and from the law department of the same institution, in 1871. In 1881 he became assistant geologist of the United States geological survey, and after 1888 was chief paleontologist of that bureau.

He made extensive researches in the field of paleobotany, during his scientific work, which also stimulated a deep interest in the broader aspects of evolution, especially in its sociologic relations. While accepting the main theses of Spencer's work in philosophy he radically modified them in their application to human society. This led to the publication of a large work in two volumes, entitled "Dynamic Sociology" presenting a complete system of cosmic philosophy in outline, which has been recognized as a work of unusual force and originality. His "Psychic Factors of Civilization" was an exposition of the psychologic character of social phenomena, and certain views set out in both these works were further developed in his "Outlines of Sociology," and in "Pure Sociology."

His principal writings include: "Guide to the Flora of Washington and Vicinity" (1881); "Dynamic Sociology" (2 vols., 1883); "Sketch of Paleobotany" (1885); "Synopsis of the Flora of the Laramie Group" (1886); "Types of Laramie Flora" (1887); "Geo-

graphical Distribution of Fossil Plants" (1888); "Psychic Factors of Civilization"; "Psychological Basis of Social Economics"; "Political Ethics of Spencer"; "Principles of Sociology"; and "Outlines of Sociology" (1898); "Sociology and Economics" (1899); "Pure Sociology" (1903); and more than two hundred other scientific titles.

He is a member of the American Economic Association; American Philosophical Society; American Academy of Political and Social Science; fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science; honorary curator of botany and fossil plants, United States National Museum; member of the Cosmos club, Washington, and in 1903, was president of the Institut Internationale de Sociologie, at Paris. He received the degree of A.M. from Columbian university, in 1873, for advanced scientific work, and the honorary degree of LL.D., from the same institution in 1897.

BRAINARD HENRY WARNER

WARNER, BRAINARD HENRY, was the founder and first president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company and also of the Columbia National Bank, and has aided greatly in developing the City of Washington, District of Columbia, in which city the larger part of his life has been spent. Many of the public organizations of the District of Columbia owe their origin and success in no small part to him. This is particularly true of some of the leading charitable and religious institutions of the capital. In the Washington Young Men's Christian Association, which has become a great power for good and numbers over twenty-two hundred young men in its membership, Mr. Warner has been warmly interested for years, is at present a director and was formerly president. He is also identified with the Red Cross Auxiliary Association of the District, and was chairman for the District of Columbia during the Spanish war. He was for many years president of the Central dispensary and Emergency hospital and during his administration their building was erected.

He was born at Great Bend, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1847, the son of Henry Warner, a carpenter and builder, and a man of decided religious character. His mother's maiden name was Julia Truesdell; and her strong and elevated character was formative in its effect upon her son. On his father's side, David Jennings Warner of Massachusetts, Captain Henry Dudley Warner of Connecticut, and on his mother's side, Carter H. Truesdell, of Connecticut, were men of worth and standing.

Until he was sixteen, he worked with his father or helped in a store; and he feels that these duties helped to form a reliable and aggressive character. Even in his boyhood he was interested in public affairs; and his early proclivities in this direction led him toward the beneficent public service which has marked his later years. He says, "I had little time and money to take an extended education." He attended the public schools and Great Bend Semi-

nary, and later, after some years of active life, he took a course of study in Columbian college, and also in its law school, Washington, District of Columbia, and was graduated from that institution in 1869. While he has since been a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, he has never been in active practice.

He came to Washington, when sixteen years old, and obtained a clerkship in the Judiciary Square hospital, serving in the position four months, when he was transferred to another branch of the service and promoted to a clerkship in the war department. In December, 1866, he obtained a clerkship in the treasury department; and six months afterward he was made deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the ninth district of Pennsylvania, having his headquarters at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. While in that city he studied law with Thaddeus Stevens, at that time congressman from that district. But his desire to perfect himself led him, after a stay of eighteen months, to return to Washington and pursue a regular law course. A good business opportunity soon after offering itself, he gave up the law entirely, and became a member of the real estate firm of Joshua Whitney and Company, continuing the business for himself, after Mr. Whitney's death. Mr. Warner founded the business of the B. H. Warner Company, and for years was its active head. He sold his interest in this firm in 1902. He also founded the firm of J. H. Chesley and Company which was afterward changed to Rudolph West and Company. Mr. Warner in 1868 traveled through the West as correspondent of the Harrisburg "Telegraph," and at various times he has been interested in newspaper enterprises.

He is a member of the Columbia and Republican clubs of Washington, District of Columbia. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and for some years has been chairman of the Presbyterian Alliance of the District. His reading has been chiefly law, history and romance; and he is fond of athletic exercise and especially of golf. The early associations of home and school and the circumstances of his life have all had an influence upon his character. He names as early spurs to effort, "necessity and ambition to improve my condition." Speaking in self-criticism he says, "I scattered my energies too much, and did not sufficiently concentrate my powers." To young people he offers this counsel: "Follow one occupation or profession; work hard and persistently. You will thus get more happiness and less worry."

Mr. Warner has done much to develop Kensington, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, where he has a delightful country home. He has been twice married and has nine children living.

Mr. Warner is one of the charter members of the Second National and Central Banks; and has been at various times a director in the Central National, the Metropolitan National, the Columbia National, and the National Savings Bank, now the National Savings and Trust Company. He was one of the founders of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, and organized the syndicate which erected the Atlantic building, and constructed the Marlborough, Montgomery, Kensington and Leamington apartment houses, and more than a thousand dwellings in different sections of the city.

Mr. Warner was one of the founders of the Board of Trade and its second president. He was also a trustee of the public schools and president of the School Board. Was one of the builders of the Eckington and of the Anacostia Railways.

He is a member of many boards of directors of different institutions, among them being the American university, and Howard university.

JOHN CRITTENDEN WATSON

WATSON, JOHN CRITTENDEN. In preparing biographies of officers in our army and navy, it is interesting to note how many of these men of mark point the young men not merely to the highest standards of honor and integrity, but explicitly to a life of distinctly Christian faith and principle, based on the Bible. In making a study of the lives of the men who have helped to give dignity, stability and expansion to our country, one can not help noticing for the encouragement of parents and teachers the large number who regard the moral and religious training of their early years as one of the principal causes of their success in active life. Admiral John Crittenden Watson is one of those whose successful life-record may be traced in large part to the influence of his home and of his teachers. He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, August 24, 1842. His father, Edward Howe Watson, he refers to as a man of "great gentleness, with sympathetic kindness of heart and love of people, combined with the highest courage and with universal charm of manner." His mother's influence on the formation of his character was such as to ennoble all that was fine in his natural qualities. Isaac Allerton and Fear Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower, were among her ancestors. John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, author of the Crittenden Compromise, was also of his kin.

As a child he was somewhat delicate, though this did not prevent his enjoying athletic games, swimming and dancing; while books and the society of young people were particularly attractive to him. His early life was passed at the capital of Kentucky, with visits to the country and to Louisville, Washington, and Liverpool, England. His education was largely at the famous school of Mr. B. B. Sayre, who was also the teacher of Justice Harlan, Senators Vest and Blackburn, and of others prominent in public life. He was graduated from the United States naval academy in 1860. The summer of 1860 he spent on board the United States steamship Susquehanna in West Indian waters. He made his first voyage as midshipman in the same

vessel, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean. He served also in the flagship Richmond in the Mediterranean in 1861.

During the Civil war he was in service on board the flagship Hartford with Farragut, on the Mississippi river and in Mobile bay. From the time Farragut's flag was hoisted until it was hauled down near the end of the war, most of the time Lieutenant Watson was flag lieutenant to Farragut. In the Civil war he took part in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries, April, 1862; in the passage of Vicksburg batteries, June and July, 1862; in the passage of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863; and in the engagement at Grand Gulf, the same month; and he was in the battle of Mobile bay, August 5, 1864. He was wounded by the fragment of a shell at Warrington. After the war he held various commands at sea and ashore. He has seen naval service in all grades of the United States navy, from acting midshipman in 1856 to rear-admiral in 1899, and in the latter grade until August 24, 1904, the date of his retirement. Immediately after the Civil war he served as watch division officer, navigator, and flag lieutenant on board Rear-Admiral Goldsborough's flagship, the Colorado, and was transferred as flag lieutenant to Admiral Farragut's staff on board the Franklin in Europe. He was commander of the United States sloop of war Wyoming on the European station and on the Black sea. He held the position of equipment officer, New York Navy Yard, from 1883-86. Later he commanded the United States sloop, Iroquois, in the South Pacific, and became captain of the United States flagship San Francisco, in the Pacific; and later in the Atlantic (in the International Review Fleet) and under Admiral Benham's flag in the bay of Rio Janeiro. From 1895 to 1898 he was commodore, and governor of the United States naval home.

In the war with Spain, he commanded the blockading squadron on the North Cuban coast, receiving his appointment May 6, 1898, and serving in that capacity until June 27, 1898, when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Eastern squadron. On the fourth of July, 1898, he transferred his broad pennant to the United States battleship Oregon. He held the position of commandant, Mare Island navy yard and station, from October 9, 1898 to May 15, 1899. He was commander-in-chief of the naval forces on the Asiatic station from June 15, 1899 to April 19, 1900, as the successor of Admiral Dewey. He was made president of the naval examining board Octo-

ber 15, 1900; and president of the naval examining and retiring boards, July 21, 1902.

Admiral Watson is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Aztec Society; the Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet, and the Military Society of Foreign Wars. He has been Commander of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and in 1904 he held the vice-commandership of the Military Society of Foreign Wars. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He has found the following books most helpful in fitting him for his life-work; the Bible; "Professional Recollections" by Captain Francis Liardet, R. N.; "Totten's Naval Text Book" by Commander B. I. Totten, United States navy; international law and the lives of distinguished officers. As exercise he most enjoys riding and croquet.

It was his personal preference which determined his choice of the naval profession. His career proves the wisdom of his early choice. His talents, his industry, his high principle and his thorough education have combined to make his life-work useful to his country. He names as one of the mainsprings of action in his life *the desire to please*, first of all his mother, and also the general desire to win approval and gain affection and admiration. His love of home was very strong, and he places it first among the influences which reacted with power upon his life. Farragut as flag-officer and admiral had a very strong influence in shaping the character of his flag-lieutenant Watson. Where he failed to do more for the navy, Admiral Watson says, it has been for the reason that he was too fond of agreeable and congenial company.

From his long observation and varied experience on land and sea, Admiral Watson is especially qualified to speak to young men. When such a commander gives as practical suggestions, the maxims which have been the working principles of his own life, true patriots and ambitious young men will do well to listen. Highest of all he places "righteousness;" and he gives as "test questions" for any proposed course of action: "Is it right as regards others? Is it right as regards myself?" "Begin, continue and end each day with the prayerful consideration of some helpful verse or text from the Bible," he says; and "resist most stubbornly all habits which tend to encourage the doing of anything without proper care. Form the

habit of considering and preparing in advance for contingencies. Avoid with scrupulous care reading or listening to anything unclean or impure."

The achievements of Admiral Watson speak for themselves. The art of success in life may be summed up as concentration on chose things that are best worth knowing and doing; and he early those a course suited to his ability, and devoted his energy most directly to perfecting himself in everything pertaining to the naval profession. His high purpose and his ability to see and seize opportunity when it presented itself, led to his rapid promotion. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was very young; yet he did good service as an officer; and his life of uninterrupted patriotic service in the navy spans the period between that war and the Spanish war, when the powers of his mature judgment were again at the disposal of the government in war, and when he was fully equipped for the carrying out of the high responsibilities of trust and authority imposed upon him. All his military capacity and ambition were set on fire in the earlier stages of his career, by his proximity to Farragut. Their friendship illustrates the high qualities of both men. The loyal admiration of the younger man for his superior officer made it possible for Watson to receive something of Farragut's spirit and power, and so to become one of those who have helped to continue the line of heroes to our own day.

He was married in May, 1873, to Elizabeth Anderson Thornton, his cousin, the daughter of Judge James Dabney Thornton, of San Francisco. They have had eight children, seven of whom were living in 1905.

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HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST

WEST, HENRY LITCHFIELD, journalist and commissioner of the District of Columbia, was born at Factoryville, Staten Island, New York, August 20, 1859. His father, Robert Athow West, was editor of the "Commercial Advertiser" and a man of strongly marked literary tastes. His death, when his son was six years old, left to his widow the care, education and bringing up of their son. She sent him to a private school "at great sacrifice to herself," until he was between twelve and thirteen. Her influence over her son was of the most helpful and elevating character, and more particularly, as her son says, "upon his spiritual nature." Both his parents were of English birth, and his grandfather was a personal colleague of John Wesley, and was widely known as a founder of Methodism in England. Both physically and mentally Mr. West is an instance of the transmission of high principles and marked aptitudes to descendants in the third and fourth generation. Fond of books and out-of-door life, at an early age he began to work in a printing office, and he swept the floors, made the fires, and while learning the trade of printing, attended night school to study geometry, algebra and chemistry. His school course was completed at the West Street academy, Georgetown, District of Columbia, for it was not practical for him to pursue a college or a university course. His work began on the "Georgetown Courier," a weekly paper, at three dollars per week. Newspaper work of all kinds, from that of a reporter, to that of managing editor of the "Washington Post," has been his life work.

President Roosevelt on October 13, 1902, appointed him commissioner of the District of Columbia, reappointing him on October 13, 1905, at the expiration of the term. He had been a member of the board of commissioners representing the District of Columbia at the Tennessee exposition in 1897. Mr. West has not written books, but has been in charge of the department of American Politics in the "Forum." Contributing frequently to magazines and journals, his themes are politics, and topics of interest in congressional legislation,

and in diplomatic and executive affairs. His articles are written with true insight and from the experience of one who has been constantly at the center of national life and on terms of friendly acquaintance with men who are in control of affairs; and thus he is enabled to judge shrewdly of the probable effects of measures of policy and statesmanship. As a speaker, he is gifted with a ready and urbane wit and a quick sense of humor; and the fact that he was unanimously elected president of the "Gridiron Club of Washington Correspondents," of Washington, District of Columbia, in 1900, shows the appreciation in which he is held by his fellow-members of that famous club.

In early life a Methodist, he is now connected with the Congregational church. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. When a boy he was especially fond of Ruskin, Emerson and Thoreau. Ruskin was to him most helpful, and he speaks of Smiles' "Self Help" as a book which encouraged him in his life-work. Out-of-door amusement, tramping, camping, fishing attract him. He was for two years president of the Columbia Golf club in Washington, District of Columbia. The choice of his vocation was a matter of necessity, he says, for he "was determined to earn something for his mother's support," and the opening he wished came to him in the offer of work in a printing office. His "ambition has always been to be a leader or at the top," and his career has shown the possibility of rising which is open to every young American, who makes use of the opportunities which come in his way, and by industry and application "creates circumstances" by force of his personal character.

Mr. West speaks of his "home training as thoroughly good." He remembers little of school as a strong influence; his companions were good, but not especially helpful. The "reading of books" was an important factor in his education, and "the study of men, to see what qualities made for advancement," has always had great interest for him.

Mr. West was married to Mary Hope White, July 25, 1882. They had three children living in 1905.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

WESTINGHOUSE, GEORGE, inventor, manufacturer, capitalist, was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, October 6, 1846, son of George and Emeline (Vedder) Westinghouse. He is descended on his father's side from German ancestry, the American branch of which first settled in Massachusetts. His father was a successful manufacturer of agricultural machinery, an inventor of some note, who subsequent to 1856 and until his death, resided in Schenectady, New York, where he established the firm of George Westinghouse and Company.

His education was obtained in the public schools, in his father's machine shop, and at Union college, Schenectady, which latter institution he attended until the close of the sophomore year. While still a boy he joined the Union forces during the Civil war, and served in the 12th New York infantry, afterward in the 16th New York cavalry, and finally as an engineer officer in the United States navy, where his mechanical aptitude found congenial occupation.

He exhibited a marked bent for practical mechanics at an early age and when but fifteen he invented and constructed a rotary engine that clearly marked him as a mechanical genius. From this time forward his career was one of evolutionary growth. In 1865, he invented a railroad frog, which was quite successful, and while exploiting this his attention was drawn to a number of railroad problems, chief of which was that of car brakes, in connection with which his name is now universally known. At that time the brake was a very crude affair, and his first thought was to manipulate it through the application of steam, but his knowledge as an engineer soon demonstrated that condensation would make this a failure. Compressed air was the next agency tried, and the result was the air brake. The first invention was of course very different from the perfected brake of today, but it revolutionized railroading by greatly increasing the safety of operation and by making higher speed possible. His later invention of the triple valve and of setting the brakes by releasing the pressure in the train-pipe, was almost as important

as that of the air brake itself, securing as it does simultaneous action of all the brakes in a train with the added benefit that if the train separates, the brakes are set at once. These inventions alone entitle him to a high rank among the benefactors of humanity; and strange to say like other discoveries of large importance they were at first received by the railroad world with much skepticism, if not actual distrust. The brake was first thoroughly tested, in 1868, on an accommodation train of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, running from Pittsburg to Steubenville, Ohio. The first patent was secured April 13, 1869, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was formed for its manufacture on June 20, 1869.

Mr. Westinghouse's mastery of pneumatic devices led him to adapt compressed air to railway switches and signals; and out of this invention came the Union Switch and Signal Company, which has installed the switching and signaling plant in such complicated stations as the great South Terminal, at Boston, and the Union station at Pittsburg. Electricity came to take a place in this work for the automatic signals and it was through the acquaintance thus gained that he was led into the field of electric development, where his work has been even more pronounced than in the development of the brake.

In the face of great opposition he introduced alternating current machinery in America, through the purchase of the Gaulard and Gibbs patents, and controlling them he organized the Westinghouse Electric Company, now one of the greatest manufacturing concerns in the world. Through the Westinghouse alternating dynamo, water-powers have been rendered operative through long distance by electric transmission, and the great generators at Niagara Falls, and those for the elevated railroad and rapid transit system of New York and other cities, were made possible of construction and practical operation. The lighting of the Chicago World's Fair was another illustration of the use of the alternating current. To show what could be done in electric lighting with the alternating current, he organized the United Electric Light and Power Company of New York, the Allegheny County Light Company in Pittsburg, and another in Baltimore. After these had all been made successful, he withdrew from them, that he might be able to give more attention to other undertakings.

Besides the plants already mentioned, there are the great shops of the Westinghouse Machine Company at East Pittsburg, for building

steam and gas engines and steam turbines, of which Mr. Westinghouse is principal owner; and there have been for years works for making air brakes in England, France and Germany, while electric works were established at Havre in 1898. The most important of his works outside of the United States, is the plant of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Manchester, England, which is almost a duplicate of the works at East Pittsburg. He is also the principal in large foundries and manufactories, at Trafford City near Pittsburg, at Newark, New York, and Pittsburg. A Russian Westinghouse Company has also been organized for handling the products of these various factories. It is estimated that the various works and companies which bear his name represent a capitalization of about one hundred million dollars, and give employment to more than thirty thousand people.

Mr. Westinghouse is a member of the Union League and Lawyers clubs of New York city; the Duquesne and Pittsburg clubs of Pittsburg; honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and has received several foreign decorations, including the Order of Leopold, from the King of Belgium in 1884, and the Royal Order of the Crown from the King of Italy, in 1889. In 1890, he received the honorary degree of Ph.D., from Union university.

He was married, August 6, 1887, to Marguerite Erskine Walker, of Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Westinghouse is a man of attractive personality, modest, sincere and entirely averse to personal publicity. His life has been a strenuous one, and has entitled him to be called eminently successful as an inventor, as an executive and organizer, and as a financier. His ambition is summed up in the remark he once made when the air brake had saved a train from disaster: "If some day they say of me that with the air brake I contributed something to civilization, something to the safety of human life, it will be sufficient."

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE

WETMORE, GEORGE PEABODY. The Wetmore family of America had its first representative in Thomas Whitmore, who emigrated from England and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1635. A descendant of his, Seth Wetmore, early in the nineteenth century, was a member of the governor's council in Vermont and a fellow of the University of Vermont; and his son William Shepard Wetmore, became a prominent and wealthy merchant, conducting a business house for some years in Valparaiso, Chile, and in 1833 founding a mercantile establishment in Canton, China, which became the very prominent house of Wetmore & Company. He returned to America in 1837, his son (now Senator George Peabody Wetmore) being born during a visit of his parents to London, England, on August 2, 1846. The mother of the subject of our sketch Anstiss D. (Rogers) Wetmore, was a descendant of John Rogers, a former president of Harvard college.

Mr. Wetmore obtained his early education in Newport, Rhode Island, where his father became a resident in 1850. He subsequently entered Yale university, graduating in 1867, and afterward pursued a course of legal study in Columbia law school. On December 22, 1869, he married Edith Malvina Keteltas, of New York, and in the same year he was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island and New York. His first political honor was as head of the electoral ticket of Rhode Island for Garfield and Arthur in 1880, followed by a similar service for Blaine and Logan in 1884. In 1881, on the occasion of the celebration of the surrender of the British at Yorktown a century before, Mr. Wetmore was a member of the state committee to receive the French delegation to the ceremonies, during its visit to Rhode Island. He gave a brilliant reception to President Arthur on his visit to Newport in 1883.

Mr. Wetmore began his official career in 1885, when he was elected governor of Rhode Island. He was elected for a second term in 1886, but sustained defeat in 1887, and in 1889 was defeated in the election contest for the United States senate. His aspiration and

his evident fitness for this honor, however, led to his election by the unanimous vote of both legislative bodies in 1894, and he was reëlected to the senate in 1900 for the term ending March 4, 1907. Aside from his official and legislative duties, Senator Wetmore has been active in other directions, having served as trustee of the Peabody Museum of Natural History and the Peabody Educational Fund. He has also served as president of the Newport Hospital and as a member of the commission to build the state house at Providence, completed in 1904.

JOSEPH WHEELER

WHEELER, JOSEPH, cadet at West Point, New York, at seventeen; second lieutenant United States cavalry at twenty-two; first lieutenant Confederate States Artillery and colonel of infantry at twenty-four; brigadier-general Confederate States army at twenty-five; major-general and corps commander at twenty-six; lieutenant-general at twenty-eight; planter and lawyer in Alabama after the close of the Civil war; elected a representative from the eighth district of Alabama to the United States congress ten times, 1880-1900; major-general and corps commander United States volunteers, 1898; brigadier-general United States army 1900; was born in Augusta, Georgia, September 10, 1836; son of Joseph and Julia Knox (Hull) Wheeler. His father was a planter and merchant in Augusta, Georgia, having removed from Derby, Connecticut where his grandparents, Joseph and Lucy (Smith) Wheeler, resided. His mother who died when he was five years of age, was a daughter of General William (1753-1825) and Sarah (Fuller) Hull, of Derby, Connecticut and Newton, Massachusetts. His first American ancestors were Moses Wheeler, born in Kent, England, January 5, 1598; John and Lydia Newdigate, who came from London, England, to Boston in 1632; Richard Hull of Derbyshire, England, who was a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1634, removed to New Haven Colony in 1639 "because he would not endure Puritanism," and of Thomas Clark of Plymouth said to have been a mate of the Mayflower. Joseph Wheeler was a student at the Cheshire academy, Cheshire, Connecticut, was graduated at the United States military academy with the class of 1859 and was assigned to the 1st regiment dragoons United States army. He was in the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1859, and was appointed to the 3d regiment United States cavalry June 26, 1860. He resigned from the United States army April 22, 1861, and was at once commissioned first lieutenant in the Confederate States army and assigned to the artillery. On September 4, 1861, he was transferred to the infantry with the rank of colonel. He commanded the 19th Alabama regiment in the 3d

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brigade, 2d division, 2d army corps under Bragg at the opening of the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, but was placed in command of the brigade and was selected to cover the withdrawal of Beauregard's army from the field on April 7, General A. S. Johnston having been killed at two P. M. on the sixth. He commanded the troops confronting the Federal army before Corinth, April and May, 1862, and formed the rear guard during the retreat from Corinth to Tupelo, Mississippi, during which he repeatedly engaged the advancing Federal column. On the transfer of Bragg's army of Mississippi to Chattanooga, Wheeler with a brigade of cavalry rode from Holly Springs, Mississippi, to Bolivar, Tennessee, where he attacked the Federal outposts and interrupted the Federal communication between that place and Jackson. He was with General Bragg in the Kentucky campaign and by desperate fighting September 8 to 16 prevented the Federal force under Buell from reaching Munfordville until Bragg had captured the place and taken four thousand Federal troops prisoners. He was in command of the Confederate cavalry at Perryville, October 8, 1862, and on October 13 as chief-of-cavalry of Bragg's army covered the retreat to Cumberland Gap, which occupied thirteen days, during which time he fought twenty-six engagements. On October 30, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Confederate States army, being at the time twenty-six years of age. On December 29, 1862, Wheeler led his brigade around the left flank of Rosecran's army at Murfreesboro and captured a corps supply train at Laverque and another at Nolensville and in twenty-four hours had captured four hundred wagons, over one thousand prisoners, destroyed over one million dollars worth of Federal supplies and obtained for his army many fine horses. At Stones River he commanded the entire force of Confederate cavalry and for his distinguished service in that battle and in independent engagements incident thereto received the thanks of the Confederate congress. He received promotion January 19, 1863, to major-general; and after numerous cavalry engagements during the spring and summer he commanded the cavalry corps at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863, and when Rosecrans fell back to Chattanooga he captured on the Federal line of communication an ordnance and supply train of over one thousand wagons and nearly starved out Rosecrans' army. He captured the fortification at McMinville after a desperate defense made by the garrison of seven

hundred men and destroyed the depots of supplies stored there. He destroyed the roads and bridges between Nashville and Chattanooga defended by Hooker, Crook, Mitchell and McCook, and after constant fighting for ten days on October 9, 1863, he recrossed the Tennessee river and joined the main Confederate army at Chattanooga. He commanded the cavalry in the army of Longstreet while opposing Burnside at Knoxville, November 17-23, 1863, returning to Missionary Ridge in time to cover the retreat of Bragg's army. He opposed the advance of Sherman toward Atlanta from May, 1864, defeating a large force near Varnells Station, May 9, 1864, and capturing three hundred prisoners including several officers. His next cavalry engagements were at Dalton, Dug Gap and Snake Hill Gap, May 10-12; Resaca, May 13-15; Adairsville, May, 16; Casa Station, May 22; New Hope, May 25, and a desperate encounter with Howard's corps at Picketts Mill, May 27. He kept up the active resistance to Sherman's advance through June and July and on July 22 penetrated the rear of Sherman's army at Decatur and captured trains of provisions, took prisoners and secured valuable supplies of arms and equipments. He defeated the raiding column of Federal cavalry ten thousand strong under McCook, Stoneman and Garrard, July 28-August 1, 1864, and captured a large number of prisoners and supplies of horses and arms. He continued to harass the rear of the Federal army in the battles around Atlanta, and on August 9, 1864, made a raid through Northwest Georgia and into Tennessee destroying Sherman's line of supplies and railroad communication and securing one thousand seven hundred head of beef cattle and other provisions on their way to the army before Atlanta. He opposed Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah and was successful in preventing the occupation of both Macon and Augusta by the Federal force; and when Sherman was in South Carolina he defended Aiken, South Carolina and Augusta, Georgia, from raids of the Federal army. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general February 28, 1865. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16, 1865, and at Bentonville, North Carolina, where one of the last battles of the Civil war was fought, March 18, 1865.

After the surrender he returned to his home at Wheeler, Alabama, where he engaged in farming and in the practice of law. He was elected from the eighth district of Alabama a representative in the forty-seventh Congress, but his election was contested and he was

deprived of his seat June 3, 1882. He was at once reëlected and completed the term. He was not a candidate for the forty-eighth but was elected to the forty-ninth and successive Congresses including the fifty-sixth, 1885-1900. He was given the second place on the committee on Military Affairs and on the committee on Expenditures in the War Department in the forty-ninth Congress; was made chairman of the committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and a member of the committee on Public Lands in the fiftieth Congress by Speaker Carlisle. He had a place on the committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in the fifty-first Congress and on Military Affairs in the fifty-first and fifty-second Congresses and on Columbian Exposition and Post Offices and Post Roads in the fifty-second Congress. He was also for five years a member of the committee on Ways and Means. Speaker Crisp made him chairman of the committee on Territories and a member of the committee on Military Affairs in the fifty-third Congress. During his service in the war with Spain he was excused from duty in the house but returned to his seat December 1898. He was the senior member on the Democratic side of the house and resigned his seat April 20, 1900.

On May 4, 1898, he was appointed major-general United States volunteers and was on duty with General Brooke at Chickamauga, May 11 and 12, 1898; was assigned to command the cavalry division United States army at Tampa, Florida, May 14, 1898; landed at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22, 1898; planned and commanded the battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; engaged in the battle of San Juan, July 1-2, 1898, where he was senior officer and commanded on the field and was commended in general orders of July 4, 1898, 5th army corps, for conduct in said battle. He was in command of the cavalry division, 5th corps in Cuba from June 22 to the surrender of Santiago, July 17, 1898, and was senior member of the commission which negotiated the surrender of the Spanish army, and the city of Santiago to the American army, July 17, 1898. He was in command of troops at Montauk Point, Long Island, August and September, 1898; commanded the 4th army corps at Huntsville, Alabama, October-December, 1898; commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 8th army corps at Luzon, Philippine Islands, August, 1899-January, 1900; commanded troops in engagements at Santa Rita, September 9 and 16, 1899; commanded the force which carried the enemies' intrenchments at Porac, September 28, was in immediate

command at Angeles, October 11 and 16; commanded in several minor engagements, October 10-20; commanded brigade in the advance on Mabalacat, November 8; in the capture of Bamban, November 11; in the advance upon Tarlac, November 12-13; commanded in the expedition to San Miguel de Camiling, and followed the retreating enemy November 22-26, and was in command of the expeditions to Sulipa, November 29; and to San Ignacia and Moriones, December 3-6, 1899. By direction of the president he made an inspection of the Island of Guam February 8-12, 1900. On June 16, 1900, he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army and was placed in command of the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago, June 18, 1900. This appointment vacated his volunteer commission and on September 10, 1900, he was placed on the retired list of the regular army.

General Wheeler was married February 6, 1866, to Daniella, daughter of Richard and Lucy (Early) Jones, of Lawrence county, Alabama, and granddaughter of Harrison Jones, a Revolutionary soldier and of Peter Early, governor of Georgia, 1813-15. Mrs. Wheeler died May 19, 1896. Their son Joseph was graduated at West Point in 1895 and served in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars as major of volunteers. Another son, Thomas Harrison, entered the United States naval academy in 1897, served on the Columbia during the Spanish-American war and was drowned at Camp Wikoff, Long Island, September 7, 1898. General Wheeler received from Georgetown college, District of Columbia, the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1899. He was a visitor at the United States Military academy, West Point, 1887, 1893 and 1895, being vice-president of the board of visitors, 1887, and president in 1895; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution from 1880 to 1900. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Society of Foreign Wars; of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution; of the Society of Sons of the War of 1812; of the Society of Santiago; and of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war. His war record includes active participation in eight hundred battles and skirmishes, in more than two hundred of which he commanded, in most of which he was successful, and in many of which he displayed feats of chivalric daring and skill. He was wounded three times, sixteen horses were shot under him, eight of his staff officers were killed and thirty-two wounded. He

held the rank of lieutenant-general in the Confederate States army when only twenty-eight years old. He avers that true success in life can only be gained by "constant effort, unerring integrity and intensity of purpose." He is the author of "Cavalry Tactics" (1863); "Account of Kentucky Campaign" (1862); "Braggs' Invasion of Kentucky" (Vol. III, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War); "Military History of Alabama and Accounts of Battles in Which Alabama Soldiers Engaged"; "History of Santiago Campaign" (1898); "History of Cuba 1496 to 1899"; "History of, and Effects upon Civilization of, Wars of the Nineteenth Century"; "Monograph of the Lives of Admiral Dewey, William McKinley, Stonewall Jackson, and Theodore Roosevelt—the Typical American" and numerous contributions to the newspapers and magazines.

General Wheeler died at Brooklyn, New York, January 25, 1906. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, near Washington, District of Columbia.

ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY

WHITTLESEY, ELIPHALET, son of a farmer and school teacher, grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, graduate of Yale, student in theology, teacher in Alabama, clergyman, college professor, assistant adjutant general and judge advocate general United States volunteers, and secretary of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners; was born in New Britain, Hartford county, Connecticut, May 14, 1821. His father, David Whittlesey, was a farmer, school teacher, representative in the state legislature, school superintendent, a man of public spirit and of stern integrity. His mother, Rebecca (Smalley) Whittlesey, was the daughter of Reverend John Smalley, one of the ablest divines in New England. His grandfather, Eliphalet Whittlesey, born July 2, 1748, a soldier in the American Revolution, was the son of Eliphalet Whittlesey, born May 10, 1714, a captain in the Colonial army in the French and Indian wars, and grandson of John Whittlesey, a member of the general assembly and a brave soldier in the early Indian wars.

Eliphalet, of the fourth generation from John the immigrant, was brought up on his father's farm, the manual labor incident to which made him a strong healthy boy and a vigorous man. As a youth he was fond of mathematics and ambitious to acquire a college education. To this end, he partially supported himself by work on the farm and by teaching music in which he was proficient. He was prepared for college at the academy in New Britain and was graduated at Yale A.B., 1842, receiving his master's degree in 1847. He was a teacher in Greensboro and Mobile, Alabama, 1842–46; a student in divinity at Yale 1847–50, and at Andover, 1850–51. He was pastor of Central Congregational church, Bath, Maine, 1851–61; professor of rhetoric and oratory Bowdoin college, 1861–64; assistant adjutant general and judge advocate on staff of General Oliver O. Howard and assistant commissioner and adjutant, Bureau of Freedmen; professor of rhetoric and English literature, Howard university, Washington, District of Columbia, 1867–74, assistant secretary of the board of Indian Commissioners of the United States from January 1, 1875,

to 1881, and secretary of the board, 1881–99. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; a member of the National Geographic Society; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the National Forestry Association. His advice to young men is to adopt the motto on the Whittlesey coat of arms, *Animo et Fide;* and the influences that proved of the greatest help in his lifetime were those of home and contact with public men in Washington, "especially with Senator Dawes."

He was married October 31, 1854, to Augusta, daughter of George F. and Hannah Patten of Bath, Maine; and of their five children three are living in 1906, and with their children were present at the "Golden Wedding" anniversary of General and Mrs. Whittlesey, October 31, 1904.

General Whittlesey received the honorary degree of D.D. from Howard university in 1882; and that of LL.D. from Yale university in 1902. His long and useful life has included four years as a teacher in the South, ten years as a preacher of the Gospel, ten years as a college professor, five years in the United States army, and over twenty-six years in the civil service of the United States as an advocate and defender of the rights of the Indian to a home, to education, to protection from his greatest enemies (intoxicating liquor and the post trader) and to instruction and pastoral care from christian missionaries.

The action of the Board of Indian Commissioners in accepting in 1899 his resignation as secretary expresses their sense of the value of his services to the Indians.

"General Eliphalet Whittlesey having retired from the position of secretary of this board, his fellow-members of the board desire to spread upon their minutes some expression of their esteem for the character and the personal qualities which have made his work as secretary so valuable to the cause for which this board labors, and have endeared him personally to each member of the board. As secretary since 1881, and before that date assistant secretary for six years, it is the conviction of this board that his knowledge of Indian affairs, full and exact, and his sympathy with Indians, always sincere and heartfelt, have prompted efforts for the welfare of the Indians, so wise and just that not even his deep feeling for these

people has led to actions or words which could be criticized or misconstrued. His uprightness of character and his absolute probity of speech, with unselfish and unfailing kindliness of manner, have lent weight to all his words and deeds, and have made it a pleasure and an honor to be associated with him in this work."

HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY

WILEY, HARVEY WASHINGTON, has been chief of the bureau of chemistry in the United States department of agriculture since 1883. He brought to that position natural endowments and most thorough training. During the twenty years in which he has been the organizing and systematizing head of this work, the advance in the science of agriculture and in the profits of farming has been most rapid and comprehensive. The department has expanded, to cover the needs of our country. The population at large, as well as the farmers whom it more directly affects, have reaped the rewards financially of the unwearied investigations and experiments of the department. The problem of returning to the soil in proper form that which is taken from it in production, involves economical as well as chemical factors. The introduction of the three essentials of plant growth, potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, into soils long cultivated, like the whole subject of fertilizers, requires much study. The variety of the productions of the United States may be judged of by the fact that of wheat alone more than seven hundred varieties were sent to the Paris exposition from the United States. During the last few years Doctor Wiley has carried on experiments in regard to food preserved by chemical means. A number of people have been induced to allow themselves to be experimented upon by this artificially preserved food, and the effect of possibly injurious preservatives will be effectually tested. The whole matter of pure or adulterated food for our people is involved in the results of these experiments and the legislation which will result from them.

To Doctor Wiley's exertions and labors are due in no small part this vast enlargement of the department of agricultural chemistry. Beside this work he has been professor of agricultural chemistry in the graduate school of Columbian university since 1895, and was president of the American Chemical Society for two terms from 1893 to 1895. In the year 1900 he was appointed a member of the jury of awards of the Paris exposition; and he was a delegate from the

United States to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry at Paris in 1896 and 1900; at Vienna, 1898, and at Berlin in 1903. Doctor Wiley has attained his present most useful and important position through his own exertions, aided in his youth by self-sacrificing parents who made every effort to give him the advantages which his active mind and talents made him desire.

He was born on a farm near Kent, Indiana, October 18, 1844. His father, Preston P. Wiley, farmer and minister, was a man of "firmness, honesty and courage." He recalls his mother's influence on his intellectual development and on his moral and spiritual life, and says, "She was a most remarkable woman." John Maxwell his earliest maternal ancestor in America, came from Scotland in 1747.

As a boy he had vigorous health. His great desire was to read, especially history; while his fondness for mathematics and his aptness in that branch of study, were marked.

His early life was spent altogether on his father's farm, where he performed farm labor, often for fourteen and sixteen hours a day. Of this labor, so exacting and fatiguing for a boy, he says, "it has enabled me to work hard ever since without fatigue." The discipline of these earlier years was continued through his college course, and the difficulties in the way of his acquiring an education were not at all of an intellectual nature, but of a material kind. He says of that period in his life, "I did my own cooking in college, and never had an overcoat. I borrowed a shirt-collar the first time I appeared in a public performance. My father and mother denied themselves every comfort to help me through college. I lived for weeks at a time, on Indian corn mush, and sorghum molasses." He had no especial preparatory training for college; but he entered Hanover college and was graduated in 1867, receiving the degree of A.B., and taking that of A.M. in 1870. From Indiana medical college he received the same degree in 1871, meanwhile holding a professorship of Latin and Greek in Butler college, Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1868–71. During the year 1872 he taught natural science in the Indianapolis high school, and he was graduated from Harvard university with the degree of S.B., in 1873. He has received the honorary degrees of Ph.D. and LL.D. from Hanover college. For one year, 1873–74, he was professor of chemistry at Butler university, and from that time until 1878, when he went to Berlin to study chemistry, he held the pro-

fessorship of chemistry at Purdue university, and in the Indiana Medical college. After his return from Berlin, he was state chemist of Indiana until 1883. In this year he was appointed chief of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, at Washington, District of Columbia, which position he still holds in 1906.

In 1895 he accepted the chair of agricultural chemistry in the graduate school of Columbian (now George Washington) university. In 1900 the distinguished title of *Chevalier de Mérite Agricole* was conferred upon him by the Republic of France. He was also made an honorary member of the Franklin Institute.

In 1864 he served in the Civil war for five months, in the 137th regiment Indiana volunteer infantry. He has never married. His scientific papers are very numerous, embracing manifold subjects.

Doctor Wiley is a member of the Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington, District of Columbia, and the French, German and American Chemical Societies and many others. His party is the Republican. History, classic novels and the standard poets have been his favorite reading, and his amusements are baseball, driving an automobile, and chess. His own choice led him to the study of chemistry, and "the desire to make my father and mother proud of me" was the first strong incentive to study and ambition to excel. He says, "I have accomplished very little of what I intended to do." "Be honest, faithful, diligent and tenacious in whatever you attempt, doing the most trivial things well." His publications are: "Songs of Agricultural Chemists" (1892); "Principles and Practice of Agricultural Chemistry" (3 vols., 1897); and more than two hundred scientific papers and addresses; and he often makes after-dinner speeches—which he thinks "should be witty as well as wise." His address is 1314 Tenth street, Washington, District of Columbia.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, JOHN SHARP, member of the United States house of representatives, is an example of "the scholar in politics." As a matter of principle he gave up the practice of his chosen profession and entered political life. Without that service on prominent committees by which influence in congress is often secured, by his ability and character he has become the leader of the minority in the house of representatives. In this extremely difficult position he has the loyal support of his party associates, and the respect and good will of his political opponents.

He was born at Memphis, Tennessee, July 30, 1854. His parents were Christopher Harris and Anna Louise (Sharp) Williams. His father was a lawyer by profession, a man of ability and culture, a fine type of the Southern gentleman of his time. He was colonel of the 27th regiment of Tennessee volunteers of the Confederate army, and was killed while leading his men in General Albert Sidney Johnston's brilliant assault upon the Union forces at Shiloh. Mrs. Williams died in 1859. Among the earlier ancestors of Mr. Williams who have been distinguished in the history of the country were John Williams, who was a colonel in the "North Carolina Line" in the Revolutionary war; and Christopher Harris Williams, who from 1837 to 1843, and from 1849 to 1853 was a member of congress from Tennessee. John M. Sharp, his maternal grandfather, was captain of Company A of the 1st Mississippi regiment in the Mexican war and was at the apex of the V in the battle of Buena Vista, where he was severely wounded.

Until he was nine years of age John Sharp Williams lived in Memphis. Three or four years were then spent in the country, in Yazoo county, Mississippi, where he attended private schools. At the Kentucky military academy, and later at the University of the South and at the University of Virginia, he pursued a course of liberal study; and at the University of Heidelberg in Germany he specialized in the study of political economy. After spending some time in foreign travel he returned to this country and studied law at the University of Virginia and later with a prominent firm of lawyers in

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Memphis. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar in Memphis and commenced active practice in that city; but in December, 1878, he removed to Yazoo county, Mississippi, where he divided his time between legal work and the care of several cotton plantations which he had inherited from his mother. He did not enter political life until he was thirty-eight years of age, when, in 1892, he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention and was also elected a member of the lower house of the fifty-third Congress. He has been reëlected six times. His present term will expire in 1907. Mr. Williams ceased to be a lawyer and cotton planter, and entered upon public life because he believed that the great principles of his party and the welfare of the country were imperiled by the wave of Populism which was then sweeping over the West and South.

When he entered congress Mr. Williams was known to be a man of attainments; but his genuine modesty and unassuming manner prevented the quick recognition of his fine abilities, and his qualifications for leadership were not at first suspected. The fact that he was a successful cotton planter and represented a state in which the agricultural interest greatly surpassed all other lines of industry, led to his appointment on the committee on agriculture, a position in which he rendered valuable service. His first speech as a congressman attracted attention and proved to the house that the new member was a man of far more than ordinary ability. He worked quietly and faithfully, and his record was so satisfactory to his constituents that when one term in congress expired he was without opposition elected to another. His influence in the house steadily increased; and in November, 1903, he was chosen leader of the minority, a position in which he has achieved remarkable success. When he accepted the leadership, the Democratic forces were badly demoralized, and it seemed hardly possible that the discordant elements could be harmonized and their united action secured. But under the skilful direction of its new leader differences were adjusted, and the party has made its influence strongly felt in legislation and has commanded the respectful attention of the country at large.

Among the matters to which Mr. Williams has given special attention are the relation of the government to its foreign dependencies, the race problem, and the tariff. As a matter of principle he is strongly opposed to the policy of territorial expansion, and his speeches are among the ablest of the many which have been made

upon this subject in congress. A Southerner by birth and residence, and one whose ancestors have been for several generations prominent people in the South, he has had the best possible facilities for studying the race problem as it presents itself in that section today. He admits that the situation is very grave; but while he does not attempt in any way to apologize for the wrongs that have been committed or for the evils that now exist, he holds that the South is fully able, and is more than willing, to do its duty by the black man in every respect. He would limit the elective franchise, not, however, from any prejudice against color, but in order to promote the welfare of the people at large. He holds that no man has a *right* to vote. In his view the franchise is not a right but a high privilege, which if enjoyed at all should be conferred by the state, and which the state has the right to limit in any reasonable manner it may choose. He is not a believer in the social equality of the two races, but he insists that before the law their personal and property rights should be precisely the same. In his efforts to overcome prejudice and to lead Northern people to see the conditions which prevail at the South, and thus to promote a kindly feeling between the people of the two sections, he has been to a certain degree successful. In regard to the tariff, Mr. Williams holds very decided opinions; and in his speeches upon this subject his views are presented with clearness and force. He has made a careful study of economic principles, and of trade conditions throughout the world; and upon these points he is one of the best informed of our public men. In theory he believes in free trade, and he would advocate the adoption of this policy if the other leading nations of the world would do the same; but until there is a change on their part, he does not regard as desirable so radical a departure from our present protective system. He believes that a middle course between a high tariff and absolute free trade should be chosen. In the house he is known as the "champion of reciprocity."

In the case of Mr. Williams the inheritance of wealth was not an obstacle to success. On the contrary, it proved of great assistance, as it enabled him to study in the best educational institutions and gave him the advantage of European travel. He owes much to his ancestry. The loss of his parents while he was very young was a serious misfortune; but it was mitigated by the fact that his guardian was deeply interested in his welfare and cheerfully acceded to his wish to obtain a liberal education and to enter the legal profession.

Since he left the university Mr. Williams has given much time to study. His reading has been along broad lines and he has an extensive knowledge of foreign as well as of domestic affairs. While he firmly holds his own opinions, he does not seek to impose them upon others. He is always willing to listen to suggestions, and he often seeks advice. Though not a polished orator he is a forceful and interesting speaker and is able to use at a moment's notice any knowledge which he may possess. His speech on taking the chair at the Democratic convention to nominate a candidate for the presidency at St. Louis, in July, 1904, is regarded by his friends as a marked instance of his force and tact as a public speaker.

His convictions are strong and when important subjects are under discussion he sometimes "carries the war into the enemy's country" with a great deal of vigor; but he is invariably good-natured, and his opposition is directed against principles and measures rather than men. He is a strong reasoner, a skilful debater, and his keen, incisive wit not infrequently disconcerts his party opponents as much as it entertains the members on his own side of the house. By the extent and accuracy of the information which he has obtained from a wide range of study and reading, and his ability to use it effectively, he has not infrequently made difficult the way for his political opponents. He occasionally draws on the lighter literature for his illustrations and on one memorable occasion, when the house was in the midst of an exciting and somewhat acrimonious controversy, he made a quotation from the comic opera "Pinafore" which was so apt and effective as to greatly divert the members and cause a demand from all parts of the country for printed copies of the speech in which it was used. In regard to legislation which might favorably affect his own interests he has been careful to avoid even the appearance of evil. An instance of his scrupulous regard for propriety and honor in this respect occurred in the assignment of committees in a recent session of the house. As minority leader, Mr. Williams had suggested a member from North Carolina for a place on the committee on Rivers and Harbors. Speaker Cannon did not feel justified in making this appointment because the Atlantic coast was already fully represented. He suggested a member from Mississippi; but Mr. Williams replied that as his plantation was defended by levees he could not allow a member from his own state to serve on a committee whose duty it was to protect such interests.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon him by the University of Mississippi and by the South Western Baptist university.

He was married to Betty Dial Webb, October 2, 1877. They have had eight children of whom seven are now living. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Elks. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church of which he has long been a member.

The success of Mr. Williams, both as a member of the house and as a party leader, has been due to scholarship, industry, quickness of apprehension, sagacity, and executive ability. He has studied men as well as books. He has been very successful in his efforts to bring forward members of the house who can be made especially useful in strengthening the party organization and carrying out its policies. His high character and unquestioned sincerity are important factors in his influence over men, and have won for him the respect and confidence of congress and of the public without regard to partisan relations. He has proved himself a capable and an efficient leader as well as an accomplished citizen.

JAMES HARRISON WILSON

WILSON, JAMES HARRISON, eminent American soldier, renowned for his service as division and corps commander of cavalry in the Civil war; as effecting the capture of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate states; as corps commander in the Spanish-American war; as commander of coöperative American and British troops and commander of American troops in Peking, China; as representative of the United States army at the coronation of King Edward VII.; as a distinguished military biographer, a skilled railroad engineer and a useful man of affairs—was born on a farm near Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, September 2, 1837. His father, Harrison Wilson, was an ensign in the War of 1812, and captain in the Black Hawk war; and married Katharine Schneider and settled on a farm in Shawneetown, Illinois. He was a man of strong, vigorous, independent character, self reliant, and courageous. His grandfather, Alexander Wilson, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, removed to Fayette county, Kentucky, and thence to Gallatin county, Illinois, which county he represented in the first territorial legislature. He was one of the founders of that state government. He married Elinor Harrison. His great great grandfather, Isaac G. Wilson, was a sergeant in the Virginia Line during the American revolution, a citizen of Front Royal, Culpeper county, Virginia.

James Harrison Wilson was brought up on his father's farm, in Shawneetown, and when his father died, in 1853, he had attended school sufficiently to enable him to matriculate at McKendree college. He paid his way at college from accumulated earnings as a clerk. He was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy in 1855, was graduated sixth in the five-year class of 1860, was assigned to the topographical engineers as brevet second lieutenant, and served in Washington Territory. He was promoted to second lieutenant, was ordered to Boston to recruit engineer soldiers in 1861 and made chief topographical engineer of the Port Royal expedition taking part in the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski and of James Island,

South Carolina, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and for his services in South Carolina was brevetted major. He was transferred to the Army of the Potomac where he served as acting aide-de-camp and engineer officer on the staff of General McClellan during the Antietam campaign, September, 1862. He was made assistant inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, United States volunteers, November 8, 1862; having been transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, he took part in Grant's campagin in northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg as assistant engineer and inspector-general of the army. He received promotion to captain, United States army, May 7, 1863. He was engaged on the staff of General Grant in the Chattanooga campaign and received promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers, October 31, 1863. For services at Missionary Ridge he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, United States army, November 12, 1863, and was engineer of the force sent to relieve Burnside at Knoxville.

He was then transferred to Washington, District of Columbia, as chief of the cavalry bureau; and when the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was reorganized under Sheridan, he was placed in command of the third division. He was brevetted colonel, United States army, for his action in the battle of the Wilderness, March 6 and 7, 1864. On May 8, 1864, he took possession of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, and was with Sheridan in his celebrated raid of May and June, 1864. He also led his division of cavalry at Beaver Dam, Yellow Tavern and Hawes Shop, and reinforced by Kautz's division, he commanded the combined force in its operations against the Danville and South Side Railroads during which he had several engagements, and destroyed all Confederate connection with the South for six weeks. He then rejoined Sheridan who had been assigned to the command of the Army of the Shenandoah and led his division at Opequan, September 19, 1864; and in October, 1864, was transferred to the Southwest and placed in command of the cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississippi.

He commanded the reorganized cavalry corps at Franklin, Tennessee, November 20, 1864, and at Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. In this battle he turned Hood's left and contributed greatly to his defeat. For his services he was brevetted brigadier-general, United States army, March 13, 1865. He led three divisions of his cavalry, 14,000 strong, through Alabama and Georgia defeating

Forrest at Monteville and Plantersville, capturing the strongly-fortified cities of Selma, Alabama; Columbus, West Point and Macon, Georgia; and received the surrender of Montgomery, the first capital of the Southern Confederacy, April 16, and of Macon, Georgia, April 20, 1865. For his services at Selma, where he captured numerous stores and prisoners, he was brevetted major-general, United States army. He was appointed major-general of volunteers, April 20, 1865. Detachments of his corps pursued and intercepted President Davis in his flight with his family and members of his cabinet, at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865.

He was placed in command of the newly-organized Department of Georgia and of the District of Columbus, in 1865, and at his own request was mustered out of the volunteer service, January 8, 1866. On July 28, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, United States army and assigned to the 25th infantry, but was detached on engineering duty in charge of river and harbor improvements. He resigned from the army December 31, 1870, for the purpose of building and operating railroads. He became vice-president and receiver of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad and managed the same, 1872–75. He was vice-president, general manager and president of the New York and New England Railroad, 1877–83; chief engineer and general manager of the New York Elevated Railroads, and receiver of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad, 1892–95. He made extensive travels and investigations in China, Japan and Formosa in 1885–86, an account of which he published in a book which has passed through three editions.

He was first (and one of four civilians) to receive the commission of major-general of volunteers on the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898; and he was assigned to the command of the 6th corps, but as this corps was never organized, at his own request he was assigned to the command of the 1st division 1st corps and with it took part in the expedition against Porto Rico, defeating and capturing a detachment of Spanish troops in an affair at Caomo. On October 20, 1898, he succeeded Major-General Joseph C. Breckinridge in the command of the 1st army corps at Lexington, Kentucky. In January, 1899, he transferred that army corps to Cuba where he commanded the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, 1899–1900.

On the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion in China in 1900 he took part in the relief expedition sent by the United States, and com-

manded the combined British and American column that dispersed the Boxers and captured their headquarters on the Eight Temples; he was in command of the American troops that occupied the Imperial city; he commanded the entrance and restored order in the section occupied by the American troops.

He was appointed to represent the United States army at the coronation of Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey, London, England. He was for eight years chairman of the Republican state committee of Delaware. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from McKendree college in 1895.

He was married, January 3, 1866, to Ella, daughter of General John W. Andrews, of Stockford, near Wilmington, Delaware, and they had three daughters all living in 1905. He has made his home for the last twenty years at Wilmington, Delaware, where he is a member of the Wilmington Country club of which he was president from its organization. He was also a member of the Union, the Army and Navy and the University clubs of New York city, the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia, the Philadelphia club, the Chicago club of Chicago and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His highest inspiration to attainment in military life came, he says, from reading the lives of the noble characters of history and romance. To American youth he says: "Be just and fear not—always do your level best—act on the principle that 'you will pass through this world but once, therefore any good thing you can do, do it now, do not postpone nor defer it, for you will not come this way again.'"

General Wilson is the author of "Life of Andrew J. Alexander" (1868); "Life of General Grant" (with Charles A. Dana, 1868); "China-Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom" (1887, 3d. ed., 1900); also of various military biographies in book and pamphlet form, published and unpublished. Among the latter is the life of major-general John Aaron Rawlins. He has been actively engaged as manager and director of various corporations throughout the entire period of his civil life.

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Yours very cordially

John M. Wilson

Brig. General, Chief of Engineers

U. S. Army, retired

JOHN MOULDER WILSON

WILSON, JOHN MOULDER, son of a lawyer; page in the United States senate for four years; cadet at the United States Military academy; active officer in the United States army for forty-one years from lieutenant to chief of engineers and brigadier-general, and a man of large public service; was born in Washington, District of Columbia, October 8, 1837. His father, Joseph Shields Wilson, was a lawyer, clerk, chief clerk and commissioner in the General Land office, an earnest student, a fine linguist, an authority on legal questions affecting the ownership of land and its conveyance, a man of remarkable memory, an orator and lecturer, strong in likes and dislikes. His mother, Eliza Uhler (Moulder) Wilson, was the daughter of John N. and Mary (Uhler) Moulder.

As a boy John Moulder Wilson attended school in his native city and when twelve years old became a page on the floor of the United States senate and held the position, 1849-53. He then took a preparatory and freshman course at Columbian college, and in 1854 made the trip to California, via the Isthmus of Darien (Panama) and continuing his journey from San Francisco to Puget Sound located in Olympia, Washington Territory, where he obtained employment. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed a cadet to the United States military academy; and he was graduated and assigned to the artillery July 1, 1860. He was transferred to ordnance October 9, 1860, and served in Fortress Monroe and at Washington, District of Columbia, 1860-61. He was commissioned second lieutenant and transferred to the 2d artillery, January 28, 1861. Promoted first lieutenant, May 14, 1861; he was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and in the defense of Washington, District of Columbia, up to March, 1862, when he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and took part in the Peninsular campaign, March to August, 1862. He was transferred to the topographical engineers, July 24, 1862, and to the corps of engineers, March 3, 1863. He engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, September 14 and 16, 1862; was superintending engineer of the defenses of Harper's Ferry, No-

vember 1, 1862 to March 20, 1863; was assistant professor of Spanish at the United States military academy, March 30 to June 18, 1863, being made captain, corps of engineers, June 1, 1863. He was assistant engineer of the construction of defenses at Baltimore, Maryland, June-July, 1863; superintending engineer of construction of defensive works at Memphis, Tennessee, Vicksburg and Natchez, Mississippi, August 1863-May 1864; assistant inspector-general of the military division of West Mississippi, May 1864-September 1865; and was appointed lieutenant-colonel, staff United States volunteers, May 26, 1864. He took part in the seige and capture of Spanish Fort, the storming of Fort Blakely and the occupation of Mobile, April 12, 1865, on the staff of General E. R. S. Canby, and was with that officer at the surrender of General Richard Taylor's army at Citronella, Alabama, May 8, 1865. He then served in the corps of engineers, and was promoted to major, June 3, 1867, and to lieutenant-colonel, March 17, 1884. He had charge of the public buildings and grounds, Washington, District of Columbia, with the rank of colonel, from June 1, 1885 to September 7, 1889 and from March 31, 1893 to March 1897, and in that capacity he had charge of the construction of the army medical museum and library, the extensive repairs of Ford's theatre building, the erection of a monument to mark the birthplace of Washington, the erection of President Garfield's statue, the erection of the monument at Washington's headquarters, Newburg, New York, and memorial tablets on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as well as monuments to General Hancock and General Logan. He was advanced to colonel, March 31, 1895; to chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general, February 1, 1897; was a member of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department, 1898-99; of the board of ordnance and fortifications, 1899-1901; and was retired by operation of law, April 30, 1901. He was brevetted captain, June 27, 1862, for Gaines Mill; major, July 1, 1862, for Malvern Hill; colonel United States volunteers, March 26, 1865, for campaign against Mobile; lieutenant-colonel United States army, April 8, 1865, for capture of Spanish Fort, Alabama, and colonel of United States army for capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama. The Congressional medal of honor was conferred upon him for distinguished gallantry in action at Malvern Hill, Virginia, August 6, 1862. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbian university in 1890; was elected to member-

ship in the American Society of Civil Engineers; to the presidency of the Society of Civil Engineers of Cleveland, Ohio; was commander of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and has served as president of the Columbia Hospital for Women, as president of the Training School for Nurses, as a member of the board of directors of the Reform School for Girls, and is President of the Board of Trade, Washington, District of Columbia. He was a member and vice-president of the board of directors of the Corcoran Art Gallery, of the executive committee of the Citizens Relief Association, of the Anthracite Coal strike commission in 1902-03; vice-president of the Thomas Jefferson memorial association; member of the Washington National Monument Society, member of the board of visitors at the United States military academy, 1904; member of the Federal Commission to investigate the disaster to the steamer General Slocum, June-October, 1904; president of the Federal commission in connection with the sale of Choctaw-Chickasaw coal lands 1904-05 and chairman of the citizen's Presidential Inaugural committee, November 1904-March 1905. He was always a Democrat in politics, but took no part in the party campaigns. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and held the position of vestryman of St. Thomas' parish, District of Columbia, for over ten years, and was registrar of the parish. He was an original incorporator and a director of the National Episcopal Cathedral foundation.

As a child "his strongest desire was to please his parents"; as a page in the senate he was early brought into contact with distinguished men in public life, and this contact aroused his ambition; while his life as a soldier cultivated his patriotism and made it his greatest ambition to serve his country to the best of his ability.

He was married November 5, 1861, to Augusta Bertha Waller, who died June 17, 1902. Their only child died in infancy. General Wilson has done a large measure of work toward beautifying the city of Washington. His advice to young men who desire to attain true success and happiness in life is to "love God and your country; practise honesty, sobriety, industry; do your best in every duty devolving upon you; be invariably punctual both in private and public life; live strictly within your income; have absolute control of your temper under all circumstances; be courteous to all, and generous to the extent of your ability."

SIMON WOLF

WOLF, SIMON, lawyer, diplomat, humanitarian, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born in Himzweiler, Bavaria, October 28, 1836, son of Levi and Amalia Wolf. He is of Hebrew lineage, and one of the most forceful representatives of that people in contemporary American life.

In 1848, when but twelve years of age, he came with his grandparents to this country, and spent his boyhood in the State of Ohio, where he was early inducted into mercantile life. Possessed of more than the ordinary amount of ambition, however, and an omnivorous reader, he soon began the study of law, was graduated from the Ohio law college at Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at New Philadelphia, Ohio, in July, 1861. He practised at the latter place one year, and then removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where he formed a law partnership with Captain Abraham Hart, and entered at once upon a successful legal career in the District and Federal courts. From 1869 to 1878, he held the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, under appointment of Presidents Grant and Hayes. At the expiration of this period he resumed the practice of law, coördinating with it the insurance business. In 1881–82 he served as United States consul general at Cairo, Egypt, with ministerial powers.

A man of large public spirit, broad human sympathies and practical views, he has been identified with many movements for the betterment of his race in America and in other lands. He founded the Hebrew Orphan Home, at Atlanta, Georgia, of which he is still the head; he is president of the Ruppert Home for the Aged and Indigent, a unique charity near Anacostia, District of Columbia; is a director of the German Orphan Asylum of the District of Columbia; a member of the Board of Charities, since 1900; a member of the executive committee, Order of B'nai-B'rith, a philanthropic Hebrew Association; a director of the Garfield Hospital of Washington, and of a number of other humane and benevolent organizations.

Sincerely Yours.

Simon Wolf

LIBRARY

Mr. Wolf has lectured throughout the United States, has contributed much to contemporary periodical literature and especially to the elucidation of social and sociologic problems. His ability as an orator and his magnetic personality have also brought him into prominence in several national campaigns of the Republican party. He is the author of "The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen"; "Biography of M. M. Noah"; and "Biography of Commodore U. P. Levy."

LEONARD WOOD

WOOD, LEONARD, surgeon, soldier, public administrator, major-general in the United States army, was born at Winchester, New Hampshire, where his parents temporarily resided, October 9, 1860, the son of Charles J. and Caroline E. (Hagar) Wood. He is a direct descendant of William Wood, who landed in Massachusetts nine years after the landing of the Mayflower, and of Susanna White, whose son, Peregrine White, was the first white child born in New England. His immediate ancestors were nearly all farmers, but his father adopted the profession of medicine and the career of a country physician, and was known as a man of fine attainments and strong individuality, though possessed of a rather taciturn manner. The old Wood homestead was at Barlow Landing, in Pocasset; and here within a stone's throw of Buzzards Bay, Leonard spent his childhood and youth. During the winter he attended the district school, and later, for three years, he was a pupil at the old fashioned academy at Middleboro, Massachusetts. He was fond of languages and history, but indifferent to mathematics; and the greater part of his miscellaneous reading consisted of books of travel, history, adventure and an occasional novel.

His father died in 1880, and shortly thereafter he entered the Harvard medical school. His means were scanty, but by tutoring and with the money accruing from a hard-won scholarship, he was able to meet his expenses and was graduated third in his class. After graduation he took up work in the city hospital, and at twenty-four began the practice of medicine in Staniford street, Boston. He soon abandoned his practice here, however, and took an examination in New York for admission as a surgeon to the army, and passing second in a competitive examination of fifty-nine, he received his commission, January 5, 1886. He was first temporarily assigned to service at Fort Warren, Massachusetts; but, in June, 1886, he was ordered to Arizona, and during the next two years, he was almost continuously in the field with Miles and Lawton, chasing the Apaches, under the wily Geronimo, through Arizona, New Mexico and 400 miles into old

Mexico. Before he had been commissioned three months, the command of all the infantry of the expeditions fell to him, and sometimes that of the Indian scouts. These expeditions were fraught with remarkable hardships and required extraordinary endurance and fortitude in the men under whose command they were undertaken. So well did Surgeon Wood acquit himself throughout the campaign against the Apaches that he was recommended to congress for a medal of honor, which he did not receive, however, until ten years later.

In the spring of 1887, he was rewarded by an appointment as one of the staff surgeons at the headquarters of the department of Arizona. A year later he served with the 10th cavalry in the Kid outbreak in New Mexico, and later he was engaged in the work of the heliographic survey of Arizona. After this service he spent a year at Fort McDowell, and then returned to California, and later was assigned to duty at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Georgia, for a time. His next post of duty was at Washington, District of Columbia, beginning in September, 1895, where he often made professional visits to President Cleveland and his family; and, after the accession of President McKinley, he was the regular medical adviser to the president and Mrs. McKinley. It was about this time that he met President Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy. Their friendship was immediate; and in much of his subsequent career he has been directly or indirectly associated with the president.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, even before it began, Wood was commissioned to raise a regiment and recruited the 1st United States volunteer cavalry (known as "Rough Riders") and was appointed colonel of the same, May 8, 1898. After the opening of hostilities, this regiment made a famous record at Santiago, Las Guasimas, and San Juan Hill, in which latter battle it was in the severest of the fighting. For gallant service at Las Guasimas and San Juan, Colonel Wood was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, July 8, 1898, and eleven days later he was appointed governor of Santiago.

After rehabilitating the stricken city of Santiago, his territory of command was extended to the entire province, and in addition to his routine administrative duties, he organized a supreme court, established a school system, devised new methods of taxation, forbade bull-fighting, and improved the local government in many important

ways. In the fulfilment of his delicate functions as commanding general and civil governor, he exhibited tact, ability, firmness, conservatism and judicious common sense. In his own words he "tried to impress upon the people that the first thing they had to do was to learn to govern themselves, and that the underlying principle of self-government was thorough respect for civil law." In recognition of his services, both military and civil, in Santiago, he was made major-general on December 8, 1898, and he became military governor of Cuba, December 13, 1899, serving until May 22, 1902. His administration in Cuba received the highest praise from Secretary of War Root, whose acquaintance with its results was derived from a personal visit to the Island. "Out of an utterly prostrate colony," he said, "a free republic was built up—the work being done with such signal ability, integrity and success, that the new nation started under more favorable conditions than has ever before been the case in any single instance among her fellow Spanish-American republics. This record stands alone in history, and the benefit conferred thereby on the people of Cuba was no greater than the honor conferred upon the people of the United States." He was appointed Major-General United States Army, August 8, 1903.

In 1903 he was sent by the president to fill the difficult dual position of military commander and civil governor in the Sulu Archipelago, and his record there amply sustained the wisdom of the war department in choosing him for the place. He is now in direct line for promotion to chief of staff of the United States army, following General MacArthur.

General Wood has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and has also written a number of valuable reports. Among his writings are articles on: "The Cuban Convention"; "Future of Cuba"; "Military Government of Cuba"; and "Need for Reciprocity with Cuba." Harvard university conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1899; Williams college in 1902, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1903.

On November 18, 1890, he married, at Washington, District of Columbia, Louisa A. Condit, daughter of John Condit Smith of Buffalo, New York. They have two sons.

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Very Sincerely Yours

S. A. Woodward

Washington D.C.

SAMUEL WALTER WOODWARD

WOODWARD, SAMUEL WALTER, a prominent merchant of Washington, District of Columbia, through force of character, business ability and generous philanthropy has made his mark on the life of the National Capital. The large commercial interests of his firm give occupation for a part or all the year to over one thousand persons. The principles and methods on which his widely varied business affairs are conducted are such as to give tone to trade; and the solidity and thoroughness of such business houses help to give security to the whole fabric of local business.

In 1880, while still in early manhood, he established a partnership with Alvin Lothrop in the dry-goods business; and their business has steadily grown until it is the largest department store in Washington and one of the most extensive in the United States. Mr. Woodward's sterling character is a strong influence for good on the young men of the city, with many of whom he comes into contact through business relations, and also through the active efforts he makes for their welfare. In official and in personal relations, through the church and Sunday school, as president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as the employer of many persons, his circle of influence is wide. The conduct of his store is a constant education and a moral support to all his employees, who feel the bracing effect of strict but kind oversight. His accuracy, his integrity and his large-mindedness in all business relations are an ideal on which young business men may safely form themselves.

His helpfulness in the religious and spiritual life of the city is felt in the generous support he gives to every good cause. To his own church, the Calvary Baptist, he has recently given over one hundred thousand dollars for an additional church building. His gifts to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association (whose membership in 1906 is twenty-two hundred), are constant, and to the building extensions recently completed he has not only made large gifts of money but he exerts an influence upon others to give. His giving is of the contagious kind.

He was born in Damariscotta, Maine, December 13, 1848. His father, Samuel Woodward, was a ship-carpenter, and a member of the school committee of his town. His mother's maiden name was Jerusha Erskine Baker, and he traces his descent to John Alden and Priscilla Mullen, of Mayflower fame. His physical condition in childhood and in youth was good. And his specially strong desire was for an education. Until he was fifteen he lived in the country, and at that age he went to Boston. In early life he was a clerk in a country store, and it was with difficulty that he secured a common school education. For a time he attended Lincoln academy in Newcastle, Maine.

He esteems his church and Sunday school work, his connection with Columbian (now George Washington) university as a trustee, and his work in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, as the principal public services he has rendered. The only public office ever held by him has been that of honorary chairman of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the Republican club, of New York; National Arts club; and the Reform club of New York. He is now a Republican, although he was formerly a gold Democrat. He changed his party allegiance on the silver issue. His reading lies along the line of history, biography and economics. His earliest recollection is that his parents wished him to be a merchant, and he says his first motto, given him by his first employer, "Anything worth doing at all, is worth doing well," was his inspiration in striving to succeed in life. Home, and contact with men in active life, have been the two leading and directing influences in his career.

Mr. Woodward is vice-president of the National Metropolitan Bank; president of the Colonial Fire Insurance Company; ex-president and now director of the Washington Board of Trade; president of the Columbia Realty and Appraisal Company; president of the Board of Charities; a member of the Board of Managers of the Public Library; a trustee of Calvary Baptist church, and a member of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He was married June 24, 1874, to Mary Catharine Wade. They have had six children, five of whom were living in 1905.

AUGUSTUS STORRS WORTHINGTON

WORTHINGTON, AUGUSTUS STORRS, lawyer and patriot soldier, was born August 14, 1843 at Fallston, Pennsylvania. His father, Benjamin D. Worthington, was a manufacturer of wadding. He is described as a man of "intelligence, well informed, upright and patriotic, and an advocate of temperance all his life." To his mother, Eliza (Jackson) Worthington, he was indebted for the awakening and the stimulus of his intellectual life, and for a strong influence upon his moral and spiritual nature. His health was good in childhood and youth; and while he was always fond of reading, he never failed to join in the out-of-door games of the boys of his neighborhood. His early life was passed in Steubenville, Ohio, to which place his parents removed when he was but one year old.

He left school when he was fourteen, having had a two years' course in the high school, after some years of study in the common schools of his town; and from that age until he went into the army in 1862, he worked in the wadding mill in which his father was interested. For several years after leaving school, he pursued his studies at home, after working-hours; but "not with any definite plan" and "not with much benefit."

He became a private soldier in the Union army, August 6, 1862; and he served through the Civil war in Company D, 98th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, in March, 1865, having been wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; and having lost a leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864.

After the close of the war, he served as a clerk in the war department at Washington, from 1866 to 1870, in the meantime graduating from the Columbia law school, in 1868; and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, in June of the same year. In August 1870, he began the practice of law in the city, where he still continues his practice.

The principal public service he has rendered has been as district attorney of the District of Columbia, from January, 1884, to January, 1888. He was president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia from 1884 to 1886, and chairman of the Legislative committee of that association from 1898 to 1904. His services have been efficient in greatly improving the laws of the District, and his efforts have been conspicuously useful in formulating the code for the District.

He is a life-member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Metropolitan, the Cosmos and the Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia. Living in the District of Columbia he has never voted, except in the year 1864, when he cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He has, however, always been a Republican. He is fond of horseback riding, golf and billiards for exercise and relaxation; but he has never given especial attention to athletics or to any of the modern systems of physical culture. It was entirely his own choice from boyhood that determined his study of law as his profession.

He was married, January 25, 1872, to Louise Starr, of Medina, New York. They have had four children, three of whom are living in 1906. His address is 2015 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.

Sincerely Yours
Carroll D. Wright

CARROLL DAVIDSON WRIGHT

WRIGHT, CARROLL DAVIDSON, school teacher at eighteen, private in the New Hampshire volunteers in the Civil war at twenty-two; colonel of a regiment at twenty-four; lawyer in Boston at twenty-seven; senator in the Massachusetts legislature at thirty-two; chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor at thirty-three; director of the Census of Massachusetts at thirty-five; presidential elector at thirty-six; United States Commissioner of Labor at forty-five and president of Clark college at sixty-two, was born at Dunbarton, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, July 25, 1840. His father, the Reverend Nathan Reed Wright a clergyman of the Universalist denomination, married Eliza, daughter of Jonathan Clark of Washington, New Hampshire, whose father, Jonathan Clark, was a revolutionary soldier. Nathan R. Wright preached in Dunbarton and removed to Hooksett and thence to Washington, about 1843, and to Reading, Massachusetts, in 1856. He was "an excellent Bible scholar, a good speaker and a brother to his children." On the paternal side his grandfather was Doctor Nathan Wright of Washington, New Hampshire, son of Jacob Wright, colonel in the New Hampshire militia and a soldier in the Massachusetts troops in the Revolutionary war. His first ancestor in America John Wright, came to Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay colony, about 1644. His ancestry on his father's side were of English origin and on his mother's Scotch.

Carroll Wright worked on a farm until fifteen years of age, his father being a farmer as well as a preacher. He was not robust as a lad and his father's slender means did not allow his rapid preparation for college. He attended the district school and the academy at Washington, the academy at Chester, Vermont, and that at Swanzey, New Hampshire. After his father removed to Reading, Massachusetts in 1856, he attended the high school in that place, and at that time might have entered college two years in advance, but his father could not meet the expense. He therefore took up teaching in 1858, first at Langdon, New Hampshire, then at North Chester,

Vermont. He taught school in Swanzey, New Hampshire; studied law with Wheeler and Faulkner at Keene, New Hampshire, in Dedham, Massachusetts with Erastus Worthington, and in Boston with Tolman Willey. He was admitted to the bar at Keene, New Hamshire in 1865, and in Boston, Massachusetts in 1867 to the celebrated bar of Suffolk county and to the United States Courts. In September, 1862, he entered the volunteer army as a private in the 14th New Hampshire regiment and on the departure of the regiment for the seat of war he was appointed second lieutenant in October, 1862, and in December, 1863, was made adjutant of the regiment. He was appointed colonel of the regiment in December, 1864, and being in ill health resigned his commission in March, 1865. He practised law in Boston, 1867-75, making patent law his specialty. He was elected from the sixth Middlesex district to the Massachusetts senate in 1871, reëlected in 1872, and served on the committee on Military Affairs being chairman of the committee during the second term. He also served on the Judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on Insurance. While in the senate he secured the passage of the Massachusetts Standard Policy law regulating insurance; a measure requiring railroads to run cheap morning and evening trains for workingmen living in the suburbs; and a law completely reorganizing the state militia. He was chief of the state Bureau of Statistics of labor, 1873-88, taking the decennial census of Massachusetts in 1875 and 1885; presidential elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1875; had direct charge of the Federal census in Massachusetts in 1880; was sent to Europe by the United States census bureau to study the factory system for the tenth census; commissioner of records of Massachusetts, 1885 and 1886; United States Commissioner of Labor from January, 1885, to January 1905, in charge of the eleventh census of the United States, October, 1893, to October, 1897; president American Unitarian association, 1896-99; president national Conferences of Unitarian churches from 1901. He was Lowell Institute lecturer, 1879; university lecturer on the factory system, Harvard university, 1881, and has held appointments to lecture upon Statistics, Labor and Wages, at Johns Hopkins university, the University of Michigan, Northwestern university, Dartmouth college, and Harvard university; and was honorary professor of social economics, at the Catholic university of America from 1895 to 1904; professor of statistics and social economics, at Columbian (now

George Washington) university, since 1900; and president of Clark college, Worcester, Massachusetts, since 1902; professor of statistics and social economics, Clark university, 1904. He is a member of many learned societies; among others, of the American Statistical Association from 1876; American Economic Association from 1885; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1892; American Antiquarian Society from 1893; and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He has been a trustee of the Carnegie Institution from 1902; was member and recorder of the anthracite Coal Strike commission 1902; is a member of the following foreign learned societies: International Institute of Statistics from 1885; British Economic Association from 1891; Royal Statistical Society, England, from 1893; Society of the Friends of Natural Sciences, Anthropology and Ethnography at the Imperial University of Moscow from 1894; International Association for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Berlin, from 1897; Statistical Society of Paris from 1897; Corresponding Member Institute of France from 1898; honorary member Imperial Academy of Sciences, Russia, from 1898; International Institute of Sociology from 1901. He served as an officer as follows: President American Statistical Association from 1897; president American Social Science Association, 1886-1889; manager Washington Academy of Sciences from 1899; member of board of trustees and executive committee of Carnegie Institution from 1902; president board of trustees Manassas Industrial School from 1897; president board of trustees Hackley school, Tarrytown, New York from 1898, and president American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1904. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Tufts college in 1883; LL.D. from Wesleyan university in 1894, from Clark university in 1902, from Tufts college in 1903, from Amherst college in 1905, and Ph.D. from Dartmouth in 1897. He is the author of "Factory System of the United States" (Vol. II Census Report, 1880); "The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question" (1882); "The Social, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics of the City of Boston" (1882); "History of Wages and Prices in Massachusetts 1752-1883" (1885); "The Industrial Evolution of the United States" (1887); "The Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties in Massachusetts" (1889); "Outline of Practical Sociology" (1899); "History and Growth of the United States Census"; "Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question" (1902).

He was married January 1, 1867, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Sylvester and Mary Elizabeth Harnden of Reading, Massachusetts. Doctor Wright has devoted over thirty-three years to scientific investigation into social economic conditions. He is a Republican in politics, but has served in his official capacity under both the Republican and Democratic administrations. The books he has found most helpful in fitting him for his life work are those on the history and condition of the people. He indulges in no sports or amusements but has found his relaxation in change of work, in social intercourse and, when weary, in reading light literature. He has never acted or worked "on impulse," but has labored as a matter of love and duty, and because industry was natural to him. He found "failure whenever he worked for profit," and he abandoned all such work after he was thirty years of age and contented himself with taking the results of his work, rather than working to secure results. To American youth he recommends the cultivation of the habit of industrious attention to the thing you are set to do. Never mind the consequences.

LUKE E. WRIGHT

WRIGHT, LUKE E., lawyer, public administrator, president of the Philippine Commission, governor of the Philippine Islands and since January 25, 1906, United States Ambassador to Japan, was born in Tennessee, in 1847, son of the Chief Justice of Tennessee, Archibald W. Wright. He was educated in the public schools, and at the University of Mississippi, and at an early age joined the Confederate army and served as a private throughout the war. At its close he studied law, and began his professional career at Memphis, in his native state. He developed fine abilities at the bar, was attorney-general of Tennessee for eight years, and has been associated with many of the most distinguished lawyers of the South in the trial of important causes. During the yellow fever scourge of 1878, he gained prominence for the relief measures he advocated and put in execution. Many of the characteristics that have marked his work since then in prominent positions, were made evident in this relief work. He is a conservative Democrat and a stanch patriot. During the Spanish-American war his three sons were in active service. He was appointed a member of the United States Philippine Commission, in 1900, and his personal force and administrative skill soon led to his advancement as vice-governor general under Governor Taft. While the latter was absent in this country and in Rome, Mr. Wright was acting governor; and upon the resignation of Governor Taft to accept a place in President Roosevelt's cabinet, he was made president of the Commission and governor of the Islands. His able administration and high sense of public duty have fully justified the wisdom of his selection. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college, in 1903. Governor Wright married a daughter of Raphael Semmes, the noted Confederate admiral.

On January 25th, 1906, Governor Wright was appointed to represent the United States at the Imperial Court of Japan, the rank of our representative to Japan being raised from Minister to Ambassador with this appointment of Governor Wright, whose

administration of affairs in the neighboring Philippine Islands had been such as to make his appointment especially gratifying to the Government of Japan.

Very truly Yours

Marcus J. Wright

MARCUS JOSEPH WRIGHT

WRIGHT, MARCUS JOSEPH, soldier and author, was born in Purdy, Tennessee, June 5, 1831. His parents were Benjamin and Martha Ann (Hicks) Wright. His father was a captain in the United States army, who served under General Andrew Jackson, and was distinguished for gallantry at the battle of the Horseshoe. The earliest known ancestor of the family in America was John Wright, a brave and efficient soldier who served in the Revolution as a captain of the "Georgia Line." He was a cousin of the last British governor of Georgia.

Most of the early life of Marcus Joseph Wright was passed in the small village in which he was born. His health was good and was established by the performance of the various tasks common to the boy whose home was on a farm. He studied in the common schools and the academy of his native place, and at a private school in Mississippi, but did not attend any higher institution of learning. While a clerk in the navy yard at Memphis, Tennessee, he began to study law. He was admitted to the bar and appointed clerk of the common law and chancery court of Memphis. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of infantry. In the battle of Belmont and also in that of Shiloh in which he was wounded, he was in command of his regiment. In December, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general. He commanded his brigade in the three-days battle of Chickamauga, and was in the thickest of the fight. His horse was shot and fell upon him, and he was reported killed. The loss of his brigade was more than thirty-five per cent.; but it shared with the brigade of General Maney the credit of breaking the last stand made by the Union army in that great battle. Afterward he was in command at various points, his last assignment being the district of West Tennessee.

At the close of the war he returned to Memphis and for two years, 1865-67, was sheriff of Shelby county. He continued his law practice until the summer of 1878, when he was appointed agent of the United States government for the collection of facts and statistics

regarding the Confederate soldiers and armies, for use in the "Records of the Rebellion," which was designed to be a complete record of both the armies engaged in the Civil war, and is said to be "the most voluminous and extraordinary historical undertaking ever attempted by any government." When this work was commenced, public feeling at the South toward the Federal government was anything but pleasant and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining access to the Confederate documents. But the appointment of General Wright as its agent was reassuring, and by his tact, skill and untiring industry he has succeeded in making the records of the armies of the Confederacy nearly as complete as are those of the Union forces. For his services in this great work he was highly complimented by Secretary of War Root, in the preface to the general index, which forms the one-hundred-and-thirtieth volume of the Records, and he also received the thanks of the United Confederate Veterans at their meeting in Dallas, Texas, in 1902, the resolution of thanks being unanimously adopted by that body.

When he was in command of a district with headquarters at Columbus, Kentucky, he was bearer of flags of truce, and in this capacity became acquainted with General Grant. When the latter was writing his Memoirs he consulted General Wright upon many points, and a strong friendship grew up between the two officers who had formerly been opposed in war. During his work upon the "Records" he became acquainted with nearly all the prominent living generals of both armies, many of whom desired information upon various points; and he has been consulted by the authors of most of the important works regarding the Civil war that have appeared during the past twenty-five years. By his careful sifting of evidence, as well as by the collection and arrangement in an available form of an enormous amount of material, he has rendered invaluable service to writers and readers of the history of the great conflict between the North and the South. In 1889 he visited England.

General Wright has been twice married: First, to Martha Spencer Elean, and second, to Pauline Womack. Of his seven children, four, three sons and a daughter, are now living. Two of the sons served with credit in the war with Spain. General Wright is a member of the Washington Camp Confederate Veterans; of the District of Columbia Society of Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was first vice-president; and of various historical societies including

the Southern History Association, of which he is president. Among his writings are "Life of General Winfield Scott," published by D. Appleton and Company in their "Great Commander" series and adopted as a textbook at the service college of the United States army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; "Life of Governor William Blount"; "Sketch of the Life of the Duke of Kent"; sketches of the lives of about fifty Confederate generals for "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography"; a "History of McNairy County, Tennessee," and articles in various magazines. In politics he has always been a Democrat. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds his principal relaxation in reading and conversation. His choice of a profession was governed in part by his personal preference and in part by circumstances which were beyond his control. From early life he had a strong taste for military affairs. This was stimulated by his appointment as brigadier-major in a military organization in his native county when he was only eighteen years of age, and the Civil war furnished an opportunity for the exercise of his talents in this direction. The influences of his home life were strong and helpful. The books which he has found most useful are the Bible, histories, and the works of Shakespeare and Doctor Samuel Johnson. To the young who desire to reach true success in life he recommends "truth, honesty and industry," as the great essentials for its attainment.

WALTER WYMAN

WYMAN, WALTER, surgeon-general of the United States public health and marine hospital service, is a man whose ability and energy have been devoted to ameliorating the condition of the sailors and seamen of our merchant marine, to preventing by means of effective quarantine the gaining of a foothold in our country by dangerous diseases, and to organizing all the important work which falls to the charge of this increasingly useful branch of prophylactic science.

The public health and marine hospital service dates from July 16, 1798, when congress passed an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, creating for this purpose "The Marine Hospital Fund." In 1871 the service was reorganized, and all hospitals were placed under the charge of a supervising surgeon, commissioned by the president. Later, this officer was called the supervising surgeon-general, and quarantine and public health functions were added to the duties of the service. In 1902, congress changed the name of the service to public health and marine hospital service of the United States. This act was of great benefit as it made the public health the prominent interest. The president was authorized by this act of congress, in times of threatened or actual war to utilize the officers of the public health and marine hospital service in such manner as his judgment might deem best. Provision was also made for the expansion of the hygienic laboratory, now in operation at Washington, by the addition of three new and important divisions and the formation of an advisory board representing the other government medical services and leading laboratories of the United States.

In this well-conducted and most useful service, the corps consists of a surgeon general, six assistant surgeons-general, twenty-nine surgeons, thirty-two past assistant surgeons, and fifty-five assistant surgeons. Besides these, who are commissioned officers, non-commissioned men act as assistant surgeons, sanitary inspectors, internes and pharmacists. There is a corps of forty-five pharmacists. Under the supervision of this service are twenty-two marine hospitals and

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one hundred and twenty-one relief stations. During the year 1903 over fifty-eight thousand sick and disabled seamen were treated at the various relief stations. The service maintains a sanitarium for consumptives at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. By this service, too, eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand immigrants were physically examined during the fiscal year 1903. All our national quarantine stations are under the charge of this service; including forty stations in the United States proper and the quarantine service in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. The service aids state health authorities in dealing with epidemics. A hygienic laboratory is in operation where so great a diversity of work is carried on that it would be impossible to name here even its chief departments. Officers are detailed to the laboratory to receive a complete course in pathology and bacteriology. Fifteen have completed this course and are now stationed in various parts of the world pursuing original investigations.

As the directing head of this well-equipped, beneficent and efficient service, Surgeon-General Wyman has done a remarkable work. In June, 1891, he was called from his position as chief of the quarantine division to that of surgeon-general, which place he still fills in 1906. He was born in St. Louis, August 17, 1848. His father, Edward Wyman, was an educator who did much toward promoting better instruction in the West; and he held important and responsible positions in connection with the prominent educational projects of his state. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hadley.

Doctor Wyman was graduated from Amherst college in 1870, after studying at the preparatory department of the city college of St. Louis. He took a course of professional study at the St. Louis Medical college, and was graduated from that institution in 1873 with the degree of M.D. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1897, by the Western University of Pennsylvania.

The active work of his professional life began as assistant surgeon at the St. Louis hospital, from 1873–75. Since 1876 he has been in the marine hospital service. He was in charge successively of the marine hospitals at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New York; and he was in charge of the quarantine and purveying divisions of the marine hospital bureau at Washington, District of Columbia; and acted as supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital service from 1891 until July 1, 1902, when the title was changed to "surgeon-

general, public health and marine hospital service." (Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.) He is a member of the board of visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and also a member of the medical board of Providence Hospital, at Washington, District of Columbia. He presided over the first General International sanitary convention of the American Republics, and is chairman of the International sanitary bureau.

It is not easy to estimate in thought, much less to sum up in language, the humane results of such a life-career as that of Doctor Wyman. His work has been not merely similar to that of other physicians, who alleviate the sufferings of disease and whose labors are of a remedial and curative nature. But he has been beforehand with diseases, and in particular with those of a peculiarly contagious and dreaded character. Every citizen owes him a debt of gratitude for warding off at the very gates and portals of the national life the scourges which threaten to descend upon our Western shores from the dense and vitiated populations of the Orient and of Southern Europe. This he did notably during the cholera epidemic of 1892; for he is the author of a circular signed by President Harrison, declaring a quarantine of twenty days on all vessels bringing immigrants to our shores. This stopped immigration for the time being; and that was the result desired. It was a practical measure; and in the next year the peril to the United States was largely abated by the passage of the quarantine act of 1893. It was at his suggestion that the bacteriological laboratory was established; and the Fort Stanton sanitarium was also his project. The deck hands on our Western rivers and the oyster-men of Chesapeake Bay owe to his watchful oversight and interposing care their relief from severe cruelties imposed on them by their employers. He obtained necessary legislation for the deck hands on Western rivers and established relief stations for the crews of oyster vessels.

He has been instrumental in the passage of many acts of legislation which relate to his department—among others, an act dated March 2, 1899, authorizing a commission for the investigation of leprosy in the United States. The investigations of this commission were published in senate document No. 269, that session. He organized the yellow fever institute, whose bulletins, both scientific and graphic in character, embody all of our principal knowledge concerning this disease.

The International Sanitary Bureau of American Republics was his suggestion, and was provided for by the conference of American States, held in Mexico, 1900–01. Its chief object is the elimination of yellow fever from the ports and cities of Central and South America.

An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins and similar products, and interstate traffic in such materials, was approved July 1, 1902, and gave new duties to the service. The accompanying regulations provided for the inspection of all factories engaged in the production of vaccines, serums, etc., by officers of the public health and marine hospital service. The inspecting officers go without previous announcement to the different manufactories, and report on the methods and conditions of these factories, and licenses are given or withheld on the recommendations made in these reports.

The "Journal of the American Medical Association," 1904, gives this summary of the work of Doctor Wyman: "The administration of Surgeon-General Wyman, aside from the great expansion of the public health work of the service, has been characterized by marked improvement in methods of bureau administration and station inspection. This result has been effected by revised regulations, by reorganization of the bureau, and by more systematic inspections and reports of all classes of stations. These inspections extend to the fifty vessels employed in quarantine work—steamers, barges, and launches."

Doctor Wyman is the author of many pamphlets concerning the public health, especially on the subject of quarantine and sanitation; and his professional qualifications are such as to make his work on these and kindred subjects an authority and his publications of recognized value. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; of the Sons of the Revolution; the Colonial Wars; the National Geographic Society; the American Medical Association; the American Public Health Association; American Association for Advancement of Science; Academy of Sciences; Academy of Medicine; Society for Psychical Research; American Climatological Association; Columbia Historical Society; National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis. He has held office in several learned and social organizations, acting as president of the American Public Health Association, 1902 and 1903. He is now president of the Association of Military Surgeons, 1904 and 1905, and vice-president of the American National Red Cross. He has presided over several other societies. He is an

honorary member of the Imperial Society of Medicine of Constantinople; of the Metropolitan, Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia; and of many other clubs and societies.

Doctor Wyman has never married. His address is Stoneleigh Court, Washington, District of Columbia.

JOHN WATSON YERKES

YERKES, JOHN WATSON, commissioner of internal revenue, chairman of the Republican state central committee of Kentucky, 1891–96; Republican nominee for governor of Kentucky, 1900, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, April 1, 1854. His father, Reverend Stephen Yerkes, D.D., a native of Pennsylvania, was a Presbyterian clergyman and for forty years a professor in Danville theological seminary, filling the chair of Hebrew and the oriental languages; "integrity, industry, hospitality, clearness and accuracy in expression" were among his characteristics. His mother, Amanda Lovell Yerkes, was a woman of principle, and left upon her son a strong impress for good. His early life was spent at Danville, Kentucky, studying at the preparatory school connected with Centre college. He was graduated from that college in 1873, and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1877. Since 1880 he has been prominently identified with the legal, educational, commercial and industrial interests of his town and state.

Mr. Yerkes began the active work of life as a lawyer at Danville, Kentucky, and held the professorship of law at Centre college from 1894–1900. He was president of the state commercial and industrial convention held at Louisville, Kentucky; and a commissioner of the Chicago Columbian exposition in 1893, and of the Atlanta exposition in 1895. He was also twice appointed by President McKinley collector of internal revenue for the eighth Kentucky district, and in December, 1900, he was appointed by him commissioner of internal revenue. He is officially connected with various banking and commercial institutions. He has been commissioner of the State Deaf and Dumb Institution since 1897, and attorney for the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company since 1892 and of other corporations. In June, 1902, he received the degree of LL.D.

He is a Republican by choice and inheritance. He was for six years chairman of the Republican state central committee of Kentucky, and held that position when the state elected its first Republican governor. He has served eight years as a member of the Repub-

lican national committee. Mr. Yerkes was unanimously nominated for governor of Kentucky and received nearly forty thousand more votes than were ever cast for any other Republican nominee for governor of the state. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. His own personal preference led him to choose the law as his vocation. He is fond of riding and driving good horses, as exercise and relaxation. Home, first, furnished the strongest influence and stimulus of his life; and school came second in its influence upon him.

He was married October, 1879, to Elizabeth Owsley Anderson. They had two children living in 1905.

SAMUEL BALDWIN MARKS YOUNG

YOUNG, SAMUEL BALDWIN MARKS, lieutenant-general of the United States army, retired, has the unique experience of having served one week only as the general commanding the United States army. Under the new army law, he succeeded General Nelson A. Miles, as the first chief of staff of the United States army, after service for a single week with the highest military title, lieutenant-general—a rank held since the Civil war only by Grant, Sherman, Schofield, Miles and Young.

General Young was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1840, and was retired, by operation of law, on January 9, 1904. His first introduction to soldiering was during the Civil war, by enlistment as a private in company K, 12th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, on April 25, 1861. He soon exchanged, however, to the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, wherein he became captain, September 6, 1861; major, September 20, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, May 1, 1864; colonel, June 25, 1864, and brevet brigadier-general, April 9, 1865. Throughout the Civil war his promotions were given for individual achievements and for executive and military ability; and when he was mustered out from the volunteer service, July 1, 1865, the order noted especially his "gallant and meritorious service during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee."

He almost immediately entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the 12th United States infantry; and his subsequent service of more than thirty-five years has been marked by frequent promotions and many special commendations. Sixteen years of this time were spent on the Western frontier, where his troops met the hostile Apaches in a series of campaigns in the inhospitable wilds of Arizona, involving great toil and hardship. During this period he was promoted captain in the regular army, July 28, 1866; brevetted major, March 2, 1867; promoted major, April 2, 1883; lieutenant-colonel, August 16, 1892; colonel, June 19, 1897.

The outbreak of the Spanish-American war found him a colonel of regulars; but soon after, May 4, 1898, he was promoted brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded the 3d brigade of Shafter's corps in Cuba. At Santiago his command was first to come in touch with the enemy and he was made a major-general of volunteers for gallantry at the battle of Las Guasimas. Before the more important action at San Juan, he was stricken down by fever; but he remained in command of the 2d army corps until the close of hostilities and the disbanding of the corps.

From July 24, 1899, to March 1, 1901, General Young was assigned to duty in the Philippines and as brigadier-general United States army, and after February 2, 1901, as major-general he commanded successively the 3d brigade, 1st division; provisional brigade, 1st division; cavalry brigade, 1st division, and separate brigade, 8th corps. He had the task of attempting to break up Aguinaldo's army in northern Luzon—fit work for iron men on account of the enemy's elusiveness, the deadliness of the climate and the enormous physical difficulties presented by a wild country in which the Filipino chieftain had made his retreat. His familiarity with Indian warfare, however, qualified him as an expert in rough campaigning, and his reports show that the jungle campaign in northern Luzon was one of unprecedented and most desperate hardship. The expedition was successful in scattering and disorganizing the enemy and led to beneficent military results. After returning from the Philippines, he commanded the Department of California until March 15, 1902, when he organized the War college and was detailed as president of the War College Board, at Washington, District of Columbia. He was made major-general of the United States army, February 2, 1901; lieutenant-general of the United States army, August 8, 1903; and general commanding the United States army, August 15, 1903, and was retired for age by operation of law, January 9, 1904.

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